

The
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION



1960-1961 YEARBOOK

1960-1961

Yearbook

of the

National Collegiate
Athletic Association

*Containing the Association's Year-End Reports and
the Proceedings of the Fifty-fifth Annual
Convention at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
January 9-11, 1961*



THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
206 Fairfax Building Baltimore 1-7127
Kansas City 5, Missouri

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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1961

President

HENRY B. HARDT, Texas Christian University
Professor of Chemistry and Head of Department

Secretary-Treasurer

WILFRED H. CROWLEY, S.J., University of Santa Clara
Professor of Philosophy

Executive Director

WALTER BYERS, Fairfax Building, Kansas City, Mo.

The Council

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Vice-Presidents

District 1—Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts
Head of Division of Physical Education and Director of Athletics

District 2—Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
Director of Athletics

District 3—Oliver K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina
Professor and Chairman of Department of Physical Education

District 4—Robert F. Ray, State University of Iowa
Professor and Director of the Institute of Public Affairs

District 5—James K. Sours, University of Wichita
Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science

District 6—Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas
Chairman of the Department of Botany and Bacteriology

District 7—Earl C. Lory, Montana State University
Dean, College of Arts and Science

District 8—Glenn W. Holcomb, Oregon State College
Head, Department of Civil Engineering

At-Large—James C. Loveless, DePauw University
Professor, Head of Department of Physical Education-Athletics

Members-at-Large

Ralph Ginn, South Dakota State College
Head Football Coach, Associate Director of Athletics and Physical Education

Frontis W. Johnston, Davidson College
Dean of the Faculty and Professor of History

E. J. Knapp, Texas Western College
Professor of Mathematics and Physics

Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University
Director of Athletics

Robert A. Rolfe, Dartmouth College
Director of Athletics

Earl Sneed, University of Oklahoma
Dean-Professor of Law

Ivan B. Williamson, University of Wisconsin
Director of Athletics

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1961

Executive Committee

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

Jefferson J. Coleman, University of Alabama
Director of Alumni Affairs

H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Assistant to the President

Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles
Director of Athletics

Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
Chairman of the Department of Physical Education and Director of Athletics

Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas
Associate Professor and Director of Athletics

Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University
Professor of Physical Education and Director of the Division of Physical Education and Athletics

R. Victor Stout, Boston University
Athletic Director

Executive Offices

Walter Byers, *Executive Director*

A. J. Bergstrom, *Assistant to Director*

Wayne Duke, *Assistant to Director*

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Service Bureau

Homer F. Cooke, Jr., *Director*

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUREAU

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New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone LIggett 4-0900

The NCAA service bureau collects, compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football and basketball; publishes the official Guides, Rules Books and scorebooks of the Association, and performs other services commonly associated with a sports information agency. The bureau is located at 68-61 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, N. Y.

COMMITTEES FOR 1961

RULES COMMITTEES

ELECTED BY THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

All rules committees of the Association are organized on a rotation basis, under which at least one member of each committee is elected each year. The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling provide that each NCAA district may be represented and the members of these committees are elected for four-year terms; all other rules committee members are elected for terms of six years. Terms of members of rules committees commence on the first day of September following their election except that members of the Football and Basketball Rules Committee take office the first day of January following their election. The following list sets forth the current membership of the rules committees and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1961, (January 1, 1962, for Football and Basketball Rules Committees) are indicated in the right-hand column. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division member-at-large; JC denotes junior college representative, and HS denotes secondary school representative.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
Baseball			
1st	Paul W. Eckley	Amherst College	1
2nd	Frank J. O'Hara	Colgate University	3
3rd	James W. Whatley	University of Georgia	1
4th	Charles H. Maher	Western Michigan University	0
	Robert L. Culp	Western Michigan University	4
5th	Frank B. Prentup	University of Colorado	2
6th	Alex Hooks	Southern Methodist University	2
7th	George T. Petrol	University of New Mexico	3
8th	William P. Fehring	Stanford University	3
AL	John H. Kobs	Michigan State University	0
	J. Kyle Anderson	University of Chicago	4
CD	Archie P. Allen	Springfield College	2
CD	L. C. Butler	Colorado State College	2

Chairman—John H. Kobs

J. Kyle Anderson

Guide Editor—Jim Holmes, National Collegiate Athletic Bureau (NCAB)

Basketball

1st	Ray Oosting	Trinity College	0
	Hugh S. Greer	University of Connecticut	4
2nd	Harry Litwack	Temple University	1
3rd	Adolph F. Rupp	University of Kentucky	3
4th	Floyd Stahl	Ohio State University	0
	George Ireland	Loyola University (Chicago)	4
5th	John Benington	St. Louis University	2
6th	Polk Robison	Texas Technological College	3
7th	Hoyt W. Brawner	University of Denver	2

8th	John R. Wooden	U. C. L. A.	1
AL	Harold E. Foster	University of Wisconsin	2
CD	Arad A. McCutchan	Evansville College	3
CD	Dwane Clodfelter	State University of South Dakota	2
JC	Lowell Fitzsimmons	Moberly Junior College (Missouri)	1
HS	Harlan Carter	Shasta Union High School (California)	3

Chairman—Harold E. Foster

Rules Editor—John Bunn

Guide Editor—Jim Holmes, NCAB

Football

1st	Norman J. Daniels	Wesleyan University	1
2nd	David M. Nelson	University of Delaware	0
	Charles A. Engle	Pennsylvania State University	4
3rd	Frank Howard	Clemson College	2
4th	Ivan B. Williamson	University of Wisconsin	2
5th	Glenn Dobbs	University of Tulsa	*
6th	Abe Martin	Texas Christian University	3
7th	John O. Roning	University of Denver	1
8th	T. J. Hamilton	A. A. W. U.	3
AL	R. R. Neyland	University of Tennessee	1
AL	Ellwood A. Geiges	E. C. A. C.	0
	Abb Curtis	Southwest Athletic Conference	4
CD	J. Edward Tryon	Hobart College	2
CD	Joe Verducci	San Francisco State College	2
JC	Homer T. Beatty	Santa Ana Junior College (California)	1
HS	Lee K. Anderson	Oklahoma High School Athletic Assoc.	1

Chairman—R. R. Neyland

Life Members—H. O. Crisler, Amos Alonzo Stagg

Secretary—Ellwood Geiges

Guide Editor—Jim Holmes, NCAB

Swimming

1st	Joseph Watmough	Brown University	3
2nd	Gordon Scott Little	Cornell University	3
3rd	Edward J. Smyke	Emory University	1
4th	Michael Peppe	Ohio State University	0
	William W. Heusner	University of Minnesota	4
5th	Jack M. McGuire	Iowa State University	1
6th	Henry W. Chapman	University of Texas	2
7th	G. W. Tompkin	Colorado State University	0
	Thomas H. F. Murphy	University of Denver	4
8th	Douglass F. Gibb	Washington State University	3
AL	Philip E. Moriarty	Yale University	1
HS	W. J. McConnell	Ohio High School Athletic Association	
HS	David C. Arnold	National High School Federation	

Chairman—Philip Moriarty

Guide Editor—Edwin J. Smyke

*—Appointed to serve until January, 1962, Convention.

Track and Field

1st Robert Giegengack	Yale University	2
2nd Frank Wetzler	LaSalle College	3
3rd Harold R. Redding	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	2
4th Leo T. Johnson	University of Illinois	0
Don Canham	University of Michigan	4
5th Frank A. Sevine	University of Nebraska	1
6th Jack Patterson	Baylor University	2
7th Harry F. Adams	Montana State University	3
8th William J. Bowerman	University of Oregon	1
AL Payton Jordan	Stanford University	1
CD Charles Larson	Monmouth College	2
CD J. Oliver Jackson	Abilene Christian College	2
HS William W. Russell	California Interscholastic Federation	
HS J. C. Harper	Alabama High School Athletic Assoc.	
Chairman—Leo T. Johnson		
William J. Bowerman		
Guide Editor—Don Pierce, University of Kansas		

Wrestling

1st Ralph G. Anderton	Brown University	2
2nd Richard L. Voliva	Rutgers University	1
3rd John H. Guiton	The Citadel	3
4th Casey L. Fredericks	Ohio State University	3
5th Fritz G. Knorr	Kansas State University	0
Harold J. Nichols	Iowa State University	4
6th Fred Roby	University of Arizona	3
7th John W. Hancock	Colorado State College	2
8th William A. Tomaras	University of California	0
M. Briggs Hunt	U. C. L. A.	4
AL Joseph W. Begala	Kent State University	1
HS Finn B. Eriksen	Public Schools, Waterloo, Iowa	
HS John E. Roberts	Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Assn.	
Chairman—Fritz G. Knorr		
Richard L. Voliva		
Guide Editor—Raymond E. Sparks, Springfield College		

Boxing

George Arthur Broten	University of Nevada	4
Anthony R. Curreri	University of Wisconsin	5
Julius Menendez	San Jose State College	2
Clarence L. Munn	Michigan State University	1
Earl R. Pond	Idaho State College	3
Roy D. Simmons	Syracuse University	0
Edmund La Fond	Catholic University	6
Chairman—Anthony R. Curreri		
Secretary—George Arthur Broten		

Fencing

Elwyn Bugge	Stanford University	3
Miguel deCapriles	New York University	5
Robert Kaplan	Ohio State University	4

Charles R. Schmitter	Michigan State University	0
Maxwell R. Garret	University of Illinois	6
Stanley S. Sieja	Princeton University	2
Silvio N. Vitale	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1
Chairman—Miguel deCapriles		

Gymnastics

Harold J. Frey	University of California	4
Jacob G. Geier	University of Nebraska	1
Norman R. Holzaepfel	State University of Iowa	2
Charles Vavra	University of Colorado	*
Eugene Wettstone	Pennsylvania State University	0
Tom E. Maloney	U. S. Military Academy	6
Frank A. Wolcott	Springfield College	3
Chairman—Eugene Wettstone		
Harold J. Frey		

Ice Hockey

Amo Bessone	Michigan State University	2
Anthony J. Frasca	Colorado College	5
Herbert W. Gallagher	Northeastern University	0
R. Victor Stout	Boston University	6
J. Murray Murdoch	Yale University	3
John P. Riley, Jr.	U. S. Military Academy	1
Robert Merriam	Deerfield Academy	4
Chairman—Herbert W. Gallagher		
J. Murray Murdoch		
Secretary—Robert Merriam		
Guide Editor—David A. Tirrell, Trinity-Pawling School		

Lacrosse

William Kelso Morrill	Johns Hopkins University	5
W. S. Persons	Duke University	4
Timothy F. Ring	Tufts University	1
William C. Stiles	Hobart College	2
Ferris Thomsen	Princeton University	0
Rix N. Yard	Denison University	6
Albert W. Twitchell	Rutgers University	3
Chairman—Ferris Thomsen		
William C. Stiles		
Guide Editor—Albert A. Brisotti, C. W. Post College		

Skiing

Frederic R. Lonsdorf	Michigan College of M & T	0
Alan J. Bovard	Michigan College of M & T	6
Charles A. Merrill	Dartmouth College	2
Willy J. Schaeffler	University of Denver	4
Ralph J. Townsend	Williams College	1
Donald E. Wells	Washington State University	5
Sven E. Wiik	Western State College of Colorado	3
Chairman—Willy J. Schaeffler		

*—Appointed by Council to serve until January, 1962 Convention.

Soccer

Marvin Allen	University of North Carolina	3
Robert H. Dunn	Swarthmore College	1
Hugh G. McCurdy	Wesleyan University	4
Charles R. Scott	University of Pennsylvania	5
John Y. Squires	University of Connecticut	0
Stuver Parry	University of Akron	6
Clifford Stevenson	Brown University	2
Chairman—John Y. Squires		
Clifford Stevenson		
Secretary—Hugh G. McCurdy		
Guide Editor—Jim Holmes, NCAB		

MEET AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

All meet and tournament committees are organized on a rotation basis. College Basketball Tournament Committee members are elected for terms of four years; all other meet and tournament committees are elected for terms of six years. The following list sets forth the current membership of meet and tournament committees and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1961, are indicated in the right-hand column.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
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College Basketball

J. Shober Barr	Franklin and Marshall College	2
Walter D. Bryant	University of the South	0
William R. Maybry	Southwestern College	4
Harvey C. Chrouser	Wheaton College	1
George Ziegenfuss	San Diego State College	3
Chairman—Harvey C. Chrouser		

College Cross-Country

Wilford H. Ketz	Union College	3
Aldo A. Sebben	Southwest Missouri State College	5
Third member of committee is coach of host institution		
Chairman—Wilford H. Ketz		

Golf

William Docherty	Haverford College	3
Charles P. Erickson	University of North Carolina	1
Charles E. Finger	Stanford University	0
Stan Wood	University of Southern California	6
Labron Harris	Oklahoma State University	2
Rev. G. L. Holderith	University of Notre Dame	4
John S. Merriman, Jr.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	5
Chairman—Charles E. Finger		
Charles P. Erickson		

Tennis

Edwin J. Faulkner	Swarthmore College	2
J. D. Morgan	U. C. L. A.	4
William E. Murphy	University of Michigan	5

Emmett Pare	Tulane University	3
Theron S. Parmelee	University of Utah	1
Harry J. Schmidt	Iowa State University	0
Clarence Chaffee	Williams College	6
Chairman—Harry J. Schmidt		
J. D. Morgan		

University Basketball

Robert N. Brown	West Virginia University	1
Roy S. Keene	Oregon State College	0
Waldo A. Fisher	Northwestern University	6
H. B. Lee	Kansas State University	5
Ernest B. McCoy	Pennsylvania State University	4
Bernie A. Shively	University of Kentucky	2
Forrest F. Twogood	University of Southern California	3
Chairman—Bernie A. Shively		

University Cross-Country

George T. Eastment	Manhattan College	3
M. E. Easton	University of Kansas	0
Ralph M. Higgins	Oklahoma State University	6
Third member of committee is coach of host institution		
Chairman—M. E. Easton		
George T. Eastment		

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

Members of the Olympic and College Committees are elected for terms of four years, the latter being subject to staggered rotation; members of the Extra Events Committee are elected for five-year terms with one new member to be elected each year; members of all other committees may be elected for terms of six years, with at least one new member to be elected every two years. Terms of appointment commence upon election and the years remaining in the term of each appointment are indicated.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
College			
1st	Harry Arlanson	Tufts University	*
2nd	Jerome Holland	Hampton Institute	3
3rd	Joseph Justice	Rollins College	2
4th	Dean S. Trevor	Knox College	3
5th	Andrew J. McDonald	Southwest Missouri State College	4
6th	W. Mitchell Jones	West Texas State College	1
7th	Francis E. Smiley, Jr.	Colorado School of Mines	4
8th	Harold J. Beatty	Fresno State College	2
AL	Edward L. Jackson	Tuskegee Institute	4
Chairman—Harold J. Beatty			

*—Appointed to serve until January, 1962, Convention.

Constitution and By-Laws

Marcus L. Plant	University of Michigan	1
Earl Sneed	University of Oklahoma	5
Marshall S. Turner, Jr.	Johns Hopkins University	3
Chairman—Marcus L. Plant		

Extra Events

Everett D. Barnes	Colgate University	2
Paul W. Brechler	Mountain States Athletic Conference	1
James R. Jack	University of Utah	4
Jesse T. Hill	University of Southern California	3
Claude M. Smith	University of Mississippi	5
Chairman—Paul W. Brechler		

Olympic

1st Frank R. Thoms, Jr.	Williams College	1
2nd Robert J. Kane	Cornell University	1
3rd E. M. Cameron	Duke University	1
4th Clarence L. Munn	Michigan State University	1
5th A. G. Haussler	Bradley University	1
6th Clyde Littlefield	University of Texas	1
7th Robert L. Davis	Colorado State University	1
8th Stan Bates	Washington State University	1
AL Willis O. Hunter	University of Southern California	1
Chairman—Willis O. Hunter		

Publications

James V. Gilloon, Jr.	New York University	3
James W. Liebertz	U. S. Merchant Marine Academy	1
George L. Shiebler	Eastern College Athletic Conference	5
Chairman—James V. Gilloon, Jr.		

Sports Injuries and Safety

Carl S. Blyth	University of North Carolina	2
Ernest B. McCoy	Pennsylvania State University	2
Kenneth B. Rawlinson	University of Oklahoma	2
Allan J. Ryan	American Medical Association	2
Two members to be appointed for terms of two years each		
Chairman—Ernest B. McCoy		

APPOINTED BY COUNCIL

The terms of Council-appointed committees vary. Members of the committees are usually appointed for terms of one year, except that members of the (1) Public Relations Committee are appointed for three-year terms; (2) the Television Committee for two-year terms; (3) the Youth Fitness Committee for four-year terms, and (4) the Eligibility Committee for six-year terms. Elected members of the Ethics Committee serve for two-year terms. Years remaining (counting 1961) in the term of appointment for each member of these committees are indicated. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division representative.

Dist. Committeeman Institution Term

Advertising

1st Thomas Doherty	University of Rhode Island	1
2nd Charles Moravec	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	1
3rd W. W. Cobey	University of Maryland	1
4th Wilbur E. Snypp	Ohio State University	1
5th Fred Casotti	University of Colorado	1
6th Lester Jordan	Southern Methodist University	1
7th James L. Sankovitz	Colorado School of Mines	1
8th Walter Frederick	University of California	1
AL Charles P. Erickson	University of North Carolina	1
Chairman—Charles P. Erickson		

Public Relations

1st Baaron B. Pittenger	Harvard University	2
2nd John T. Cox	U. S. Naval Academy	3
3rd Ted Mann	Duke University	2
4th Fred W. Stabley	Michigan State University	3
5th Harold Keith	University of Oklahoma	3
6th Wilbur Evans	Southwest Conference	1
7th Wiles Hallock	University of California	1
8th Ferron C. Losee	Los Angeles State College	2
AL C. Robert Paul	University of Pennsylvania	1
CD Warren Berg	Luther College	2
CD Charles Ray	North Carolina College	1
Chairman—C. Robert Paul		

Television

1st William J. Flynn	Boston College	2
2nd Robert J. Kane	Cornell University	2
3rd James J. Corbett	Louisiana State University	2
4th Ivan B. Williamson	University of Wisconsin	2
5th Norvall Neve	Missouri Valley Conference	2
6th Howard Grubbs	Southwest Conference	2
7th Paul W. Brechler	Mountain States Conference	2
8th Charles A. Taylor	Stanford University	2
CD (East) Rix N. Yard	Denison University	2
CD (West) LeRoy B. Hughes	Calif. Poly. College	2
AL Asa S. Bushnell	Eastern College Athletic Conference	2
AL Walter Byers	NCAA Executive Director	2
Chairman—James J. Corbett		
Program Director and Secretary—Asa S. Bushnell		

Youth Fitness

1st Lloyd H. Lux	Bates College	4
2nd Ernest B. McCoy	Pennsylvania State University	3
3rd Tom McDonough	Emory University	2
4th Stuart W. Holcomb	Northwestern University	2
5th H. B. Lee	Kansas State University	1
6th Gilbert Hermance	Rice Institute	4

7th Edwin R. Kimball	Brigham Young University	3
8th Jesse T. Hill	University of Southern California	1
AL T. J. Hamilton	A.A.W.U.	1
Chairman—T. J. Hamilton		

Eligibility

Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley	University of Santa Clara	3
Warren P. McGuirk	University of Massachusetts	1
Rixford K. Snyder	Stanford University	5
Chairman—Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley		

Ethics

The Committee on Ethics is composed of the presidents of the NCAA, National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the national coaches association of the particular sport involved, and two persons elected by the Council for a period of two years.

Ralph W. Aigler	University of Michigan	1
Henry B. Hardt	NCAA President	1
N. M. McKnight	Columbia University	1
K. L. Wilson	NACC President	1

Fifth member of committee president of coaches association of particular sport involved.

Infractions

J. William Davis	Texas Technological College	1
Nicholas M. McKnight	Columbia University	1
George H. Young	University of Wisconsin	1
Walter Byers	NCAA Executive Director	†
Chairman—George H. Young		

Insurance

T. A. Bickerstaff	University of Mississippi	1
Walter L. Hass	University of Chicago	1
E. D. Mouzon, Jr.	Southern Methodist University	1
Chairman—E. D. Mouzon, Jr.		

Summer Baseball Committee

Ralph O. Coleman	Oregon State College	1
John H. Kobs	Michigan State University	1
Walter Rabb	University of North Carolina	1
George L. Shiebler	Eastern College Athletic Conference	1
J. A. Tomlinson	Arkansas State College	1
Chairman—George L. Shiebler		

†—Ex officio non-voting member

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

Following is a partial list of NCAA delegates or representatives to committees of related organizations. Years remaining (counting 1961) in terms of appointment are indicated.

*Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics of NCAA, AAHPER and CPEA

Mox A. Weber	Hamilton College	2
Edwin R. Kimball	Brigham Young University	3
Richard C. Larkins	Ohio State University	1

*National Committee for Amateur Baseball

To work with representatives of other amateur organizations in the promotion and administration of amateur baseball.

Everett D. Barnes	Colgate University	1
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*National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame

1st Warren P. McGuirk	University of Massachusetts	1
2nd David Nelson	University of Delaware	1
3rd William D. Murray	Duke University	1
4th Ivan B. Williamson	University of Wisconsin	1
5th Reaves E. Peters	Missouri Valley I.A.A.	1
6th Clyde B. Smith	Arizona State University	1
7th E. E. Wieman	University of Denver	1
8th Jesse T. Hill	University of Southern California	1
AL Henry B. Hardt	NCAA President	†
AL Walter Byers	NCAA Executive Director	†

**Olympic Association Board of Directors

Stanley Bates	State College of Washington	1
A. G. Haussler	Bradley University	1
Clyde Littlefield	University of Texas	1
Frank R. Thoms, Jr.	Williams College	1

**Olympic Committee Executive Board

Walter Byers	NCAA Executive Director	†
E. M. Cameron	Duke University	1
T. J. Hamilton	A.A.W.U.	1
W. O. Hunter	University of Southern California	1
Glenn R. Jacoby	University of Wyoming	1
Robert J. Kane	Cornell University	1
T. N. Metcalf	University of Chicago	1
H. Jamison Swarts	University of Pennsylvania	1

*—Appointed by Council

**—Elected by quadrennial meeting of U. S. Olympic Association

†—Ex officio member

ROLL OF MEMBERS

ACTIVE MEMBER INSTITUTIONS

This listing is based on information available to the Secretary, as of May 8, 1961. The abbreviations are: (P) President, Chancellor or Provost; (F) Faculty Athletic Representative; (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.

First District

American International College, Springfield, Mass.: John F. Hines (P), John P. Murnane (F), Henry A. Butova (AD).
 Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Calvin Hastings Plimpton (P), James R. Nelson (F), Albert E. Lumley (AD).
 Assumption College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. Armand H. Desautels (P), Rev. James R. Doyer (F), Andrew Laska (AD).
 Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.: Gordon M. Trim (P), Thomas E. Smith (F) and (AD).
 Bates College, Lewiston, Maine: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (F) and (AD).
 Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh (P), Rev. Joseph L. Shea (F), William J. Flynn (AD).
 Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Harold C. Case (P), Paul M. Siskind (F), R. Victor Stout (AD).
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine: James S. Coles (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
 Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.: Abram L. Sachar (P), Merrill Peterson (F), Benjamin Friedman (AD).
 Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Conn.: James H. Halsey (P), Herbert E. Glines (F) and (AD).
 Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Mass.: Clement C. Maxwell (P), Charles B. McMullen (F), Edward C. Swenson (AD).
 Brown University, Providence, R. I.: Barnaby C. Keeney (P), Edward R. Durgin (F), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).
 Clark University, Worcester, Mass.: Howard B. Jefferson (P), Henry J. Warman (F), Russ Granger (AD).
 Colby College, Waterville, Maine: Robert E. L. Strider (P), G. F. Loeb (F), Leon P. Williams (AD).
 Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P), Stanley Seaver (F), J. O. Christian (AD).
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.: John Sloan Dickey (P), Robert A. Rolfe (AD).
 Fairfield University, Fairfield, Conn.: Very Rev. James E. Fitzgerald (P), Rev. Thomas F. Lyons (AD).
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Thomas D. Bolles (F) and (AD).
 Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. Raymond J. Swords (P), Rev. Joseph A. Glavin (F), Eugene F. Flynn (AD).
 Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass.: Martin J. Lydon (P), Stuart L. Mandell (F), Waldo W. Yarnall (AD).
 Maine, University of, Orono, Maine: Lloyd H. Elliott (P), Wallace Elliott (F), Rome Rankin (AD).
 Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Mass.: John Lederle (P), Warren P. McGuirk (F) and (AD).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: Julius A. Stratton (P), Richard L. Balch (F) and (AD).
 Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass.: Rev. Vincent A. McQuade (P), Rev. Paul Thabault (F), Rev. Michael J. McGinnis (AD).
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Benjamin F. Wissler (F), Walter J. Nelson (AD).
 New Hampshire, University of, Durham, N. H.: Eldon L. Johnson (P), C. O. Dawson (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).
 Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Asa S. Knowles (P), Joseph Spear (F), Herbert W. Gallagher (AD).
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: E. N. Harmon (P), Joseph F. Garrity (AD).
 Providence College, Providence, R. I.: Very Rev. Robert J. Slavin (P), Rev. Aloysius B. Begley (F) and (AD).
 Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, R. I.: Francis H. Horn (P), Frederic D. Tootell (F) and (AD).
 St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.: Rev. Bernard G. Holmes (P), Rev. James M. Reynolds (Acting AD).
 St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Very Rev. Gerald E. Dupont (P), George W. Jacobs (F) and (AD).
 Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Glenn Olds (P), Edward S. Steitz (F) and (AD).
 Suffolk University, Boston, Mass.: Dennis C. Haley (P), Charles Law (AD).
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: Albert C. Jacobs (P), James Notoopoulos (F), Raymond Oosting (AD).
 Tufts University, Medford, Mass.: Nils Y. Wessell (P), Harry Arlanson (AD).
 United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral Stephen H. Evans (Superintendent), Captain William B. Ellis (F), Commander Otto Graham (AD).
 Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vt.: John T. Fey (P), Samuel N. Bogorad (F), J. Edward Donnelly (AD).
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), Norman J. Daniels (F) and (AD).
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: James P. Baxter III (P), Whitney S. Stoddard (F), Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (AD).
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Arthur Bronwell (P), R. W. Pritchard (F) and (AD).
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: A. Whitney Griswold (P), Richard C. Carroll (F), DeLaney Kiphuth (AD).

Second District

Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.: Paul D. Eddy (P), Chester Barrows (F), George E. Faherty (AD).
 Albright College, Reading, Pa.: H. V. Masters (P), Eugene L. Shirk (F) and (AD).
 Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), E. Gordon Ogden (F), James A. McLane (AD).
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: Lawrence L. Pelletier (P), Lewis W. Pyle (F), H. P. Way (AD).
 Bloomsburg State College, Bloomsburg, Pa.: Harvey A. Andruss (P), Russell E. Houk (F) and (AD).

Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.: L. B. Allen (P), John T. Flippen (F) and (AD).

Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Joseph M. Smith (F) and (AD).

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Ernst Weber (P), Edward C. Russell (F) and (AD).

Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Merle M. Odgers (P), John Gold (F), Albert E. Humphreys (AD).

Buffalo, University of, Buffalo, N. Y.: C. C. Furnas (P), Arthur Butler (F), James Peelle (AD).

Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Very Rev. James J. McGinley (P), Rev. Peter J. Martin (F), Robert A. MacKinnon (AD).

*Catholic University, Avenida Hostes-Ponce, Puerto Rico: Very Rev. Thomas A. Stanley (P), Jose Cortes (F), Ramon E. Colon (AD).

City College of New York, New York, N. Y.: Buell G. Gallagher (P), Gerner A. Olsen (F), Arthur H. DesGrey (AD).

Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.: William G. Van Note (P), George MacLean (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).

Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.: Everett N. Case (P), William F. Griffith (F), Everett D. Barnes (AD).

College of South Jersey, Camden, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Gerald Rosegger (F), Albert J. Carino (AD).

Columbia University, New York, N. Y.: Grayson Kirk (P), Ralph J. Furey (F) and (AD).

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: Deane W. Malott (P), F. G. Marcham (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).

Delaware, University of, Newark, Del.: John A. Perkins (P), Russell G. Stauffer (F), David M. Nelson (AD).

Delaware State College, Dover, Del.: Luna J. Mishoe (P), John R. Price (F), E. Preston Mitchell (AD).

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.: Gilbert Malcolm (P), David B. Eavenson (AD).

Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: James Creese (P), Harold Myers (F), Douglass T. Greene (AD).

Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. Henry J. McAnulty (P), Kenneth J. Duffy (F), Louis Skender (AD).

Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa.: A. C. Baugher (P), Ira R. Herr (F) and (AD).

Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, N. J.: Peter Sammartino (P), Harvey D. Woods (AD).

Fordham University, New York, N. Y.: Rev. Laurence J. McGinley (P), Rev. S. O'Beirne (F), John W. Bach (AD).

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Frederick deW. Bolman, Jr. (P), J. Shober Barr (F) and (AD).

Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.: Very Rev. Edward B. Bunn (P), Rev. Robert Hoggson (F), John L. Hagerty (AD).

Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: W. S. Paul (P), Joseph Wolfinger (F), Henry T. Bream (AD).

Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.: J. Stanley Harker (P), R. Jack Behringer (F) and (AD).

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A. Weber (AD).

*—To assume active membership September 1, 1961.

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.: Jerome H. Holland (P), Samuel C. McGhee (F), H. N. Nielson (AD).

Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y.: Frederick M. Binder (P): David L. Haase (F) and (AD).

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Hugh Borton (P), Roy E. Randall (F) and (AD).

Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.: L. M. Hirshon (P), Robert Beinert (F), Francis L. Kraus (AD).

Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y.: John C. Adams (P), Howard Myers, Jr. (AD).

Hunter College, Bronx, N. Y.: John J. Meng (P), J. D. Begelman (AD).

Inter American University, San German, Puerto Rico: Ronald C. Bauer (P), John Browning (F), Luis F. Sambolin (AD).

Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Brother R. B. Power (P), Brother Anthony J. Glennon (F), James McDermott (AD).

Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.: Howard I. Dillingham (P), Carlton L. Wood (F) and (AD).

Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.: Calvert N. Ellis (P), Ronald L. Cherry (F), P. M. Snider (AD).

King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Rev. George P. Benaglia (P), Rev. William H. Donahue (F) and (AD).

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: K. Roald Bergethon (P), Arthur R. Winters (F) and (AD).

LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother Daniel Bernian (P), Robert Courtney (F), James J. Henry (AD).

Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederic K. Miller (P), George R. Marquette (AD).

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.: H. A. Neville (P), P. L. Sadler (F) and (AD).

LeMoyne College, Syracuse, N. Y.: Rev. Robert F. Grewen (P), Rev. Vincent B. Ryan (F), Thomas J. Niland, Jr. (AD).

Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: Donald C. Yelton (P), Thomas M. Jones (F), Manuel Rivero (AD).

Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), S. G. Jacobs (AD).

Long Island University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Richard L. Conolly (P), Robert Spector (F), William T. Lai (AD).

Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: D. Frederick Wertz (P), David G. Busey (F) and (AD).

Manhattan College, New York, N. Y.: Brother Augustine Philip (P), Brother Donation Joseph (F), Kenneth A. Norton (AD).

Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.: John T. Williams (P), Richard H. Thomas (F), Vernon McCain (AD).

Millersville State College, Millersville, Pa.: D. L. Biemesderfer (P), Clifford Yard (F), R. J. Runkle (AD).

Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), J. R. Ridge (F), Harvey T. D. Gillespie (AD).

Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: Erling N. Jensen (P), Raymond J. Whispell (F) and (AD).

New York University, New York, N. Y.: Carroll V. Newsom (P), Victor F. Obeck (F) and (AD).

New York Maritime College, New York, N. Y.: Vice Admiral H. C. Moore (P), W. Roger Reinhart (F) and (AD).

Niagara University, Niagara University, N. Y.: Very Rev. Vincent T. Swords (P), Rev. John W. Caine (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).

Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa.: Gaylord P. Harnwell (P), Jeremiah Ford II (AD).

Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Clarence R. Moll (P), George A. Hansell (AD).

Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.: Eric A. Walker (P), Ralph H. Wherry (F), Ernest B. McCoy (AD).

Philadelphia Textile Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.: Bertrand W. Hayward (P), William H. Hughes (F), Walter F. Harris (AD).

Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Edward H. Litchfield (P), Paul Masoner (F), Frank Carver (AD).

Post, C. W., College, Greenvale, N. Y.: Richard L. Conolly (P), Charles Zwicker (F), Roy Ilowit (AD).

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Robert F. Oxnam (P), Harry C. Hostetter (F) and (AD).

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: Robert F. Goheen (P), William D'Olier Lippincott (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).

Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, P. R.: Jaime Benitez (P), David C. Furman (AD).

Puerto Rico A & M College, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico: Luis Stefani (P), Fred Soltero (F), Rafael A. Mangual (AD).

Queens College, Flushing, N. Y.: Harold Stoke (P), Robert J. Tierney (F) and (AD).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.: Richard G. Folsom (P), Edmund W. Donald (F) and (AD).

Rider College, Trenton, N. J.: Franklin F. Moore (P), Carl Zoerner (F), Robert W. Kilgus (AD).

Rochester, University of, Rochester, N. Y.: Cornelius W. de Kiewiet (P), Edwin O. Wiig (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).

Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N. Y.: Mark Ellingson (P), Stanley H. Witmeyer (F), Louis A. Alexander, Jr. (AD).

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Mark E. Singley (F), Harry J. Rockafeller (AD).

St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N. Y.: Very Rev. Brian Lhota (P), Rev. Ambrose Haran (F), Edward Donovan (AD).

St. Francis College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Brother Urban (P), Brother Roger (F), Daniel Lynch (AD).

St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Rev. Columba J. Devlin (P), I. V. Davis (F) and (AD).

St. John's University, Jamaica, N. Y.: Very Rev. John A. Flynn (P), Rev. Walter F. Graham (F), Walter T. McLaughlin (AD).

St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Very Rev. J. Joseph Bluett (P), Rev. Joseph M. Geib (F), John T. Ramsey (AD).

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.: Eugene Garrett Bewkes (P), R. E. Consler (F), Thomas A. Cartmill (AD).

St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.: Very Rev. Edward F. Clark (P), Rev. Robert J. O'Connell (F), Don Kennedy (AD).

Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pa.: Very Rev. John J. Long (P), Rev. John P. McNicholas (F), Peter A. Carlesimo (AD).

Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Dougherty (P), Rev. Edward Fleming (F), Rev. John J. Horgan (AD).

Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Ralph E. Heiges (P), Paul Cauffman (F), Thomas Crist (AD).

Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.: Rev. Edmund F. Cristy (P), Rev. Sixtus O'Connor (F), Rev. Alphonsus Connors (AD).

Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: N. N. Weisenfluh (P), William A. Storer (F) and (AD).

State University College of Education, Brockport, N. Y.: Donald M. Tower (P), Martin H. Rogers (F), A. Huntley Parker, Jr. (AD).

State University College of Education, Buffalo, N. Y.: Paul Bulger (P), Larry Katzman (AD).

State University College of Education, Cortland, N. Y.: Donovan C. Moffett (P), Ellis Johnson (F), Robert J. Weber (AD).

State University College of Education, Oswego, N. Y.: Foster Brown (P), Donald Snygg (F), John V. Glinksi (AD).

State University College of Education, Plattsburgh, N. Y.: George W. Angell (P), Ernest P. Rangazas (F), Joseph C. Jastrab (AD).

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.: Jess H. Davis (P), Charles R. Wellhausen (F), John C. Sim (AD).

Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.: Gustave W. Weber (P), Russell Gilbert (F), James W. Garrett (AD).

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: Courtney C. Smith (P), Willis J. Stetson (F) and (AD).

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.: William P. Tolley (P), Eric H. Faigle (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Millard E. Gladfelter (P), Ernest C. Casale (F) and (AD).

Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.: P. Mittering (Acting P), V. Spencer Goodreds (F), Joseph DiFebo (AD).

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: Carter Davidson (P), Wilford H. Ketz (AD).

United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: Admiral Gordon McLintock (Superintendent), Captain Victor Tyson (F), Comdr. James W. Liebertz (AD).

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Major General W. C. Westmoreland (Superintendent), Col. Boyd W. Bartlett (F), Col. Emory S. Adams, Jr. (AD).

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral J. F. Davidson (Superintendent), Commander F. A. Andrews (F), Captain Asbury Coward (AD).

Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Donald B. Walker (AD).

Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.: Donald L. Helfferich (P), Everett M. Bailey (F) and (AD).

Villanova University, Villanova, Pa.: Rev. John A. Klekotka (P), Rev. Joseph W. Kemme (F), Francis X. Reagan (AD).

Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.: Richard H. Heindel (P), Herbert E. Sutter (F) and (AD).

Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.: Boyd C. Patterson (P), Paul L. Reardon (AD).

Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul R. Stewart (P), Robert J. Bowden (F), Peter Mazzaferro (AD).

West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa.: T. Noel Stern (P), Robert W. Reese (AD).

Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: W. W. Orr (P), Grover Washabaugh (AD).
 Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Eugene S. Farley (P), Harold Thatcher (F), John Reese (AD).
 Yeshiva University, New York, N. Y.: Samuel Belkin (P), Bernard Sarachek (AD).

Third District

Alabama, University of, University, Ala.: Frank A. Rose (P), C. T. Sharpton (F), Paul W. Bryant (AD).
 Alabama A&M College, Normal, Ala.: J. F. Drake (P), G. O. McCalep (F), G. H. Hobson (AD).
 Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.: H. Councill Trenholm (P), C. Johnson Dunn (F) and (AD).
 Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: Frank R. Veal (P), T. V. Swinton (F), T. B. Nelson (AD).
 American University, Washington, D. C.: Hurst R. Anderson (P), John Wakefield (F), David Carrasco (AD).
 Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), G. W. Beard (AD).
 Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tenn.: Halbert Harvill (P), Leon Bibb (F), David B. Aaron (AD).
 Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Md.: Theodore H. Wilson (P), Donald A. Newberry (AD).
 Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N. C.: Rev. John Oetgen (P), Rev. Cuthbert E. Allen (F), Howard A. Wheeler (AD).
 Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.: J. A. Bacoats (P), W. E. Johnson (F), John E. Brown (AD).
 Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P), James E. Huger (F), Rudolph Matthews (AD).
 Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va.: Warren D. Bowman (P), Harry G. Jopson (F), Daniel S. Geiser (AD).
 Catholic University, Washington, D. C.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. W. J. McDonald (P), Rev. James J. McPadden (F), Edmund R. LaFond (AD).
 Centenary College, Shreveport, La.: J. J. Mickle (P), John B. Entrikin (F), Orvis Sigler (AD).
 Centre College, Danville, Ky.: Thomas A. Spragens (P), Charles T. Hazelrigg (F), Briscoe Inman (AD).
 Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tenn.: LeRoy A. Martin (P), William O. Swan (F), A. C. Moore (AD).
 Citadel, Charleston, S. C.: Mark W. Clark (P), D. S. McAlister (F), Edward L. Teague, Jr. (AD).
 Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Brawley (P), J. J. Dennis (F), L. S. Epps (AD).
 Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.: Robert C. Edwards (P), R. R. Ritchie (F), Frank J. Howard (AD).
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: Davis Y. Paschall (P), Howard K. Holland (F), Milton L. Drewier, Jr. (AD).
 Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.: David G. Martin (P), F. W. Johnston (F), Tom Scott (AD).
 Duke University, Durham, N. C.: Deryl Hart (P), Charles E. Jordan (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).
 East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tenn.: Burgin E. Dossett (P), Solon Gentry (F), Star Wood (AD).

Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: Robert R. Martin (P), Smith Park (F), Charles T. Hughes (AD).
 Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.: Walter N. Ridley (P), Arthur M. Bagley (F), Robert L. Vaughan (AD).
 Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: S. Walter Martin (P), Lee W. Blitch (F), Thomas E. McDonough (AD).
 Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.: Rudolph Jones (P), Odell Uzzell (F), H. L. Scott (AD).
 Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.: S. J. Wright (P), W. D. Hawkins, Jr. (F), H. B. Thompson (AD).
 *Florence State College, Florence, Alabama: E. B. Norton (P), H. H. Floyd (F), H. A. Flowers (AD).
 Florida, University of, Gainesville, Fla.: J. Wayne Reitz (P), H. P. Constans (F), Ray Graves (AD).
 Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Fla.: George W. Gore, Jr. (P), M. C. Rhaney (F), A. S. Gaither (AD).
 Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Fla.: Charles T. Thrift, Jr. (P), Corning F. Tolle (F), Thomas H. Greene (AD).
 Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: Gordon Blackwell (P), Mode L. Stone (F), Vaughn Mancha (AD).
 Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.: C. V. Troup (P), C. L. Ellison (F), J. E. Hawkins (AD).
 Furman University, Greenville, S. C.: John L. Plyler (P), Winston C. Babb (F), J. Lyles Alley (AD).
 Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.: L. M. Elstad (P), Leon Auerbach (F), Peter R. Wisher (AD).
 George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Thomas H. Carroll (P), Theodore P. Perros (F), Robert K. Faris (AD).
 Georgia, University of, Athens, Ga.: O. C. Aderhold (P), Alfred W. Scott (F), Wallace Butts (AD).
 Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Edwin D. Harrison (P), Jesse W. Mason (F), Robert L. Dodd (AD).
 Grambling College, Grambling, La.: R. W. E. Jones (P), E. F. Purvis (F), E. G. Robinson (AD).
 Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Va.: T. E. Gilmer (Acting P), Richard A. Burrell (AD).
 Howard University, Washington, D. C.: James M. Nabrit, Jr. (P), Frank M. Snowden, Jr. (F), Samuel E. Barnes (AD).
 Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss.: Jacob L. Reddix (P), Robert E. Lee (F), Tellis B. Ellis, Jr. (AD).
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Milton S. Eisenhower (P), Marshall S. Turner, Jr. (F) and (AD).
 Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.: Rufus P. Perry (P), T. E. McKinney (F), Jack S. Brayboy (AD).
 Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Ky.: Frank G. Dickey (P), A. D. Kirwan (F), Bernie A. Shively (AD).
 Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.: Rufus B. Atwood (P), William Exum (F) and (AD).
 Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Ky.: Harold P. Hamilton (P), Gus E. Paris (F), Robert R. Wilson (AD).
 Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.: James A. Colston (P), Robert H. Harvey (F), Julian Bell (AD).

*—To assume active membership September 1, 1961.

Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.: C. A. Kirkendoll (P), S. H. Bronaugh (F), J. A. Cooke (AD).

LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.: Hollis F. Price (P), Charles Phillips (F), Jerry C. Johnson (AD).

*Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.: Samuel E. Duncan (P), Miss J. B. Duncan (F), Charles R. Cox (AD).

Louisiana College, Pineville, La.: G. Earl Guinn (P), Henry Donahoe (F), Harold Knight (AD).

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: R. L. Ropp (P), H. J. Smolinski (F), Joe Aillet (AD).

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: Troy H. Middleton (P), Perry F. Boyer (F), James J. Corbett (AD).

Louisville, University of, Louisville, Ky.: Philip Davidson (P), Carl Abner (F), Bernard Hickman (AD).

Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.: Very Rev. Vincent F. Beatty (P), Rev. Aloysius S. Galvin (F), Emil G. Reitz, Jr. (AD).

¹Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Very Rev. W. P. Donnelly (P), Rev. R. L. Boggs (F), William C. Gardiner (AD).

Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.: Orville W. Wake (P), W. W. Ferguson (F), James C. Fox (AD).

Maryland, University of, College Park, Md.: Wilson H. Elkins (P), Geary F. Eppley (F), W. W. Cobey (AD).

Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn.: C. C. Humphreys (P), R. M. Robison (F), E. W. Lambert (AD).

Mercer University, Macon, Ga.: Rufus Harris (P), L. Clegg (F), Zeb B. Vance (AD).

Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Fla.: Jay F. W. Pearson (P), Robert Johns (F), Jack Harding (AD).

Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Quill E. Cope (P), Elbert K. Patty (F), Charles M. Murphy (AD).

Mississippi, University of, University, Miss.: John Davis Williams (P), T. A. Bickerstaff (F), Claude M. Smith (AD).

Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: R. A. McLemore (P), Gray Miley (F), Stanley L. Robinson (AD).

Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Miss.: William D. McCain (P), J. L. Milam (F), Reed Green (AD).

Mississippi State University, State College, Miss.: Dean W. Colvard (P), W. O. Spencer (F), Wade H. Walker (AD).

Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky.: Adron Doran (P), Linus A. Fair (F), Robert G. Laughlin (AD).

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: Benjamin E. Mays (P), F. L. Forbes (F) and (AD).

Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.: Martin D. Jenkins (P), Nathaniel K. Proctor (F), Edward P. Hurt (AD).

Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.: Frank Cunningham (P), Adolphus J. Lockhart (F), Edward J. Clemons (AD).

Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.: Rt. Rev. John L. Sheridan (P), Rev. Carl J. Fives (F), John J. Dillon (AD).

Murray State College, Murray, Ky.: Ralph H. Woods (P), William G. Nash (F), Roy Stewart (AD).

*—To assume active membership September 1, 1961.

1. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective January 10, 1961; ruled ineligible for National Collegiate Basketball Championship and cooperating basketball events for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (a), of the Constitution.

²North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, N. C.: William B. Aycock (P), Oliver K. Cornwell (F), Charles P. Erickson (AD).

North Carolina A&T College, Greensboro, N. C.: Samuel D. Proctor (P), Artis P. Graves (F), William M. Bell (AD).

North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.: Alfonso Elder (P), Howard E. Wright (F), I. G. Newton (AD).

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.: John T. Caldwell (P), H. Brooks James (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD).

Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.: Donald Agnes (P), Kennedy Hodges (F), Garland F. Pinholster (AD).

Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.: J. Earl Moreland (P), H. B. Pannill (F), Hugh F. Stephens (AD).

Richmond, University of, Richmond, Va.: George M. Modlin (P), R. C. McDanel (F), Malcolm U. Pitt (AD).

Roanoke College, Salem, Va.: H. Sherman Oberly (P), Homer Bast (F), J. S. Hackman (AD).

Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Hugh F. McKean (P), Joseph Justice (F) and (AD).

St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.: James A. Boyer (P), C. H. McLendon (F), G. R. Walker (AD).

St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.: Earl H. McClenney (P), W. H. Whitehurst (F), Joseph E. Thompson (AD).

Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.: William K. Payne (P), Elmer D. Dean (F), Theodore A. Wright, Sr. (AD).

Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.: William R. Strassner (P), Thomas E. Kee (F), James E. Lytle (AD).

South, University of the, Sewanee, Tenn.: Edward McCrady (P), G. S. Bruton (F), Walter Bryant (AD).

South Carolina, University of, Columbia, S. C.: Robert L. Sumwalt (P), James T. Penny (F), Warren K. Giese (AD).

South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.: B. C. Turner (P), F. M. Staley (F), Jesse L. Parks (AD).

Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.: Felton G. Clark (P), Ulysses S. Jones (F), A. W. Mumford (AD).

Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.: Peyton N. Rhodes (P), C. I. Diehl (F), W. R. Maybry (AD).

Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.: Very Rev. A. W. Crandell (P), Rev. John A. Schwing (F), Rev. Joseph C. Mulhern (AD).

State Teachers College at Towson, Baltimore, Md.: Earle T. Hawkins (P), Curtis Martin (F), Don Minnegan (AD).

Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.: J. O. Edmunds (P), Robert S. Chauvin (F), W. C. Cowell (AD).

Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tenn.: A. D. Holt (P), R. F. Thomason (F), R. R. Neyland (AD).

Tennessee A&I State University, Nashville, Tenn.: W. S. Davis (P), J. A. Harvey (F).

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.: Everett Derryberry (P), P. V. Overall (F), R. Hooper Eblen (AD).

Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Herbert E. Longenecker (P), David R. Deener (F), Horace Renegar (Acting AD).

2. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective January 10, 1961; ruled ineligible for National Collegiate Basketball Championship and cooperating basketball events for violation of Article VI, Section 2, (c), of the By-laws, and Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (a) and (b), of the Constitution.

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: L. H. Foster (P), James H. M. Henderson (F), E. L. Jackson (AD).
 Union University, Jackson, Tenn.: W. F. Jones (P), Charles D. Taylor (F), Jack L. Russell (AD).
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: Harvie Branscomb (P), J. H. Stambaugh (F), Arthur L. Guepe (AD).
 Villa Madonna College, Covington, Ky.: Rt. Rev. John F. Murphy (P), William Volker (F), Rev. Louis B. Brinker (AD).
 Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va.: Edgar F. Shannon (P), Starling Reid (F), Gus K. Tebell (AD).
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: Maj. Gen. George R. E. Shell (Superintendent), Col. S. M. Heflin (F), T. Woodrow Gray (AD).
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: Walter S. Newman (P), C. P. Miles (F), Frank O. Moseley (AD).
 Virginia State College, Norfolk, Va.: Lyman B. Brooks (P), Leon H. Kerry (F), Joseph G. Echols (AD).
 Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.: Robert P. Daniel (P), G. G. Singleton (F), J. A. Moore (AD).
 Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.: Thomas H. Henderson (P), Walter O. Bradley (F), Thomas Harris (AD).
 Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: Harold W. Tribble (P), John W. Sawyer (F), William H. Gibson (AD).
 Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Daniel Z. Gibson (P), Edward L. Athey (F) and (AD).
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Fred Carrington Cole (P), W. M. Hinton (F), E. P. Twombly (AD).
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Clyde L. Colson (Acting P), Ray O. Duncan (F), Robert N. Brown (AD).
 Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Kelly Thompson (P), L. T. Smith (F), E. A. Diddle (AD).
 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P), Robert J. Waldorf (F) and (AD).
 Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: F. L. Atkins (P), J. T. Diggs, Jr. (F), C. E. Gaines (AD).

Fourth District

Akron, University of, Akron, Ohio: Norman P. Auburn (P), D. S. Anderson (F), Kenneth Cochrane (AD).
 Albion College, Albion, Mich.: Louis W. Norris (P), Paul L. Cook (F), Elkin R. Isaac (AD).
 Alma College, Alma, Mich.: Robert D. Swanson (P), Charles E. Skinner (F), Arthur Smith (AD).
 Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. A. F. Bukowski (P), Lewis B. Clingman (F), Ray E. Null (AD).
 Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio: Glenn L. Clayton (P), George D. Marble (F), Robert Brownson (AD).
 Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: Conrad Bergendoff (P), Harry S. B. Johnson (F), Leroy Brissman (AD).
 Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio: A. B. Bonds, Jr. (P), James Ross (F), Lee J. Tressel (AD).
 Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.: John R. Emens (P), Richard Caldemeyer (F), Robert W. Primmer (AD).

Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.: Miller Upton (P), Clarence Von Eschen (F), Alf W. Harrer (AD).
 Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio: Ralph W. McDonald (P), Ralph G. Harshman (F), Harold Anderson (AD).
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: M. O. Ross (P), William H. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).
 Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: William Spoelhof (P), John Tuls (F), Barney Steen (AD).
 Capital University, Columbus, Ohio: Harold L. Yochum (P), Theodore Myers (F), William Bernlohr (AD).
 Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: Laurence M. Gould (P), Charles S. Rayment (F), Melvin H. Taube (AD).
 Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.: Robert D. Steele (P), LeRoy M. Weir (F), Vince DiFrancesca (AD).
 Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio: T. Keith Glennan (P), Arthur P. Leary (AD).
 Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.: Judson W. Foust (P), Lester Serier (F), Daniel P. Rose (AD).
 Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio: Charles H. Wesley (P), John C. Alston (F), Gaston F. Lewis (AD).
 Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.: R. Wendell Harrison (Acting P), John P. Netherton (F), Walter L. Hass (AD).
 College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio: Howard F. Lowry (P), Charles B. Moke (F), Carl B. Munson (AD).
 Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: M. L. Koehneke (P), Harold F. Brockberg (F) and (AD).
 Dayton, University of, Dayton, Ohio: Very Rev. Raymond A. Roesch (P), Rev. Charles L. Collins (F), Harry C. Baujan (AD).
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio: A. Blair Knapp (P), Robert Seager (F), Rix N. Yard (AD).
 DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley (P), Rev. Gerald M. Mullen (F), Raymond J. Meyer (AD).
 DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: Russell J. Humbert (P), Laurel H. Turk (F), James C. Loveless (AD).
 Detroit, University of, Detroit, Mich.: Very Rev. Laurence V. Britt (P), John R. Mulroy (AD).
 Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Ill.: Quincy Doudna (P), Charles A. Elliott (F), John W. Masley (AD).
 Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Eugene B. Elliott (P), George W. Linn (F), William E. Crouch (AD).
 Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill.: Robert C. Stanger (P), C. E. Kommes (F), O. M. Langhorst (AD).
 Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.: Melvin W. Hyde (P), Ralph H. Coleman (F), Don Ping (AD).
 Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio: G. Brooks Earnest (P), DeWitt Hardy (F), Homer E. Woodling (AD).
 Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: Edgar M. Carlson (P), George W. Anderson (F), Lloyd E. Hollingsworth (AD).
 Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Paul H. Giddens (P), Perry A. Moore (F), J. W. Hutton (AD).
 Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio: Terry W. Wickham (P), Charles M. Prugh (F), T. R. Turney (AD).
 Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio: Paul F. Sharp (P), Dwight H. Berg (F), William H. Hollinger (AD).

Hope College, Holland, Mich.: Irwin J. Lubbers (P), Alvin W. Vanderbush (F), Gordon M. Brewer (AD).
 Illinois, University of, Urbana, Ill.: David D. Henry (P), Leslie A. Bryan (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).
 Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: John T. Rettaliata (P), William C. Brown (F), Bernard Weissman (AD).
 Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.: Robert G. Bone (P), Theodore Almy (F), Howard J. Hancock (AD).
³Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Herman B. Wells (P), John F. Mee (F), Frank E. Allen (AD).
 John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio: Very Rev. Hugh E. Dunn (P), Herbert C. Eisele (F) and (AD).
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Weimer K. Hicks (P), Richard Stavig (F), Rolla L. Anderson (AD).
 Kent State University, Kent, Ohio: George A. Bowman (P), Walton Clarke (F), Carl E. Erickson (AD).
 Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio: F. Edward Lund (P), S. R. McGowan (F), Jess W. Falkenstine (AD).
 Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: Sharvy G. Umbeck (P), John A. Houston (F), Dean S. Trevor (AD).
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.: William G. Cole (P), Edward C. Reichert (F), Nicholas Wasylik (AD).
 Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.: Douglas M. Knight (P), Vernon W. Roelofs (F), Arthur C. Denney (AD).
 Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. James F. Maguire (P), Thomas Hawkins (F), George Ireland (AD).
 Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.: Harvey M. Rice (P), Albert Jones (F), Ralph Lundeen (AD).
 MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill.: Gordon Michalson (P), Bruce Campbell (F), Daniel W. Unruh (AD).
 Mankato State College, Mankato, Minn.: C. L. Crawford (P), John A. Johnson (F), Roy B. Moore (AD).
 Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio: W. Bay Irvine (P), Paul Seyler (F), William O. Whetsell (AD).
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.: Very Rev. E. J. O'Donnell (P), Rev. J. G. Holbrook (F), Laurence A. Mullins (AD).
 Marshall University, Huntington, W. Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), Harold L. Willey (F), Neal B. Wilson (AD).
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio: John D. Millett (P), Fred W. Cottrell (F), John L. Brickels (AD).
 Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Harlan H. Hatcher (P), Marcus L. Plant (F), H. O. Crisler (AD).
 Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.: J. R. Van Pelt (P), W. A. Longacre (F), Alan J. Bovard (AD).
 Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), John Fuzak (F), Clarence L. Munn (AD).
 Minnesota, University of, Duluth, Minn.: R. W. Darland (P), Emmett Davidson (F), Lloyd W. Peterson (AD).

3. Placed on probation for a period of four years effective April 27, 1960; ruled ineligible for National Collegiate Championship events, cooperating events and national television series during that period; denied privilege of being represented on any NCAA committee and the right to vote on any question before the Association, for violation of Article VI, Sections 1 and 2, (c), of the By-laws and Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the Constitution.

Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn.: O. Meredith Wilson (P), Stanley V. Kinyon (F), Ike J. Armstrong (AD).
 Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: Robert W. Gibson (P), John Ketterer (F), Charles Larson (AD).
 Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio: Carl C. Bracy (P), William M. Morgan (F), Jackson W. Rafeld (AD).
 Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio: Robert N. Montgomery (P), Mose Moorehead (F), Edgar Sherman (AD).
 North Central College, Naperville, Ill.: Arlo Schilling (P), Darryl Latham (F), Lester C. Belding (AD).
 Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.: Leslie A. Holmes (P), Frederick W. Rolf (F), George G. Evans (AD).
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: J. Roscoe Miller (P), T. L. Martin (F), Stuart K. Holcomb (AD).
 Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh (P), Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (F), Edward W. Krause (AD).
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio: Robert K. Carr (P), Luke E. Steiner (F), Lysle K. Butler (AD).
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio: Novice G. Fawcett (P), James R. McCoy (F), Richard C. Larkins (AD).
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio: John C. Baker (P), Fred Picard (F), Carroll C. Widdoes (AD).
 *Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio: F. Bringle McIntosh (P), David Markle (F), Clyde Lamb (AD).
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio: David A. Lockmiller (P), David R. Jennings (F), Robert M. Strimer (AD).
 Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio: Lynn W. Turner (P), James K. Ray (F), Robert Agler (AD).
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), Verne C. Freeman (F), Guy J. Mackey (AD).
 Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.: Fred O. Pinkham (P), Robert Wilson (F), Carl H. Doehling (AD).
 Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.: John A. Howard (P), Frank Carlborg (F), Daniel J. Spika (AD).
 St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn.: Rev. Arno Gustin (P), Rev. Adelard Thuente (F), George G. Durenberger (AD).
 St. Norbert College, West De Pere, Wis.: Rev. D. M. Burke (P), Rev. S. C. Becker (F), Mel J. Nicks (AD).
 St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.: Clemens M. Granskou (P), Kenneth Bjork (F), Adrian L. Christenson (AD).
 Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.: Delyte W. Morris (P), Orville Alexander (F), Donald N. Boydston (AD).
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa: Virgil M. Hancher (P), Robert F. Ray (F), Forest Evashevski (AD).
 Toledo, University of, Toledo, Ohio: William S. Carlson (P), Edwin L. Saxer (F), James W. Long (AD).
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: O. P. Kretzmann (P), Dana Schwanholt (F), Richard P. Koenig (AD).
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Byron K. Trippet (P), Theodore Bedrick (F), R. E. Vaughan (AD).

*—To assume active membership September 1, 1961.

Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.: Clarence B. Hilberry (P), Joseph Hill (F), Richard C. Havel (AD).
 Western Illinois University, Macomb, Ill.: A. L. Knoblauch (P), Dempsey E. Reid (F), Raymond W. Hanson (AD).
 Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.: James W. Miller (P), C. B. MacDonald (F), M. J. Gary (AD).
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio: John S. Millis (P), Dallas Young (F), Edward L. Finnigan (AD).
 Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. Raymond Edman (P), Bernard A. Nelson (F), Harvey C. Chrouser (AD).
 Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio: James Read (P), Menzo Stark (F), Fred Raizk (AD).
 Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wis.: C. A. Elvehjem (P), Frank J. Remington (F), Ivan B. Williamson (AD).
 Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee, Wis.: J. Martin Klotzsche (P), Ralph Tillema (F), Herman Kluge (AD).
 Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wis.: Jim Dan Hill (P), Royal J. Briggs (F), Americo Mortorelli (AD).
 Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio: Clarence C. Stoughton (P), Louis H. Fitch (F), William M. Edwards (AD).
 Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio: Very Rev. Paul L. O'Connor (P), Rev. Edward J. O'Connor (F), and (AD).
 Youngstown University, Youngstown, Ohio: Howard W. Jones (P), Eugene D. Scudder (F), Willard L. Webster (AD).

Fifth District

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: Lawrence M. Stavig (P), Jorgen S. Thompson (F), Robert G. Burns (AD).
 Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.: A. G. Haussler (Acting P), Philip Becker (F), John I. Meinen (AD).
 Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa: Wendall Halvorsen (P), T. P. Kuehl (F), Jay R. Beekmann (AD).
 Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo.: Warren C. Lovinger (P), Joseph Dolecki (F), Glenn R. Gerdes (AD).
 Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, Ohio: Walter C. Langsam (P), Ralph C. Bursiek (F), George D. Smith (AD).
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Joseph E. McCabe (P), Carl Goellner (F), Glenn J. Drahn (AD).
 Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colo.: Quigg Newton (P), Warren O. Thompson (F), Harry G. Carlson (AD).
 Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa: Arland F. Christ-Janer (P), J. Harold Ennis (F), Paul Maaske (AD).
 Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.: Very Rev. Carl M. Reinert (P), Rev. Norbert J. Lemke (F), J. V. Belford (AD).
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa: Henry G. Harmon (P), Frank N. Gardner (F), Jack McClelland (AD).
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa: Howard R. Bowen (P), Grant Gale (F), John Pfitsch (AD).
 Houston, University of, Houston, Texas: A. D. Bruce (P), F. L. Stovall (F), Harry H. Fouke (AD).
 Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa: J. W. Maucker (P), Fred Lott (F), James A. Witham (AD).
 Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa: James H. Hilton (P), Maurice W. Soultz (F), Gordon H. Chalmers (AD).

⁴Kansas, University of, Lawrence, Kan.: Clarke W. Wescoe (P), Laurence C. Woodruff (F), Arthur C. Lonborg (AD).
 Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kan.: John E. King (P), S. W. Cram (F), H. J. Waters (AD).
 Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan.: James A. McCain (P), M. A. Durland (F), H. B. Lee (AD).
 Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.: E. E. Dawson (P), A. E. Pullam (F), Dwight T. Reed (AD).
 Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa: Rt. Rev. Msgr. D. V. Foley (P), Clarence T. O'Dowd (F), Robert Zahren (AD).
 Luther College, Decorah, Iowa: J. W. Ylvisaker (P), O. M. Hovde (F), Hamlet E. Peterson (AD).
 Missouri, University of, Columbia, Mo.: Elmer Ellis (P), Arthur W. Nebel (F), Donald B. Faurot (AD).
 Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.: Curtis L. Wilson (P), John A. Steinmeyer (F), Gale Bullman (AD).
 Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa: J. Richard Palmer (P), Ira J. Gwinn (F), Albert W. Buckingham (AD).
 Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Neb.: Clifford M. Hardin (P), Charles S. Miller (F), J. W. Orwig (AD).
 North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, N. Dak.: George W. Starcher (P), Thomas J. Clifford (F), Leonard R. Marti (AD).
 North Dakota State University, Fargo, N. Dak.: Fred S. Hultz (P), Glenn A. Hill (F), L. Les Luymes (AD).
 North Texas State College, Denton, Texas: J. C. Matthews (P), A. Witt Blair (F).
 Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Mo.: Walter H. Ryle (P), John D. Black (F), Norman E. White (AD).
 Northwest Missouri State College, Marysville, Mo.: J. W. Jones (P), H. D. Dieterich (F), Ryland Milner (AD).
 Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Okla.: George L. Cross (P), Earl Sneed (F), C. B. Wilkinson (AD).
 Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Okla.: Jack S. Wilkes (P), L. W. Metheny (F), A. E. Lemons, Jr. (AD).
 Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla.: Oliver S. Willham (P), Randall J. Jones (F), Henry P. Iba (AD).
 Omaha, University of, Omaha, Neb.: Milo Bail (P), A. Stanley Trickett (F), Virgil Yelkin (AD).
 Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa: Millard G. Roberts (P), Earl Moore (F), Forrest Westering (AD).
 St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa: Rt. Rev. W. L. Collins (P), Rev. Joseph A. Hrotz (F), Leo T. Kilfoy (AD).
 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.: Very Rev. Paul C. Reinert (P), Rev. J. J. Marchetti (F), J. Robert Stewart (AD).
 South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.: H. M. Briggs (P), H. B. MacDougal (F), Walter C. Schwank (AD).
 Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.: Mark F. Scully (P), Forrest H. Rose (F), Kenneth Knox (AD).

4. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective October 26, 1960: ruled ineligible for National Collegiate Basketball Championship and cooperating basketball events during this period; ruled ineligible for post-season football contests and national television series during first year of probationary period, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (a) and (b), of Constitution, Article VI, Section 2, (c), of the By-laws and Article VI, Section 8, of the By-laws.

Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo.: Roy Ellis (P), A. J. McDonald (F), Aldo A. Sebben (AD).
 State University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. Dak.: I. D. Weeks (P), Glenn Driscoll (F), Ralph Stewart (AD).
 Tulsa, University of, Tulsa, Okla.: Ben G. Henneke (P), George D. Small (F), Glenn Dobbs, Jr. (AD).
 Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa: Eugene E. Garbee (P), George Horton (F), Everett Eischeid (AD).
 Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa: C. H. Becker (P), Elmer W. Hertel (F), A. C. Bundgaard (AD).
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.: Ethan A. H. Shepley (P), William Buchan (F), Harry Burrus (AD).
 Wichita, University of, Wichita, Kan.: Harry F. Corbin (P), James K. Sours (F), W. H. H. Dye (AD).
 William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.: Walter Pope Binns (P), E. W. Holzapfel (F), Norris A. Patterson (AD).

Sixth District

Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Tex.: Don H. Morris (P), J. W. Roberts (F), A. B. Morris (AD).
⁵Arizona, University of, Tucson, Ariz.: Richard A. Harvill (P), Thomas L. Hall (F), Marion R. Clausen (AD).
⁶Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz.: G. Homer Durham (P), Alfred Thomas, Jr. (F), Clyde B. Smith (AD).
 Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Ark.: David W. Mullins (P), Delbert Swartz (F), John H. Barnhill (AD).
 Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.: Carl R. Reng (P), Baird V. Keister (F), J. A. Tomlinson (AD).
 Baylor University, Waco, Texas: Abner V. McCall (P), John D. Bridgers (AD).
 Bishop College, Marshall, Tex.: M. K. Curry (P), W. B. Johnson (F), D. Fisher (AD).
 Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas: Evan Allard Reiff (P), H. R. Arrant (F), E. W. Ledbetter (AD).
 Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont, Texas: F. L. McDonald (P), Joseph Thrash (F), Lewis M. Hilley (AD).
 McMurry College, Abilene, Texas: Gordon R. Bennett (P), Jerome Vannoy (F), P. E. Shotwell (AD).
 New Mexico State University, University Park, N. M.: Roger B. Corbett (P), G. R. Hamiel (F), Warren B. Woodson (AD).
 New Mexico Western College, Silver City, N. M.: J. Cloyd Miller (P), Jesse Bingman (F), Raymond J. Brancheau (AD).
 Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.: M. Lafayette Harris (P), J. D. Scott (F), Wallace Bly (AD).
 Prairie View A&M College, Prairie View, Texas: E. B. Evans (P), C. L. Wilson (F), W. J. Nicks (AD).

5. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective January 10, 1961, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution, and Article VI, Sections 1 and 3, of the By-laws.

6. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective October 27, 1959; ruled ineligible for National Collegiate Championship events and cooperating events during the first year of this probation; ruled ineligible for national football television series administered by the Association, for violation of Article VI, Sections 1 and 2, (c), of the By-laws, and Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution.

Rice University, Houston, Texas: Cary Croneis (Acting P), J. S. Waters (F), Jess C. Neely (AD).
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas: Willis M. Tate (P), Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr. (F), Madison Bell (AD).
 Texas, University of, Austin, Texas: H. H. Ransom (P), M. L. Bege-man (F), Edwin W. Olle (AD).
 Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas: Earl Rudder (P), C. H. Groneman (F), James A. Myers (AD).
 Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas: D. Ray Lindley (P), Henry B. Hardt (F), L. R. Meyer (AD).
 Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas: Samuel M. Nabrit (P), David D. Rains (F), Alexander Durley (AD).
 Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas: R. C. Goodwin (P), J. William Davis (F), Polk F. Robison (AD).
 Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas: J. M. Ray (P), Edwin J. Knapp (F), Benny W. Collins (AD).
 Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas: James W. Laurie (P), Melvin Stuckey (F), W. A. McElreath (AD).
 West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas: James P. Cornette (P), W. Mitchell Jones (F), Frank Kimbrough (AD).
 Wiley College, Marshall, Texas: T. Winston Cole, Jr. (P), Fred T. Long (F) and (AD).

Seventh District

Adams State College, Alamosa, Colo.: Fred J. Plachy (P), Budge Threlkeld (F), Darrell E. Mudra (AD).
 Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah: Ernest L. Wilkinson (P), M. F. Hartvigsen (F), Edwin R. Kimball (AD).
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.: L. T. Benezet (P), Frank Krutzke (F), Gerald C. Carle (AD).
 Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.: John W. Vanderwilt (P), Francis E. Smiley, Jr. (F), Fritz S. Brennecke (AD).
 Colorado State College, Greeley, Colo.: William R. Ross (P), A. R. Reynolds (F), John W. Hancock (AD).
 Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.: William E. Morgan (P), Andrew G. Clark (F), Robert L. Davis (AD).
 Denver, University of, Denver, Colo.: Chester M. Alter (P), Alfred C. Nelson (F), E. E. Wieman (AD).
 Idaho State College, Pocatello, Idaho: Donald E. Walker (P), A. H. MacLean (F), John Vesser (AD).
⁷Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.: Roland R. Renne (P), L. O. Binder, Jr. (F), Gene Bourdet (AD).
 Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.: Harry K. Newburn (P), E. C. Lory (F), George P. Dahlberg (AD).
 New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, N. M.: Tom L. Popejoy (P), Guido H. Daub (F), Paul E. McDavid (AD).
 Regis College, Denver, Colo.: Rev. Richard F. Ryan (P), Rev. Harry Klocker (F), Joe B. Hall (AD).

7. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective October 27, 1959; ruled ineligible for National Collegiate Championship events and cooperating events and the national football television series administered by the Association, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (a), of the Constitution.

United States Air Force Academy, USAF Academy, Colo.: Major General W. S. Stone (P), Col. James V. G. Wilson (F), Col. M. L. Martin (AD).
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*—To assume active membership September 1, 1961

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Johnson C. Smith University	Shaw University
Maryland State College	Virginia State College
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Boston University	Catholic University
Bowdoin College	City College of New York
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Columbia University
Connecticut, University of
Cornell University
Cortland College of Education
Dartmouth College
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Duquesne University
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Haverford College
Hobart College
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Holy Cross College
Hunter College
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Ithaca College
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King's College
Lafayette College
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Mass. Inst. of Technology
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Norwich University
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St. Lawrence University
St. Michael's College
St. Peter's College
Scranton, University of
Seton Hall University
Siena College
Southern Connecticut State
Springfield College
Swarthmore College
Syracuse University
Temple University
Trinity College
Tufts University
Union College
U.S. Coast Guard Academy
U.S. Merchant Marine Academy
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U.S. Naval Academy
Upsala College
Ursinus College
Vermont, University of
Villanova University
Wagner College
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Far Western Conference

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Humboldt State College	University of California at Davis
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Michigan State University	University of Illinois
Northwestern University	University of Michigan
Ohio State University	University of Minnesota
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Eastern Illinois University	Central Michigan University
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Southern Illinois University	Eastern Michigan College
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Western Illinois University

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Colby College

Bowdoin College

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American University

Catholic University

Bridgewater College

Gallaudet College

Hampden-Sydney College
Johns Hopkins University
Loyola College
Lynchburg College
Mount Saint Mary's College
Randolph-Macon College

Roanoke College
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Bowling Green State University

Ohio University

Kent State University

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Marshall University

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Bucknell University

Rutgers University

Dickinson College

St. Joseph's College

Drexel Institute

Stevens Inst. of Technology

Elizabethtown College

Susquehanna University

Franklin and Marshall College

Swarthmore College

Gettysburg College

Temple University

Haverford College

University of Delaware

Hofstra College

University of Pennsylvania

Johns Hopkins University

University of Scranton

Juniata College

Upsala College

Lafayette College

Ursinus College

LaSalle College

Wagner College

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College

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Bates College	Springfield College
Boston College	Suffolk University
Boston University	Trinity College
Bowdoin College	Tufts University
Brandeis University	University of Bridgeport
Brown University	University of Connecticut
Clark University	University of Hartford
Colby College	University of Maine
Dartmouth College	University of Massachusetts
Harvard University	University of New Hampshire
Holy Cross College	University of Rhode Island
Lowell Technological Institute	University of Vermont
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	U. S. Coast Guard Academy
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Morningside College

North Dakota State College

South Dakota State College

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Eastern Kentucky State College

Middle Tennessee State College

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Adams State College

Colorado College

Colorado School of Mines

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National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States: Wilbur Stalcup, University of Missouri (P); Cliff Wells, Tulane University (S).

National Association of Collegiate Commissioners: K. L. Wilson, Intercollegiate Conference (P); Reaves E. Peters, Big Eight Conference (S).

National Athletic Trainers Association: William Newell, Purdue University (S).

National Collegiate Tennis Coaches Association of the United States: William E. Murphy, University of Michigan (P); Dale Lewis, University of Miami (S).

National Collegiate Track Coaches Association: Oliver Jackson, Abilene Christian College (P); Phil Diamond, University of Michigan (S).

National Fencing Coaches Association: Maxwell R. Garret, University of Illinois; Servando J. Velarde, Jr., U. S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado (S).

National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association: Tom Lee, California State Polytechnic College (P); Raymond W. Chisholm, University of Minnesota (S).

American Football Coaches Association: Jack Currier, Stanford University (P); D. O. McLaughlin, Dartmouth College (S).

American Hockey Coaches Association: Allen M. Benson, University of Michigan (P); Edward Jernigan, Dartmouth College (S).

College Athletic Business Managers Association: Percy Beard, University of Florida (P); George Sherman, Wayne State University (S).

College Sports Information Directors of America: Martin Heisch, U. S. Air Force Academy (P); John T. Cox, U. S. Naval Academy (S).

College Swimming Coaches Association of America: N. B. Stoltz, Florida State University (P); Ted Webster, Syracuse University (S).

Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America: Nelson S. Walker, Brooklyn College (P); Roy A. Dath, Tufts College (S).

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

DELEGATES, VISITORS

Active Member Institutions

First District

American International College: Henry A. Butova
 Amherst College: Albert E. Lumley
 Bates College: Lloyd H. Lux
 Boston College: William J. Flynn, Joseph J. Shea
 Boston University: J. Victor Stout
 Brown University: Paul F. Mackesey
 Connecticut, University of: J. O. Christian, D. Robert Ingalls
 Dartmouth College: Robert A. Rolfe, Irving F. Smith
 Harvard University: Donald M. Felt
 Holy Cross College: Eugene F. Flynn, Joseph A. Glavin
 Lowell Technological Institute: W. W. Yarnell
 Maine, University of: Rome Rankin
 Massachusetts, University of: Warren P. McGuirk
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Richard L. Balch, Glenn P. Strehle
 Middlebury College: Walter J. Nelson
 Northeastern University: Herbert W. Gallagher
 Providence College: A. B. Begley
 Rhode Island, University of: Fred D. Tootell
 Springfield College: Archie Allen
 Trinity College: Ray Oosting
 Tufts University: Harry Arlanson
 U. S. Coast Guard Academy: Otto Graham
 Vermont, University of: J. Edward Donnelly
 Wesleyan University: Norman Daniels
 Williams College: Frank R. Thoms, Jr.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Robert W. Pritchard
 Yale University: DeLaney Kiphuth, William Neale

Second District

Albright College: Eugene Shirk
 Alfred University: James McLane, Alex Yunevich
 Allegheny College: Lewis W. Pyle, H. P. Way
 Bucknell University: Albert Humphreys
 Buffalo, University of: James Peelle
 Colgate University: Everett D. Barnes
 Columbia University: Ralph J. Furey
 Cornell University: Robert J. Kane
 Delaware, University of: David M. Nelson
 Delaware State College: Fred J. Franklin, Roy D. Moore
 Dickinson College: Donald Seibert
 Drexel Institute of Technology: Douglass T. Greene
 Duquesne University: Louis Skender
 Elizabethtown College: Ira R. Herr

Fairleigh Dickinson College: Harvey Woods
 Franklin and Marshall College: J. Shober Barr
 Gettysburg College: Henry T. Bream
 Hamilton College: Mox Weber
 Hampton Institute: Jerome Holland, Herman Heilson
 Haverford College: Roy E. Randall
 Hobart College: F. L. Kraus, William Stiles
 Hofstra College: Howard Myers, Walter Stone
 Ithaca College: Mearl H. Green
 Juniata College: P. M. Snider
 Lafayette College: Arthur Winter
 LaSalle College: James J. Henry
 Lehigh University: William Leckonby, P. L. Sadler
 Long Island University: William Lai
 Lycoming College: David G. Busey
 Muehlenberg College: Ray Whispell
 New York University: Victor Obeck
 Pennsylvania, University of: Jeremiah Ford II
 Pennsylvania Military College: George A. Hansell, Lee Royer
 Pennsylvania State University: Ralph H. Wherry
 Pittsburgh, University of: T. C. Barton, Frank Carver, Walt Cummins, Paul Masoner
 Post, C. W. College: Roy Ilowit, Vincent Vedulla
 Princeton University: R. Kenneth Fairman
 Puerto Rico, University of: David C. Furman
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Edmund Donald
 Rider College: R. W. Kilgus
 Rutgers University: Harry Rockafeller, Mark Singleton, Albert Twitchell
 St. Francis College (Loretta): I. Vincent Davis
 St. John's University: John W. Kaiser, Walter McLaughlin
 St. Joseph's College: Joseph M. Geib
 St. Lawrence University: Thomas Cartmill
 Scranton, University of: John P. McNicholas
 Seton Hall University: John J. Horgan
 Siena College: Sixtus O'Connor
 Slippery Rock State College: William Storer
 State University College of Education, Cortland: Robert Weber
 Susquehanna University: James Garrett
 Syracuse University: Lewis P. Andreas, James Decker
 Temple University: Ernest C. Casale
 Union College: Wilford H. Ketz
 U. S. Merchant Marine Academy: James W. Liebertz
 U. S. Military Academy: Emory Adams, E. W. Amick, B. W. Bartlett, R. P. Reeder
 U. S. Naval Academy: Asbury Coward
 Villanova University: Joseph Kemme, Francis X. Reagan
 Washington and Jefferson College: Paul L. Reardon
 West Chester State College: Bob Reese

Third District

Alabama, University of: Jefferson J. Coleman, C. T. Sharpton
 Alabama A&M College: George Hobson

Alabama State College: B. T. Harvey
 Auburn University: Jeff Beard
 Belmont Abbey College: Howard Wheeler
 Catholic University: E. R. LaFond
 Centre College: Briscoe Inman
 Citadel: D. S. McAlister, E. L. Teague
 Clemson College: Frank Howard, R. R. Ritchie, E. P. Willimon
 College of William and Mary: Milton Drewer
 Davidson College: Frontis W. Johnston, Tom Scott
 Duke University: E. M. Cameron, Charles Jordan
 East Tennessee State College: Star Wood
 Eastern Kentucky State College: Charles Hughes
 Emory University: Thomas McDonough
 Florida, University of: Percy Beard, H. P. Constans, Jimmy Gay, Ray Graves, D. K. Stanley
 Florida State University: Vaughn Mancha
 George Washington University: Robert K. Faris, T. P. Perros
 Georgia, University of: Alfred Scott
 Georgia Institute of Technology: A. M. Coleman, Bob Eskew, Jesse Mason, Ned West
 Hampden-Sydney College: Dick Burrell
 Howard University: Samuel E. Barnes
 Johns Hopkins University: Wilson L. Fewster, Marshall S. Turner, Jr.
 Kentucky, University of: Bernie A. Shively
 Louisiana State University: James J. Corbett
 Louisville, University of: Carl Abney
 Maryland, University of: W. W. Cobey, Geary Eppley
 Memphis State University: Eugene Lambert, R. M. Robison
 Miami, University of: Jack Harding, Robert Johns
 Middle Tennessee State College: Elbert K. Patty
 Mississippi, University of: T. A. Bickerstaff, C. M. Smith, T. N. Turner
 Mississippi College: Stanley Robinson
 Mississippi State University: Wade Walker
 Morgan State College: Edward P. Hurt, Nathaniel Proctor
 Mount St. Mary's College: John Dillon, Carl Fives
 Murray State College: Roy Stewart
 North Carolina, University of: O. K. Cornwell, Vernon Crook
 North Carolina A&T College: William Bell
 North Carolina College: I. G. Newton
 North Carolina State College: Roy Clogston, H. B. James
 Randolph-Macon College: Hugh Stephens
 Richmond, University of: R. C. McDanel, M. U. Pitt
 Rollins College: Joseph Justice
 Savannah State College: Theodore Wright
 South, University of the: Walter Bryant
 South Carolina, University of: Warren Giese
 South Carolina State College: William B. Harris, Jesse L. Parks
 Southern University: A. W. Mumford
 Southwestern College: William Maybry
 Spring Hill College: Joseph C. Mulhern
 Tennessee, University of: R. G. Thomason
 Tennessee A&I State University: John A. Harvey, C. J. Kincaide

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute: Hooper Eblen, P. V. Overall
 Tulane University: David Deener, Horace Renager
 Tuskegee Institute: Edward L. Jackson
 Vanderbilt University: Arthur L. Guepe
 Virginia, University of: Gus Tebell
 Virginia Military Institute: John McKenna, Vito Ragazzo
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute: Landon Fuller, H. M. McEver, Frank O. Moseley, H. R. Redding
 Virginia State College (Petersburg): W. W. Lawson
 Wake Forest College: W. H. Gibson, John Sawyer
 Washington and Lee University: Thomas F. Lord, E. P. Twombly
 Western Kentucky State College: L. T. Smith
 Western Maryland College: Robert J. Waldorf
 West Virginia University: Robert N. Brown, Ray O. Duncan, Elvis Stahr, Jr.

Fourth District

Akron, University of: Kenneth Cochrane
 Baldwin-Wallace College: Lee Tressel
 Beloit College: Alf Harrer, Carl VonEschen
 Bowling Green State University: Ralph Harshman
 Butler University: Henry R. Johnson
 Carleton College: M. H. Taube
 Central State College: John Alston, G. F. Lewis
 Chicago, University of: J. Kyle Anderson, Walter Hass
 Dayton, University of: Harry Baujan
 Denison University: Rix N. Yard
 DePauw University: James C. Loveless, Edwin Snavelly
 Eastern Illinois University: John Masley
 Heidelberg College: Charles Prugh
 Illinois, University of: Leslie A. Bryan, Douglas Mills
 Indiana University: Frank E. Allen
 John Carroll University: Herbert C. Eisele
 Kalamazoo College: Rolla Anderson
 Kent State University: Carl Erickson
 Kenyon College: Jess Falkenstine, Stuart McGowan
 Knox College: Alfred Partin, Dean Trevor
 Macalester College: Ralph Lundeen
 Mankato State College: Bob Otto
 Marquette University: John G. Holbrook, Lawrence Mullins
 Marshall University: Ray Cumberland, F. A. Fitch, Neal Wilson
 Miami University: John Brickels, Lloyd Goggin, George L. Rider
 Michigan, University of: H. O. Crisler, Marcus Plant
 Michigan College of Mining and Technology: Alan Bovard
 Michigan State University: J. A. Fuzak, Clarence Munn
 Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis): Ike Armstrong, Max O. Schultze
 Mount Union College: Eugene Barrett, Jackson W. Rafeld
 Northern Illinois University: Mark Dean, George Evans, Frederick Rolf
 Northwestern University: Stuart Holcomb, T. Leroy Martin
 Notre Dame, University of: Edward Krause, E. P. Joyce
 Oberlin College: L. K. Butler

Ohio State University: Richard C. Larkins, James R. McCoy, Gene Slaughter, Wilbur Snypp, J. Edward Weaver
 Ohio University: B. T. Grover, Fred Picard, Carroll Widdoes
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Robert Strimer
 Otterbein College: Robert Agler
 Purdue University: Verne C. Freeman, Guy J. Mackey
 Southern Illinois University: Don Boydston
 State University of Iowa: Forest Evashevski, Robert F. Ray
 Toledo, University of: A. G. Francis, James R. Long
 Valparaiso University: Richard P. Koenig
 Wabash College: Garland Frazier
 Western Illinois University: R. W. Hanson, Dempsey Reid
 Western Michigan University: M. J. Gary, John Gill
 Western Reserve University: Edward Finnegan
 Wheaton College: Harvey Chrouser
 Wilmington College: Fred Raizk
 Wisconsin, University of (Madison): Frank Remington, Ivan B. Williamson
 Xavier University: Edward J. O'Connor
 Youngstown University: Willard Webster

Fifth District

Augustana College: Robert Burns
 Bradley University: Philip Becker, A. G. Haussler, John I. Meinen
 Central Missouri State College: Glenn Gerdes
 Cincinnati, University of: Ralph Bursiek, George Smith
 Colorado, University of: Harry Carlson, Warren O. Thompson
 Drake University: Frank Gardner, Jack McClelland
 Houston, University of: Harry Fouke, Frank Stovall
 Iowa State Teachers College: Stanley Sheriff
 Iowa State University: G. H. Chalmers, Maurice Soultz
 Kansas, University of: A. C. Lonborg, Laurence Woodruff
 Kansas State Teachers College: Bill Kerr, Harry Waters, Fran Welch
 Kansas State University: H. B. Lee
 Lincoln University: Dwight Reed
 Luther College: Warren Berg
 Missouri, University of: Donald Faurot, Arthur Nebel
 Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy: Gale Bullman
 Nebraska, University of: J. W. Orwig
 North Dakota, University of: L. R. Marti
 North Dakota State University: Les Luymes
 North Texas State College: E. F. Cambron, Witt Blair
 Northeast Missouri State Teachers College: John Black, Norman White
 Oklahoma, University of: Earl Sneed
 Oklahoma City University: Lester Metheny
 Oklahoma State University: Randall Jones
 Omaha, University of: A. Stanley Trickett
 St. Louis University: Jerome J. Marchetti, J. Robert Stewart
 South Dakota State College: Ralph Ginn, Walter Schwank
 Southeast Missouri State College: Kenneth Knox

Southwest Missouri State College: A. J. McDonald, Aldo Sebben
Tulsa, University of: George D. Small
Washington University: Harry Burrus
Wichita, University of: W. H. H. Dye, James K. Sours

Sixth District

Arizona, University of: M. R. Clausen, Thomas L. Hall, Frank W. Soltys
Arizona State University: Alfred Thomas, Clyde Smith
Arkansas, University of: Delbert Swartz
Arkansas State College: J. A. Tomlinson
Baylor University: Abner McCall
Lamar State College: Lewis Hilley
New Mexico State University: Warren B. Woodson
Rice University: Emmett Brunson, Gilbert Hermance, J. S. Waters
Southern Methodist University: Madison Bell, Lennart Larsen, E. D. Mouzon, Jr.
Texas, University of: M. L. Begeman, E. W. Olle
Texas A&M College: Phillip Goode
Texas Christian University: Henry B. Hardt, L. R. Meyer
Texas Technological College: J. William Davis
Texas Western College: E. J. Knapp
West Texas State College: W. Mitchell Jones

Seventh District

Adams State College: Darrell Mudra
Brigham Young University: E. R. Kimball
Colorado College: Frank A. Krutzke
Colorado School of Mines: Francis E. Smiley
Colorado State College: John Hancock, Art Reynolds
Colorado State University: Robert L. Davis
Denver, University of: E. E. Wieman
Idaho State College: Alexander Maclean
Montana State College: L. O. Binder, Gene Bourdet
Montana State University: Earl C. Lory
New Mexico, University of: Guido Daub, Pete McDavid
U. S. Air Force Academy: Robert James, M. L. Martin, J. V. G. Wilson
Utah, University of: James R. Jack
Utah State University: H. B. Hunsaker, John Ralston
Western State College: H. J. Dorricott
Wyoming, University of: Glenn J. Jacoby

Eighth District

California, University of (Berkeley): Pete Newell
California, University of (Los Angeles): Bradford A. Booth, Wilbur C. Johns
California, University of (Santa Barbara): M. S. Kelliher
California State Polytechnic College (Pomona): Don Warhurst

California State Polytechnic College (San Luis Obispo): LeRoy Hughes
Claremont-Harvey Mudd Colleges: William B. Arce
Fresno State College: Harold J. Beatty
Hawaii, University of: Frederick Haehelan
Idaho, University of: J. Neil Stahley
Long Beach State College: Jack E. Montgomery
Los Angeles State College: Ferron Losee, Cameron S. Deeds
Oregon, University of: Raymond Ellickson, Leo A. Harris
Oregon State College: G. W. Holcomb, Roy S. Keene
Pacific, University of the: Jack Myers
Pacific University: Paul Stagg
Redlands, University of: Ted Runner
San Francisco State College: Joseph J. Verducci
San Jose State College: Walter McPherson
Santa Clara, University of: W. H. Crowley
Southern California, University of: Jesse T. Hill, A. R. Kooker, W. O. Hunter
Stanford University: Alfred R. Masters, Rixford K. Snyder, Charles A. Taylor
Washington, University of: J. Gordon Gose, John A. Thompson
Washington State University: Stan Bates, Wallis Beasley

Associate Members

Delaware Valley College: Robert D. Chiodi, Ned A. Linta

Allied Members

Athletic Association of Western Universities: T. J. Hamilton
Atlantic Coast Conference: James H. Weaver
Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Emil Larson
California Collegiate Athletic Association: Ferron Losee
Central Collegiate Conference: Stanley Lowe
Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association: G. G. Singleton
Eastern College Athletic Conference: Asa S. Bushnell, George L. Shiebler
Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference of Faculty Representatives: Robert F. Ray, William R. Reed, K. L. Wilson
Interstate Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Frederick Rolf
Mason-Dixon Collegiate Athletic Conference: Edmund R. LaFond, Hugh Stephens
Mid-American Athletic Conference: David Reese
Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference: Marshall S. Turner, Jr.
Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference: Carl Von Eschen
Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association: John Waldorf
Missouri Valley Conference: Norvall Neve
Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Big Eight): Reaves E. Peters, Maurice Soult
Mountain States Athletic Conference: Paul W. Brechler
New England College Athletic Conference: Herbert W. Gallagher

Ohio Athletic Conference: Lysle K. Butler
 Ohio Valley Conference: Hooper Eblen
 Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Francis E. Smiley, Jr.
 Southeastern Conference: Bernie H. Moore
 Southern Conference: Lloyd Jordan
 Southwest Athletic Conference: Howard Grubbs
 Yankee Conference: Fred Tootell

Affiliated Members

American Association of College Baseball Coaches: Lee Eilbracht

Non-Member Institutions

El Camino College: John Morrow
 Ohio Northern University: Clyde A. Lamb

Visitors

Athletic Journal: Charlie Thorp
 Bankers Life and Casualty Company: Jack W. Bunch, F. Prescott Jumper
 Brown, Crosby and Company, Inc.: Roy A. Lutter, Bart Todd
 C. D. Chesley Company: C. D. Chesley
 Gator Bowl Association: George R. Olsen
 Globe Ticket Company: Harry C. Battin
 Liberty Bowl Association: A. F. Dudley, George J. Kerrigan, Jr.
 National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame: Robert A. Hall, Harvey A. Harman, Chester J. LaRoche
 New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association: Bernard Grenrood, Marshall David, Irwin Poche, George E. Schneider, Monk Simons
 Orange Bowl Committee: Stuart W. Patton, E. E. Seiler, Jess Yarbrough, Charles Zatarain
 Pasadena Tournament of Roses: William H. Nicholas, John Biggar, Jr., Lathrop K. Leishman
 Quantico Marines: Wil Overgaard
 Ronald Press: Howard Hobson
 San Diego Marines: Spence Gartz, Kenneth B. Pickle
 Spencer Advertising Company: Sean O'Connell, Charles W. Gibbes, Ralph Sheffer, Langdon Sully
 Sports Network, Inc.: Dick Bailey, Jack Bozarth
 Tel Ra Productions: Bosh Pritchard
 U. S. Olympic Association: Art Lentz
 Winnipeg Football Club: John Michels

Press, Radio and Television Coverage

Press

Arizona Daily Star: Abe Chanin
 Associated Press: Murray Chass, Frank Eck, Hugh Fullerton, Jim Kensil

Atlanta Journal: Furman Bisher
 Chicago Tribune: Dave Condon, Wilfrid Smith
 Cleveland Press: Jack Clowser
 Easton Pennsylvania Express: Robert P. Kelly
 Harrisburg Patriot-News: Al Clark, John Travers
 Knoxville News-Sentinel: Tom Siler
 Nashville Banner: Fred Russell
 NEA: Murray Olderman
 New York Times: Joseph M. Sheehan
 New York World-Telegram and Sun: Bill Bloome
 Pittsburgh Press: Roy McHugh
 Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: Jimmy Jordan, Jack Sell
 Raleigh News and Observer: Dick Herbert
 Tucson Daily Citizen: George C. McLeod
 United Press International: Dick Fontana, Jim Herrmann, Earl LeClair, Edward Sielski

Radio and Television

ABC-TV: Roone Arledge, Bob Neal, Ed Scherick
 WIIC (TV): Mal Alberts
 WLW-TV: John Murphy
 WMVO: Matthew J. Midea
 WTAE-TV: Ray Scott

Magazines

Mentor: Pete Collett
 Sports Illustrated: Jack Tibby

SECTION II

Reports of Vice-Presidents

FIRST DISTRICT

WARREN P. MCGUIRK, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

ALTHOUGH IN GEOGRAPHICAL SIZE, District One is probably the smallest of any of the Districts in the Association, the participation of the member schools in the increasing amount of activity relative to our athletic programs has provided for increased participation in many sports. This reflects a very wholesome attitude among the administrations of our member institutions.

The total membership in the District now numbers 42. New members during the past year were Assumption College, Worcester, Massachusetts, and Bridgewater State Teachers College, Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

As we begin the 1960 decade, it is interesting to pause for a moment and examine some of the progress that we have made in the organization during the past 10 years. New England colleges and universities have been active in NCAA-sponsored activities and operations during this period and have contributed their share to the growth of the Association in both the development of University and College Division Championship competition and the recognition of the parent organization as a strong force, identifying the proper place of intercollegiate athletics in the total educational program.

Boston University supervised a very successful National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship during the past year in Boston, Massachusetts.

New facilities either are on the drafting board or in the process of being constructed and all the evidence seems to indicate that the facility report for next year will be extensive. During the past year, Boston University relocated its former football facility and now has an attractive new football facility, baseball diamond, track and additional practice areas.

One problem appears to be becoming quite acute, and it is doubtful that it is peculiar to our District alone. The privately endowed college or university is finding it ex-

tremely difficult to maintain quality athletic programs for its students because of the increasing cost of maintaining such programs. It is quite apparent that this problem will precipitate many crises in the coming decade.

There have been no major occurrences in the past year in District One that have tended to affect the wholesome status of intercollegiate athletics in the area. It is evident that all member institutions are continuing to keep abreast of the Association's rules and regulations so we might maintain our current standing.

There is a continuing attempt on the part of most institutions to provide the very best officiating that is available. In basketball and other sports more institutions are subscribing to the Eastern College Athletic Conference officiating service which has greatly reduced the number of complaints that have been most noticeable in past years.

SECOND DISTRICT

EVERETT D. BARNES, COLGATE UNIVERSITY

THE PAST YEAR was another one of growth for the Second District, now one of the most populous within the NCAA. At last count, the District included 112 member institutions from the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and from Puerto Rico.

Even more impressive is the growth of the Eastern College Athletic Conference, the administrative organization which governs the conduct of many athletic activities in the Northeast. The largest such conference in the country, the ECAC is made up now of 121 colleges and universities within the First and Second Districts.

This organization is concerned, on a regional basis, with many of the problems which the NCAA faces on the national level. In addition to the enforcement of eligibility regulations, the ECAC and its commissioner, Asa S. Bushnell, either supervise or coordinate the activities of affiliated groups such as the Collegiate Basketball Officials Bureau, the Eastern Association of Rowing Colleges, the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association, the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, to name but a few.

To its growing roster of special events, the ECAC added a fall golf tournament this year that extended the field of

interests which have highlighted basketball, swimming and rowing in past years.

Along the line of post season events the District played host this fall to the second annual National Collegiate Soccer Championship which was held on the Brooklyn College field. Interest in this sport has begun to accelerate and the institution of the national championship tournament has been a powerful factor in this emergence. Proper recognition of soccer will fill a void for those colleges which do not field football teams.

Where football is concerned, the District has taken a back seat to no one this year. Last year, Syracuse added to this region's long and honored history in the sport by winning both the national championship and the coach-of-the-year award. The other major powers within the district drew abreast of the Orange this year and the feats of Pittsburgh, Army, Navy and Penn State kept the birthplace of the national sport in a prominent place in the headlines across the country.

This building of prestige has been matched by the upsurge in construction of athletic facilities and an attendant increase in interest in the broad athletic picture. Penn State and Lehigh moved into new stadiums this year, Syracuse is ready to construct a new field house, Colgate is using one part of its field house while awaiting the end of construction of the remainder. Also, plans are on the drawing boards of several other institutions in preparation for the great influx of students which lies just ahead.

In recognition of exploits which history already is assessing in a new, more searching light, the District membership joined with the National Football Foundation in paying tribute to Herbert Hoover, past president and active humanitarian.

THIRD DISTRICT

OLIVER K. CORNWELL, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE THIRD DISTRICT of the National Collegiate Athletic Association is undergoing the many changes resulting from increasing enrollments in colleges and universities.

The problem of over-all facilities to provide for an expanding program in intercollegiate athletics, intramural athletics, physical education and recreation to meet the needs of increasing enrollment is tremendous. This has to do with all types of indoor and outdoor facilities—fields, courts, build-

ings, pools and the like—that must be available if an adequate program is to be provided. It follows that trained personnel must be found to guarantee good teaching, supervision and organization for maximum use of facilities provided.

In the Third District, many new facilities are under construction and old facilities are being put to maximum use. Necessary financing of new construction and renovation of existing facilities are very difficult. This also applies to the employment of staff.

Conference legislation in the Third District has attempted to deal with certain pressing problems in the field of intercollegiate athletics. Those that seem to require immediate attention relate to entrance requirements, eligibility requirements, letters-of-intent, limiting grants-in-aid both as to number and to college and university costs, and outside participation during the college year. There seems to be general feeling that these problems are the most pressing and deserve NCAA attention.

The Third District Baseball Tournament was held at Gastonia, N. C., and was won by the University of North Carolina.

The East Regional Basketball Tournament was held at Charlotte, N. C., and was won by New York University. It was very successful and Charlotte has been selected for the 1961 Tournament.

Track and field during the spring of 1960 was stimulated considerably by the upcoming Olympic Games, and there was great interest and fine participation.

So-called minor sports continue to expand and increasing intercollegiate participation results. Conference administrators are placing considerable emphasis on more and more sports schedules.

In the Third District there were several football bowl teams: Clemson College played T.C.U. in the Bluebonnet Bowl at Houston, Texas; L.S.U. and the University of Mississippi played in the Sugar Bowl; the University of Arkansas played Georgia Tech in the Gator Bowl; and the University of Georgia played the University of Missouri in the Orange Bowl.

All in all, intercollegiate athletics in the Third District are facing many and varied problems and we are trying to make progress toward the solutions. It is a healthy situation and we believe it will continue to improve.

FOURTH DISTRICT

ROBERT F. RAY, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IN 1960 membership in the Fourth District totaled 94 institutions.

Reports received from several of the conferences reflect a general tightening of rules and regulations.

The Mid-American Conference has adopted a new grant-in-aid program providing a maximum of tuition, fees, board and room. Board and room are provided through a work program (seven hours during a season, 14 hours during the rest of the school year). Books may be loaned. No institution may award more than 80 full awards. Thirty of the 80 are divided into three parts—tuition and fees, board, room. These 30 constitute a total of 90 parts (believed to be of great assistance in awards to athletes in the so-called "minor" sports).

The Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference of Faculty Representatives has now had three years of experience with its four-year "red-shirt" rule and reports the rule to be operating effectively. Basically, the rule provides that a student-athlete must complete his participation in intercollegiate athletics within four years from his first enrollment at an institution of college grade. The Conference has also had good experience with its "Examiner Plan" under which a paid employee of the Conference periodically visits each campus to audit institutional administrative compliance efforts under the grant-in-aid rule. The Conference is investigating a proposal to provide an academic basis for grants-in-aid to entering freshmen as a possible substitute for its present program. Also under review are proposals to abandon the "single failure" rule (no student who has failed a course is eligible for competition until he has made up the deficiency) and to substitute new academic standards based on cumulative grade averages and normal progress toward a degree.

The presidents of the member institutions in the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association have legislated a ban on all post-season competition, a one-year transfer rule and a requirement that a statement of all aid to student-athletes be filed in the office of the president.

The Minnesota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference has adopted the AAU and NCAA rules concerning professionalization of student-athletes. (Note: Only three schools of this

Conference are NCAA members, the others are independents.)

The Ohio Conference has considered a proposed form for reporting all grants-in-aid to student-athletes (to be kept on file in the offices of the directors of athletics). The Conference has added a new (standing) Grievance Committee to function as a clearing agency for complaints concerning aid. The Committee will report at each Conference meeting.

The Wisconsin State College Athletic Conference has rescinded its so-called "veterans rule" and hereafter no preference will be given student-athletes on this basis. The group has also adopted the NCAA "professional" rule. It has further approved a Code of Ethics to "combat the sideline histrionics of Coaches."

Officials of the colleges and universities report extensive building and planning of facilities for athletics. Among these are:

Albion College is planning a new track and baseball diamond to be included in a re-mapping of outdoor facilities.

Baldwin-Wallace purchased land for a new baseball diamond in the spring of 1960.

From Calvin College comes word that the institution has constructed new facilities for athletics at the site of its future campus. The area includes a baseball diamond, soccer field and an Olympic-sized track. The track has a rubber-asphalt surface. The top layer of the track will be composed of a mixture of asphalt, sand and 50 tons of rubber tire buffings.

At Eastern Michigan University, 14 new tennis courts have been built or re-surfaced. Gymnastics has been returned to the intercollegiate program this year.

At Heidelberg College a new track has been completed. The track is a 440-yard, seven-lane (220 yards straight-away) facility.

Hiram College has completed construction of a new fieldhouse.

Indiana University dedicated its new 48,300 seat football stadium on October 22, 1960. A new fieldhouse (seating capacity 10,300) will be used for the 1960-61 basketball season. A new golf driving range was completed in the spring of 1960. A par-three nine hole golf course is under construction. An addition to the fieldhouse is also being built and will include a six-lane indoor pool with a separate diving tank (seating capacity around the pool will be 1,600). The University is also building a new outdoor pool and an ultra-modern basketball arena (to seat 17,500 spectators).

Kent State University reports an acquisition of land providing for a new baseball diamond, two new football practice fields, six intramural fields, and additional space to be developed into tennis courts in the future. The area could possibly be developed into a nine hole golf course as well.

Marshall College reports a new health and physical education building will be ready for use about December 15, 1960. The building

will include a new basketball practice court and an Olympic-type swimming pool (making possible swimming as an intercollegiate sport). The institution also has four new tennis courts and new football practice and track facilities.

Northwestern University has continued its program of stadium improvement (including new offices and ticket sales facilities). In the past four years expenditures for plant improvements have totalled about \$300,000.00.

Ohio State University has broken ground for the construction of a new ice rink. The facility will be in operation next March and will be available for intramurals, recreation and instruction in physical education.

The University of Toledo has begun an extensive renovation of outdoor athletic facilities. Eight to 10 acres of wooded land are being cleared for athletic and intramural fields, six new tennis courts, and a new 400-yard track.

New facilities at the University of Wisconsin include an outdoor track and plans have been completed for a new \$2,000,000 gymnasium.

The Fourth District made an excellent showing in the XVII Olympic Games in Rome, sending 32 athletes, three coaches and one trainer. These athletes either were attending the following universities or were graduates: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Michigan State, Ohio State, Purdue, Wisconsin, Eastern Michigan, Ohio University, Miami (O), Cincinnati, Toledo, Southern Illinois. This fine group accounted for 13 gold, five silver and five bronze individual and team medals. Included in this group were four members of the championship basketball team, which has been rated as the best basketball team ever to step on a court, and 10 members of the men's and women's swimming teams which set many world and Olympic records. This is one of the most excellent showings that athletes from the Fourth District have ever made in any Olympic Games and is a tribute to the fine balanced programs that are maintained by member institutions of this District.

It is interesting to note that high school athletics in the Fourth District showed a tremendous growth. In the six states there are 2,606 high schools fielding 11-man football teams with 145,072 participants; 4,097 high schools with 135,312 students participating in basketball; 3,479 high schools with 88,560 students participating in baseball; 3,338 high schools with 98,220 students participating in track and field.

In response to a request for the views of faculty representatives and directors of athletics concerning the condition of

athletics in the Fourth District a variety of opinions was expressed. Some of the statements follow:

1. "Intercollegiate athletics in our area seem to be improving in quality and quantity. Public support also is increasing. . . . I certainly hope, however, that we can secure national legislation for a letter-of-intent, uniform academic standards for athletic grants-in-aid and other rule refinements."

2. ". . . I personally feel there ought to be a more concerted effort by the NCAA to forestall the growing acceptance of various forms of professionalism in college athletics."

3. "I would suggest you come out firmly for a national letter-of-intent which should reduce a number of irritating situations . . . between conferences and institutions."

4. ". . . Here in the Fourth District and nationally there are many schools that do not offer a broad enough program. This is a problem the NCAA should attempt to solve by publicity and encouragement."

5. "The over-all picture of athletics in our area appears to be healthy."

6. "I would like to see the NCAA become influential by requiring all conferences . . . to establish a minimum grade point average requirement for all athletes who are receiving grants-in-aid. My recommendation would be that the minimum requirement for a graduating high school senior to receive a grant-in-aid would be that he either must have graduated in the upper half of his high school graduating class or attained the minimum grade point average of 'C' during his senior high school year of work and also that the student must maintain a minimum grade point average of 'C' while attending his college or university. . . . There is a need for the development of better ethics on the part of colleges and universities in regard to recruiting practices. I feel that once a boy has signed a commitment to a college or university he should not be permitted to 'shop around'"

7. "Member schools are more intensely supervised and administered through faculty athletic committees and administrations. Competition is stronger and on a more even level. Athletics in our District are probably in the best condition in years."

8. "The condition of athletics in our District is, by and large, a wholesome one. Our problem lies, insofar as an equitable athletic setting is concerned, with the matter of aid to athletes, admission policies and standards."

9. "The condition of athletics in our District seems very healthy. Recruiting is, of course, a major problem. I believe a signed declaration of intent binding all NCAA schools would be of great benefit."

10. "I believe there is a major trend . . . for small colleges to instigate major athletic financial assistance programs. I believe this may force some private colleges out of major sports—at least football. . . . The rapid growth of college enrollment in the public tax-supported colleges and the comparative rising costs of private colleges will tend to separate these types of institutions so that they will not be on a competitive basis in the future. This may point up the need for a private college division in the NCAA organization."

11. "I am of the opinion [conditions] could be improved if conferences were started among some of the at-large institutions in some areas. Perhaps the NCAA could provide some kind of outline on . . . the development of a conference, policies which need to be stated . . . etc. Such a document would find ready use not only in the forming of conferences but also in revamping of conferences and their legislation."

12. "We are concerned with the mutual distrust of coaches. . . . There is apparently a desire for surface purity with full knowledge that it doesn't exist and there is no need to comply with the rules. We have never voted in favor of these surface purities. We favor full disclosure on controversial issues with realistic rules based thereon."

The above quotations are from responsible representatives of intercollegiate athletics in various sections of the Fourth District. They are indicative of the major concerns—the optimism and pessimism in the total responses received from about a third of the total membership in District Four. The general condition of athletics would seem to be good, but there is an obvious awareness of problems growing out of vastly increased enrollments, higher costs and generally higher academic standards.

FIFTH DISTRICT

JAMES K. SOURS, UNIVERSITY OF WICHITA

MEMBER INSTITUTIONS of the Fifth District were sent a questionnaire recently inquiring about several developments and attitudes. Twenty-six institutions responded by the

deadline date, most of them smaller institutions. This report is based largely on these responses.

Concerning a query about expansion of sports programs, the following items were reported as new developments since the last annual report: University of Missouri, wrestling; Oklahoma City University, soccer; Northwest Missouri State College, swimming, cross-country and soccer; University of Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, baseball; Washington University, soccer; and the University of Wichita, swimming.

New or expanded athletic or physical education facilities are as follows: Wartburg College expanded football seating by 600; Central Missouri State College added Garrison Gymnasium seating 3,500; North Texas State added eight completely equipped tennis courts; University of Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy is constructing five intramural fields, and a new intercollegiate field for track and football—a plan also includes a baseball field; Northwest Missouri State College has added a health and physical education building seating 2,800, and has remodeled its old gym. The latter institution also reported two new tennis courts and a new baseball field.

The University of Missouri reported a new baseball field, a new 18-hole golf course, seven new football practice fields, and new training facilities; University of Cincinnati is completing a new physical education building which includes a 25 meters by 25 yards swimming pool; Loras College is developing a baseball field; and Washington University reported two new intramural football fields.

A third question concerned the NCAA penalty structure—whether or not penalties are too severe, whether coaches and/or student-athletes should be penalized in addition to institutional penalties, and whether NCAA penalties should be tempered by corrective action taken by an offending institution. Of those responding to these questions, a majority felt that NCAA penalties are not too severe, and a few thought they were not sufficiently severe. A few felt NCAA penalties applicable to all sports are sometimes unfair. Fifteen felt that both coaches and student-athletes should be penalized when appropriate, though several others felt that only coaches should be penalized. Most felt that the institution should bear the brunt of penalties even though individual penalties might be assessed. Most felt, too, that in-

stitutional corrective action should be considered by the NCAA in the assessment of penalties, though several of these responses were qualified.

To a question which asked whether or not physical education is required of all students, twenty-one answered in the affirmative, five (including three larger institutions) answered in the negative. Among those answering affirmatively, a liberal number of exceptions were noted (e.g. ROTC; exemptions for reasons of age, health, or marital status; etc.). While nine responding institutions grant no graduation credit for physical education, fifteen others grant from one semester hour to six semester hours of credit, the median being four semester hours.

All respondents reported that they conduct an intramural program. Ten institutions are supporting their intramural programs by student fees while fourteen reported no such fee. Large and small institutions were about evenly divided in these latter responses.

Additional comments dealt largely with recruiting practices. The general tenor of such remarks indicated a desire for strengthening rules governing the recruitment of, especially, high school students, and there was evidence of a desire for a national "letter-of-intent."

SIXTH DISTRICT

DELBERT SWARTZ, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

ATHLETIC AFFAIRS are in good shape in District Six. The long-time, intense rivalries existing between our institutions have led to fine athletic contests which continue to capture, and to hold, increasing spectator interest.

As a result of this increasing interest several new stadia have been built (or planned) and others have been enlarged. Among these is the new Sun Bowl to be constructed on the campus of Texas Western in El Paso. The engineering feat of moving the stadium at Texas Tech in order to increase its size has been one of the most discussed happenings in this part of the country.

The year 1960 marks the beginning of the full membership of Texas Tech in the Southwest Conference, thereby increasing the membership to eight. Three football teams of the Southwest Conference participated in various bowls at the end of the 1959-60 season.

The entrance of professional football into the Southwest brings the college and universities in the area face to face with the problem which has confronted sister institutions in other parts of the country for some time. It is hoped that the resulting competition for support from sports lovers will not work to the serious detriment of the great American tradition of intercollegiate athletics.

We are still confronted with the problems arising from the increasing costs of fielding the types of teams expected by alumni and other supporters. It is a case for careful economy and sanity in supporting our programs on a scale we can afford.

We are still hopeful that the NCAA will continue to stand by its announced policy of dealing directly with member institutions, and not with matters which are rightly under institutional control or conference control. However, the NCAA could well set up the necessary machinery to help regulate independent and/or non-conference institutions if this seems desirable.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

EARL C. LORY, MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

KEEN COMPETITION characterized intercollegiate athletics in the Seventh District during the past year. No single institution dominated the athletic picture, but there were several outstanding teams, including the following:

Mountain States Athletic Conference—Wyoming, football; Utah, basketball; Brigham Young, track and field. *Rocky Mountain Conference*—Idaho State, football, and Colorado State, baseball.

Items of particular interest during the year included:

The National Collegiate Skiing Championships were held at the Bridger Bowl in Montana under sponsorship of Montana State College.

The University of New Mexico dedicated a new stadium seating 30,000 persons.

E. L. (Dick) Romney retired as commissioner of the Mountain States Athletic Conference after long and distinguished service as an athlete, coach and administrator. As a student at the University of Utah, he earned 15 awards in four sports. He served as head coach of 79 sports teams in 31 years service as coach and athletic director at Utah State

University and later served as MSAC commissioner from the Conference's inception in 1948 until 1960.

Dr. Paul Brechler, formerly athletic director of the State University of Iowa, succeeded Romney as MSAC commissioner and the Conference's offices were moved from Salt Lake City to Denver.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

RIXFORD K. SNYDER, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

THE 1959-60 ACADEMIC YEAR was generally a good one for intercollegiate athletics in the Eighth District.

The Athletic Association of Western Universities completed its first season of athletic competition with an outstanding record. Almost without exception AAWU teams competing in various sports finished their seasons with a high ranking in the national standings. The University of Washington defeated the University of Wisconsin in the Rose Bowl, and for the first time in several years the Pacific Coast could celebrate. Defending national champion University of California went all the way to the National Collegiate Basketball finals before losing to Ohio State University in the 1960 national championship game.

These and other triumphs by independent western universities and colleges have helped to restore confidence in intercollegiate athletics in the Eighth District, although competition from professional sports continues to threaten the future prosperity of college sports, at least in terms of gate receipts.

The Olympic Trials held in the Stanford stadium in July represented one of the highlights of athletics in the Eighth District during 1960. Although not an NCAA event, these trials brought many present and former college athletes together in competition before 105,000 spectators. The 1960 Olympic Trials broke all records in attendance, gate receipts and net proceeds turned over to the Olympic Committee.

Membership in the Eighth District reached an all-time high of 55 with the addition of Seattle Pacific College, Seattle, Washington, and Eastern Washington College of Education, Cheney, Washington.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

JAMES C. LOVELESS, DePAUW UNIVERSITY

AS VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE serving the interests of the College Division institutions of the Association it has been my privilege to act as a liaison between the College Committee, the Executive Committee and the Council.

The work of the members of your College Committee and the support of College Division activities by the members of the Executive Committee and the Council have made the past year a significant one.

It is significant to note that total membership in the NCAA has increased 78 percent in the last 10 years and is now at an all-time high of 559. Major factor in this record enrollment has been the influx of smaller institutions in the NCAA. Since 1950, NCAA membership has been increased by 245, with most of that total being classified in the College Division.

Six College Division conferences were represented at the Denver Conference of Conferences, and participation by representatives of College Division institutions was significant at all levels of the discussions.

Expanded opportunity for participation in administrative affairs of the Association during the year was the result of full membership of three additional representatives on the important Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees. College Division institutions are now represented on the Nominating Committee from Districts Two, Five and Eight. College Division institutions are represented on the Committee on Committees from Districts Three, Four and Seven.

Continued success was enjoyed by the College Division Basketball Tournament. The tournament was held the third successive year at Evansville, Indiana. A financial summary of the 1960 College Tournament reflected net receipts of \$15,148.43 (nearly double the income the first year the tournament was held, \$8,736.11). The Executive Committee approved the College Tournament Committee's request that a waiver of the Association's 50 per cent share (\$2,973.09) of the net receipts be made and be distributed to competing institutions. A total of \$5,947.18 was distributed.

The second national level event, cross-country, held at Wheaton College the third successive year, continued to have success. Times were good, interest in participation high and

an increase of spectator interest was encouraging to the local sponsor.

The approval of the Executive Committee and Council for the College Committee to schedule regional championship events four years in advance will greatly facilitate programming and budgeting in schools wishing to participate in regional events. Outstanding among the regional events were the College Division Track and Field Meets at Chico State, Chico, California, the University of Chicago and Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri. A total of 345 athletes participated in these three meets. Other regional tournaments were successful in golf, tennis and baseball. Every region held a tournament in at least one sport.

During the year the Executive Committee and Council gave evidence of their support to College Division activities in approving recommendations as follows:

(a) "That watches be awarded to first and second place teams and plaques to third and fourth place teams in the College Division Basketball Championship."

(b) "... the College Committee, at its January, 1960 meeting had expressed concern regarding the practices of certain institutions in juggling their lineups for sports, such as golf, tennis and squash, in which individual ranking serves as a basis for determining opponents." The Council supported the College Committee in the thought that such alterations in lineups represent an unethical practice and supported the membership in criticizing such coaching procedures.

(c) "That the Association should continue sponsorship of College Division regional competition with greater emphasis to be placed on promotion of these events; further, that the Executive Committee endorse the recommendations of the College Committee that it be empowered to schedule College Division competition four years in advance."

(d) "That the Executive Committee deny the request of the College Committee that financial subsidies be granted to competitors in College Division regional events to defray the expenses involved in participation in the national NCAA events." It was the conclusion of the Executive Committee that if the Association were to begin subsidizing some of the entries for NCAA events, it would be necessary to extend subsidies to all entries and the cost would be prohibitive for the Association. The Committee did feel that the College Committee should give increased attention to the promotion

of its events. The Executive Committee recommended that money from the college reserve fund could be utilized.

(e) An additional \$2,000 was placed in the College Division Reserve Fund bringing the fund to a total of \$27,000.

During the past year, classification of institutions within the College Division was completed and this listing is set forth on pages 341-348 of this Yearbook. The listing was devised from a basic formula used for classifying institutions for competition in the College Division basketball championship and the College Committee asked each institution whether it wished to be classified differently in other sports. (This listing was submitted to the College Round Table meeting at the 55th annual Convention and approved for issuance to the membership.)

It is the responsibility of your Vice-President to bring to the Council and Executive Committee the desires of the member institutions of the College Division and to relay information to members of this Division through personal contacts, newsletters and this report. Recent resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee and the Council, to come before the 55th Convention, seem to be most significant to College Division institutions, namely; (1) transportation of prospects to the campus, (2) pre-registration of prospective student-athletes, (3) principles governing the eligibility of student-athletes, and (4) proposal to amend Article VIII, Section 1, (a), By-Laws, concerning fall football practice.

Reports coming to your Vice-President would indicate that a very successful year has been enjoyed at the local level during 1959-60 in the way of more participation in physical fitness activities, more sports added to intercollegiate programs, many new facilities completed and many more are to be completed in 1961 or are in the planning stages. We have the largest membership of College Division institutions in the history of NCAA. I urge you to participate in the planning and administration of your Association. If you do, I am sure you will enjoy the privilege to which your membership entitles you.

I greatly appreciate the opportunity to serve you again as your Vice-President during 1960-61.

Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees

BASEBALL

THE MATTER of college-professional baseball relationships has always been one of concern for collegiate baseball and generally occupies a portion of the year-end report of your Baseball Rules Committee. The year 1960 is no exception.

It can be reported this year, however, that definite progress is being made in this area, following adoption by both the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs (Minor League) and the Major Leagues of a modified College Player Rule.

A similar agreement was reached in 1956 between the NCAA and the major leagues which provided that no contractual agreements with a college player could be initiated after he had matriculated in his sophomore year and before he or his class had graduated. This agreement was abrogated in the summer of 1958 by the Major Leagues.

Since that time, the colleges have been working toward renewal of the original agreement or obtaining another agreement with professional baseball. Two costly surveys were conducted by the NCAA—one in 1954 which resulted in the first College Player Rule and a follow-up survey in 1958.

A five-man special committee was appointed by the Council to meet August 30-31, 1960, with representatives of professional baseball to renew negotiations. Members of the NCAA committee were: Rev. Joseph A. Glavin, Holy Cross College, chairman; Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University; J. O. Christian, University of Connecticut; Richard Siebert, University of Minnesota, and James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference.

Post-meeting action resulted in the submission by the committee representing the professional leagues of two amendments to their rules. The rule eventually adopted by the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs (Minor Leagues) December 1, 1960, and the Major Leagues on December 6, provides that:

"No player who is a member (or, if a freshman, a prospective member) of a baseball team which represents a college in intercollegiate competition may be signed by a Major League or National Association club during the period commencing with the date he commences the scholastic year as a freshman and ending with the graduation of the class with which he originally entered college; provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply in summer vacation periods."

The agreement contains the usual hardship clauses pertaining to finances or academic failure plus permission for organized baseball to negotiate after the player reaches his 21st birthday.

One of the most important features of the legislation passed relates to professional baseball's interest in promoting summer baseball for non-professional players. It seems quite likely that the colleges and professional baseball interests will join in some effort to encourage this type of competition.

The 1960 College World Series was an unusual one in several respects. The tournament was plagued by four days of rain which made it the longest Series in history. Minnesota and Southern California played three extra-inning games before Minnesota finally won the 1960 title, 2-1, in 10 innings. The tournament drew 35,222 fans, third largest turnout in history.

There has been sentiment in certain districts toward re-vamping the system of qualifying teams for the National Collegiate Baseball Tournament. These districts have indicated a desire to permit second-place teams in automatic-qualifying conferences to compete in district-round play leading to the eight-team double elimination finals. No changes have been made in the tournament format to accommodate this request, although it is expected this matter will be reviewed at subsequent meetings of the Committee.

Intercollegiate baseball continues to receive additional promotion as it grows. Latest is the formation of the College Baseball Writers and Broadcasters Association. The NCAA, as it did for the United States Basketball Writers Association, provided financial assistance to aid the Association in its organizational period.

JOHN H. KOBBS, Michigan State University
Chairman, Rules Committee

BASKETBALL

THE NCAA BASKETBALL RULES COMMITTEE met March 19 in San Francisco, following the National Association of Basketball Coaches Convention. All members were present, along with the two newly appointed men who will assume Committee membership before the next annual meeting.

Several important items were:

(a) The purpose of the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee was explained to the new members who represent the smaller colleges and high schools. They were encouraged to bring the problems of their groups to the Committee so that full consideration might be given them in later Committee meetings. It was noted that one opening on the Committee still remained and suitable junior college representatives were discussed for the post. Lowell Fitzsimmons, Moberly, Missouri, Junior College, was subsequently appointed to fill the position.

(b) The Committee expressed its hope that the rules interpretation meetings held throughout the country would be open to all conferences and individual schools in the area. Such action would lead to a better understanding of the rules and to a greater degree of conformity in their interpretation.

(c) After much discussion of the need for an associate to work with the present editor of the Basketball Rule Book the following motion was passed:

"That the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee recommend to the NCAA Executive Committee that an assistant editor be appointed to work with the present editor in his duties. If approved, the appointment should be made only after the choice of the appointee has been agreed upon with the present editor and the chairman of the Basketball Rules Committee."

Reasons for this proposed action were stated as follows:

1. The position of editor should never be filled by an untrained individual.
2. The position must be filled only by one who has a thorough knowledge of the rules and knows how they are written.
3. The assistant must be trained in the event of loss of the editor, and only actual experience will give him the needed training.

The Rules Committee is pleased to report that the NCAA Executive Committee and Council approved the recommendation of the Basketball Rules Committee and Edward Steitz, Springfield College, was appointed to this position.

The NCAA Rules Committee met with the National Basketball Committee in Denver, March 21-22. A high degree of satisfaction with the rules had been expressed through the annual questionnaire and by the members of the National Association of Basketball Coaches at their convention.

It was the general feeling that careful research would be made on suggested changes which come to the Committee well-supported by the various basketball groups. Results of the past season's games were studied and the trends of the game were judged satisfactory.

While it was felt there was no need for any major changes, some of the rules were reworded and rewritten in order to clarify them, as follows:

(a) The brighter colored ball (orange) was given equal status with natural tan as the official color.

(b) In the event of a time-out, the ball will be put in play at the nearest out-of-bounds line and will no longer go to the mid-line. (This change was made in order to stop the use of this rule in advancing the ball from the back court in the closing minutes or seconds of play.)

(c) The section which related to traveling was reworded and rewritten in an attempt to make it clearer and easier to understand. (It was felt that under the old rules much traveling was being allowed and it was believed that better wording would result in the game being played according to the written rules.)

Other changes were made which were minor in nature in an effort to clear up possible misunderstandings.

Timing of violations for loss in actual playing time will be continued, due to the possibility that some time in the future the clock may be stopped on all violations. This change would also answer the demand by some of the coaches for more times that a substitute could enter the game and it would also cut down his waiting time at the scorer's table.

It was reported that the Big Ten Conference carried on research last season in cutting down free throws by taking the ball out of bounds on all offensive fouls instead of shoot-

ing the penalty. This system will be tried in other sections of the country next year if such research is authorized.

It was the sense of the meeting that more effort will be exerted by all members of the Committee toward achieving greater conformity in the conduct of the game and the use of signals by the officials. It was felt that during these years when no great drive is being made by any one group to change any major rules that clarification and simplification of the rules should be stressed.

H. E. FOSTER, University of Wisconsin
Chairman, Rules Committee

COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

BEFORE A CROWD of nearly 10,000 spectators, Evansville College won its second consecutive College Division basketball championship when it defeated Chapman College, Orange, California, 90-69, in the 1960 tournament's final game. Kentucky Wesleyan finished in third place by winning over Cornell College, Mid-West champion, 86-76.

Played for the fourth year in Roberts Municipal Stadium, Evansville, Indiana, the finals tournament drew record crowds in spite of a lack of cooperation from the weather man who dumped severe snow falls over the entire Mid-West during tournament week. From a modest beginning in 1957, when total attendance reached 7,265, the 1960 event attracted 27,835 persons for the four sessions, an increase of approximately 25 percent over attendance in 1959.

Eight teams emerged from 1960 regional play to vie for the national championship at Evansville. These eight regional champions survived tournament competition which was begun by 32 teams made up of champions from nine NCAA allied conferences and 23 selected from teams-at-large. The regional champions were as follows:

Northeast—St. Michael's College
South Central—Kentucky Wesleyan
East—American University
Mid-East—Evansville College
Great Lakes—Wheaton College
Pacific Coast—Chapman College
Mid-West—Cornell College
Southwest—Northeast Missouri State Teachers College

Due to severe weather conditions which blanketed practically the entire country, crowds and income from the regional tournaments did not reach the records set in 1959. Working under adverse conditions, regional tournament managers did an excellent job in conducting the games and deserve much credit for high caliber operations.

For the fourth consecutive year, the tournament was able to pay all game and team expenses and for the third time in its history distributed net receipts to the participating teams. Due to a lessened income from 1960 regional tournaments the amount distributed was not quite as high as that prorated in 1959.

Plans for the 1961 tournament are being drawn from the pattern that was followed in 1960. Four teams will participate in each of eight regional tournaments to be played, March 10-11, at sites to be announced. For the fifth consecutive year, the finals will be played in Roberts Municipal Stadium, Evansville, Indiana, March 16-18. It is significant to note that the games at the finals tournament are scheduled for Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Please note that the tournament dates for the next two years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Regionals</i>	<i>Finals</i>
1962	March 9-10	March 15-17
1963	March 8-9	March 14-16

Regional selection committees have been appointed and are closely watching the progress of at-large teams in their respective areas and the races in those conferences which have voted to automatically qualify their champion team for tournament participation.

New on your Committee this year is George Ziegenfuss, San Diego State College, who has replaced Dan Farmer, San Francisco State College. This report would not be complete without a word of praise for the contributions Mr. Farmer has made to College Division basketball during his tenure on the Committee.

HARVEY C. CHROUSER, Wheaton College
Chairman, Tournament Committee

UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

A GENERAL REVIEW of the Association's University Basketball Tournament was undertaken during the year, but no important changes were adopted which will affect the operation of the 1961 Championship.

The only change of note was the addition of the Athletic Association of Western Universities as an automatic qualifier for the tournament, bringing to 15 the number of conferences whose champions automatically qualify for tournament first-round or regional play.

The Tournament Committee recommended and the Association's Executive Committee subsequently adopted a waiver of the six-team rule to grant the AAWU automatic qualification because of the excellent won-lost records of the teams involved; however, the AAWU was not granted a first-round bye.

Plans for the 1961 tournament call for a field of 23 to 25 teams, with 15 of the entries to be automatic qualifiers and 8 to 10 to be selected as "at-large" teams from outstanding independents. Two brackets will be optional, to be used only if there should be worthy Mid-West and Far West independents to fill them.

First-round byes have been assigned to the champions of the seven conferences with the best all-time records in National Championship play. Thus, the Middle Atlantic, Big Ten, Southeastern, Missouri Valley, Big Eight, West Coast and Skyline winners move directly into the second round.

Conference winners due to compete in the first round, as automatic qualifiers, are those representing the Southern, Yankee, Atlantic Coast, Ohio Valley, Mid-American, Southwest, Big Five and Border Conferences.

The national finals will return to Kansas City in 1961 for the eighth time in the 23-year history of the tournament. Regionals will be held March 17-18 at Charlotte, N. C., Louisville, Kentucky; Lawrence, Kansas, and Portland, Oregon, with the winners moving to the finals at Kansas City, March 24-25.

Conducted on the premise that a truly national championship series should not be the exclusive property of any one city, the University Championship has been shared among 33 different cities in 21 states.

The Tournament Committee has always had as one of its prime objectives the obtaining of the best qualified teams for tournament play. In this connection, the Committee considered proposals that (a) second-place teams of automatic-qualifying conferences be considered as possible at-large selections, and (b) independent institutions be grouped to-

gether for the purpose of selection and that the best two to four teams from each group compete in a play-off round the week before the tournament regionals with the proceeds from said play-offs to accrue to the participating institutions or the entire group of institutions, depending upon the institutions' desires. While neither of these could conceivably be adopted for implementation in connection with the 1961 tournament, both were left open for further study.

In other actions the Committee:

(a) Increased officiating fees to \$75 for first-round games, \$100 for regional games and \$125 for the finals.

(b) Recommended to the NCAA Council that it sponsor the necessary amendments to eliminate undergraduate college student-athletes from competing in organized basketball competition of any kind during the summer months. (It should be noted that a special committee was subsequently appointed by the Council to study this matter.)

Ohio State University won the 1960 National Collegiate Championship, tabbed as one of the finest in the tournament's 22-year history, by defeating defending champion California, 75-55, in the finals.

The 1960 four-team finals field included the nation's three top-ranked teams and the 25-team starting field included all but three of the top 20 teams in the combined Associated Press and United Press International polls. In addition, the composite won-lost record (99-8-.925) of the four finalists was the best in history.

Receipts for the 1960 Championships were slightly below the record return of \$363,089.82 the previous year, due to the fact that games were played in smaller arenas. Sellout crowds at all four regional sites and the finals produced revenue of \$346,517.01, with \$173,258.51 distributed to the 25 competing teams. Shares ranged from \$16,117.07 to \$2,686.18, with the lower figure awarded to first-round losers.

A. C. LONBORG, University of Kansas
Chairman, Tournament Committee

BOXING

SIX MAJOR CHANGES were made in intercollegiate boxing rules for 1961, with two of these regarded as the most drastic changes effected in recent years.

Rule 16, "Termination of Bout," was changed to provide that a clean knock-down will automatically terminate a contest. If the knock-down occurs in the first round, the man knocked down automatically loses the bout. If a knock-down occurs after the first round, the bout shall be terminated and a decision rendered. The boxer that has been knocked down shall have two points deducted from his score.

The other important change provides that 14-ounce gloves shall be used for weight classes ranging from 125 to 147 pounds and 16-ounce gloves for weight classes above 156.

Other changes effected during the course of the year provide for additional safety features such as a new type head-guard, thicker ring mats, additional physical examination requirements and a provision to restrict eligibility for intercollegiate boxing to those student-athletes who have not participated in boxing matches prior to entering college.

San Jose State won its third straight National Collegiate Boxing Championships April 7-9 in the 23rd annual national tournament held at the University of Wisconsin.

The winners finished with a team total of 43 points, followed by Wisconsin with 34; Nevada, 12; Michigan State, 9. Ten different teams figured in the scoring.

San Jose State boxers won five of the 10 individual championships with Ron Nichols and Archie Milton winning their second titles.

A. R. CURRERI, University of Wisconsin
Chairman, Rules Committee

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

THE THIRD ANNUAL National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships (College Division) were held November 12, 1960, at Wheaton College. As in the previous two meets, the four-mile cloverleaf course over the Chicago Golf Club was used. For the first time, the meet was run off in perfect weather. A warm fall day, nearly windless, with dry footing, made running conditions ideal.

Competing were 24 institutions, including 21 complete teams, from the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and Wisconsin. A new record total of 137 men completed the race.

John R. Mulholland, a junior from Loras College (Iowa), was the individual winner in the record-breaking time of 20:28. This pared 17 seconds off the meet record established by Paul Whiteley, Emporia State (Kansas), in 1958. Richard Shiry, Slippery Rock State Teachers, was second and Edward Winrow, Buffalo State, was third. All three broke the existing meet record.

A quartet of Mulholland, Shirey, David Wee of St. Olaf, and Don Layman of Juniata, swept by the mile mark in 4:52. Mulholland posted a 10:02 two miles and a 15:21 at the three-mile mark. A four-yard lead at two miles became 30 yards at three miles and a comfortable 40 yards at the finish.

Central State of Ohio scored 3-5-6-28-30 for a total of 72 to win the team championship. Mankato was second with 109, defending champion South Dakota State was third with 111, Northeast Missouri fourth with 153 and Ball State rounded out the first five with 155.

It is the recommendation of the Cross-Country Meet Committee that the 1961 College Cross-Country Championships be held November 18 at Wheaton College.

WILFORD H. KETZ, Union College
Chairman, Meet Committee

UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY

THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON placed runners first and second and won the team title in the 22nd annual University Division Cross-Country Championships at Michigan State University.

Al Lawrence, a 28-year-old junior from Sydney, Australia, took the lead before the end of the first mile and won the four-mile run in a good time of 19:28.2.

Lawrence, the defending champion, finished about 60 yards ahead of teammate John Macy, who is from Poland. All the Houston runners are foreign-born and their age averages out slightly above 27.

Houston's point total was 54. Michigan State, team champion the past two years, was second with 80 points, Western Michigan was third with 84 and Penn State fourth with 104.

Dry footing and crisp, sunny weather with a 48-degree temperature helped account for the good time over the hilly Michigan State course.

Lawrence is the fourth runner to win two consecutive individual championships. He is a junior and should have a chance to try for a third championship next season.

Entries for the 1960 Championships totaled 102 runners from 31 different institutions.

M. E. EASTON, University of Kansas
Chairman, Meet Committee

FENCING

THE 1960 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Fencing Championships were held at the University of Illinois, April 1-2. Twenty-nine institutions competed with New York University winning the team championship with a total of 65 points over second-place Navy's 57 points.

All three individual titles were captured by New York University fencers, Gene Glazer winning the foil title 24-2, Gil Eisner the epee 20-3, and Mike Dasaro the saber with 21-3.

For the first time in tournament history, the foil event of the 1960 Fencing Championships was conducted with the international electrical apparatus and proved to be an unqualified technical success. The use of the electrical apparatus for both foil and epee in the future will add to the cost of the tournament but it is essential to maintain the rising prestige of college fencing in the United States.

Most gratifying to the Fencing Rules Committee is the fact that five of the last six National Collegiate champions have been selected as members of the 1960 United States Olympic Fencing Team—the largest number of young collegians to be so chosen in nearly 30 years. Coach Andre Deladrier of the U. S. Naval Academy was named Olympic Fencing Coach.

The annual meeting of the Rules Committee was held July 7-8 at the Hotel Commodore in New York City with all members present except one who was unable to attend.

The chairman appointed Robert Kaplan as rules editor and Charles Schmitter as secretary of the Committee.

Princeton University's offer to host the 1961 Championships was accepted by the Committee and the dates of March 24-25 were chosen. Ohio State and the United States Air Force Academy were named as host institutions for the

following two Fencing Championships but the order in which they will be used was not designated. The Committee agreed that in the future the site of the Championships be determined two years in advance, in order to permit the host institutions to make adequate provision for expenses in their budgets.

Executive Committee approval of a recommended increase in entry fees from \$5 to \$10 per weapon was reported by the Rules Committee and this change was adopted to become effective with the 1961 Championships.

Another important rule change was the adoption of new time limits, as recommended by the Coaches Association, of four minutes of actual fencing time with a one-minute warning after three minutes of play. Other changes concerned improvements of draftsmanship and correction of minor errors in the 1960 rules.

Technical rule changes have been relatively minor, being limited to making the college rules conform to the national and international amateur rules. Some experimental recommendations are scheduled to be made for the 1960-61 season concerning the organizational rules applicable to dual meets in the absence of a contrary agreement between the competing colleges.

Progress on the preparation of a tournament manual for the information of the college which is host to the National Collegiate Championships was reported by the chairman.

MIGUEL A. DE CAPRILES, New York University
Chairman, Rules Committee

FOOTBALL

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Football Rules Committee was held at Miami Beach, Florida, January 11-13. All members of the Committee were present. Also present by invitation were Commissioners Weaver, Jordan and Hamilton and representative high school and junior college coaches.

The more significant rule changes follow:

1. The provisions governing free kicks were amended in order to make them similar to those governing scrimmage kicks.

2. The substitution rule was amended to permit a single unrecorded substitute to enter the game at any time.

3. The rule prohibiting coaching from the sidelines was amended to read: "There shall be no communication in any form with players on the field except by substitutes entering the game."

4. The regulation prohibiting encroachment in the neutral zone was rewritten for clarity.

A resolution was approved requesting the NCAA Executive Committee to consider the establishment of a position of Rules Supervisor whose duties would include public relations, historical research, the development of rules publication aids and assistance to the Rules Committee in servicing all organizations which use NCAA rules.

The National Association of Collegiate Commissioners was requested to seek strict enforcement of the rule prohibiting communication with players on the field. The same request was made to the president of the American Football Coaches Association.

Reports were presented by representatives of the AFCA, junior colleges, high schools, editorial committee and special committees on equipment and rule changes.

It was agreed to continue the present practice of issuing bulletins when and if rule interpretations are necessary.

Chairman Neyland particularly commended the retiring members, Messrs. Harris, Neely and Wilkinson, for their unselfish devotion to college football and for their invaluable aid to the Rules Committee.

The Committee also gratefully acknowledged appreciation for the cooperation and assistance of the NCAA Officers, Council and Executive Committee.

R. R. NEYLAND, University of Tennessee
Chairman, Rules Committee

GOLF

THE 63RD ANNUAL NCAA Golf Championships, with 192 players from 56 institutions competing, was held at the Broadmoor Hotel Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 19-25, with Colorado College acting as host institution.

Before the start of the tournament the Golf Rules Committee held its annual meeting with all but one member of the Committee present.

Rules of play were discussed and a new rule was formulated which would disqualify a player for "ungentlemanly conduct."

The proposal of the Golf Coaches Association to raise the team limit of players from five to six was discussed and the Committee unanimously voted to maintain the five-man limit.

Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, was chosen as the host institution for the 1961 Championships to be held June 18-24.

It was unanimously voted to recommend to the NCAA Executive Committee that Ted Payseur be made an honorary member of the Golf Rules Committee.

The University of Houston captured the 1960 title, its fifth straight championship. Richard Crawford, Houston, retained the individual title with the low score of 150. Houston's team score was 603 strokes and Purdue and Oklahoma State tied for second place with scores of 607. Gene Francis of Purdue won medalist honors with a two-over-par 73 to finish the 36-hole qualifying play with 143, despite hot winds gusting up to 30 miles an hour.

ROBERT H. KEPLER, Ohio State University
Chairman, Rules Committee

GYMNASTICS

THE 1960 ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Gymnastic Rules Committee was held March 20 following the 18th annual National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships at Pennsylvania State University.

A gymnastics rules forum was conducted prior to this meeting and proved most helpful to the members of the Committee in their work of rules analysis and revision.

A significant change in the 1960 rules was proposed by Mr. Wolcott of Springfield College and was unanimously approved by the Coaches Association and the Rules Committee. The change provides that: "The preliminary and final scores of the performers in the finals of the NCAA championships shall be added together and averaged to determine the winners of the events."

The work of the various technical committees appointed by the Rules Committee has proved of especial value and in

some instances this is being continued for the following year.

The 1960 Championships were declared the most successful and colorful gymnastics tournament ever conducted. Audience participation exceeded any previous meet and there was a complete sell-out for the finals after packed preliminary sessions. The entry list was the largest in the history of the tournament and team points were shared by 20 institutions. Penn State repeated as team champion and Southern California and Illinois placed second and third. No one team dominated the tournament, reflecting the progress of intercollegiate gymnastics throughout the country.

The University of Illinois will be host institution for the 1961 Championships, April 6-8.

GENE WETTSTONE, Pennsylvania State University
Chairman, Rules Committee

ICE HOCKEY

THE 1960 MEETING of the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee was held March 20-21 in Boston, in conjunction with the American Hockey Coaches Association meeting.

The 13th annual Ice Hockey Championships took place March 17-19 in the Boston Arena, with Boston University serving as host institution. The Rules Committee expresses its thanks to Boston University and to President Harold C. Case and Athletic Director R. Victor Stout for the very successful and well-managed event.

The championship contest between the University of Denver and Michigan College of Mining and Technology was won by Denver, 5-3, in the final 63 seconds of play.

District play-off hockey games in the East and Mid-West determined which teams would participate in the finals. The complete tournament results follow:

Western Play-off

- March 11—Denver 9, Colorado College 2
Michigan Tech. 4, North Dakota 2
March 12—Denver 3, Colorado College 1
Michigan Tech. 5, North Dakota 4

Eastern Play-off

- March 11—Boston University 4, Dartmouth College 1
March 12—St. Lawrence 4, Boston College 3

Finals

- March 17—Michigan Tech. 13, St. Lawrence 3
March 18—Denver 6, Boston University 4
March 19—Boston University 7, St. Lawrence 6
Denver 5, Michigan Tech. 3

The 1961 Championship will be held March 16-18 in Denver, with Denver University as the host institution. A new method of pairing the Eastern teams against each other and two Western teams in semifinals play was adopted by the Committee.

The system of district play-offs with two teams from the East and two from the West competing in the National finals was again approved by the Committee.

There were some changes voted in the rules, one reading that "only face-guards molded to the contour of the face may be worn by players other than a goal keeper" and another that football helmets may not be worn unless they are covered with foam rubber.

Another change adopted by the Rules Committee is that prior to the start of a game and prior to the start of each period the coach of the home team is required to name the starting line-up to the referee or official scorer.

The Rules Committee and the American Hockey Coaches Association request that invitations to host the Ice Hockey Championships be submitted so that these events may be scheduled three years in advance. This will allow for more thorough planning and for better publicity coverage.

HERBERT W. GALLAGHER, Northeastern University
Chairman, Rules Committee

LACROSSE

THE 1960 LACROSSE season was another banner year with many interesting and very close games in all divisions, climaxed in the final college games between the Army and Navy for the intercollegiate championship. Navy won with a very strong finish in the second half which gave them the over-all championship at the end of an undefeated season. Other strong teams were Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland.

The North-South game was held at Holy Cross College. The South won this game by one point in the last 30 seconds

of play, and the crowd, consisting of many people who were seeing lacrosse for the first time, was thrilled by the game.

The meeting of the Rules Committee was held as usual in December at the time of the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. There was a clarification and interpretation of rules. Another informal meeting took place at the time of the North-South game in June when the study of the rules was continued.

FERRIS THOMSEN, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SKIING

THE NCAA SKIING Rules Committee met at Helena, Montana, June 14-16, with all members of the Committee present.

It was decided that after each sanctioned intercollegiate ski meet, the sponsoring institution shall send complete results of the meet to all members of the NCAA Ski Rules Committee. It was decided that it should be the responsibility of the NCAA district representative to see that this is accomplished.

Selection of the all-America skiing team will be made by the recognized and qualified coaches present immediately after the conclusion of the National Collegiate Championships. The chairman of the NCAA Ski Rules Committee shall make the preparations for selecting this team. Any individual to be considered for the all-America team must be a participant in the NCAA Championship meet.

A report was made by Messrs. Merrill and Townsend on their study of the Wells Scoring System and the question of retaining the "combined paper events" which was under discussion at the 1959 meeting. After discussion a motion to eliminate the combined scoring for one year was carried, along with a motion to recognize and score the individual alpine and nordic combineds for one year.

A motion to adopt the Modified Wells System of scoring was unanimously carried, with the understanding that a subcommittee would be appointed to study the penalization of the incomplete team scoring system. Messrs. Merrill and Lonsdorf were appointed to make a study of the scoring rules and to rewrite them, guided by the recommendations of the Committee.

The safety regulations of the International Ski Federation were discussed and it was decided to adopt these regulations as part of the NCAA skiing rules. These regulations make the wearing of protective headgear mandatory for all downhill and giant slalom racing, as well as the use of it in training for these events.

The University of Colorado won its second straight National Collegiate Ski Championship, March 24-26, at Bridger Bowl, Montana, scoring a total of 571.4 points for the four events. Denver was second with 568.8 points.

The Committee accepted the offer of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, to act as host for the 1961 Skiing Championships, March 10-12. It was recommended that the Committee chairman write to the sponsoring institution, advising on the rules pertaining to entries, officials, advance publicity and over-all preparation for the Championships meet.

WILLY SCHAEFFLER, University of Denver
Chairman, Rules Committee

SOCCER

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Soccer Rules Committee was held January 14-15 in New York in conjunction with the meeting of the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association and the National Soccer Coaches Association.

While no major rule changes were made, much time was devoted to the clarification and simplification of the present rules in order to assist the coaches and referees in handling the games. The offside rule and continued rough play were again under discussion.

A complete review of the rules and regulations governing the NCAA soccer playoffs resulted in the changing of some of the rules where necessary. Particular attention was given to a review of the rules governing the NCAA soccer play-off.

The Clinic Committee, under Jimmy Walder, Bill Hofstetter and Harry Rodgers is continuing its fine work of conducting clinics throughout the soccer areas.

In order to promote a uniform interpretation of the soccer rules by all referees an outstanding referee from each area was present at the final meeting of the Rules Committee.

Bill Hofstetter of Philadelphia was named commissioner of referees and states that he will confer with all area referee

groups on the correct interpretations of rules and regulations.

St. Louis University retained the National Collegiate Soccer Championship by defeating the University of Maryland, 3-2, in the 1960 finals held at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York.

Four first-round matches were held to qualify four teams for the national semifinals and finals at Brooklyn College, with the following results:

St. Louis 2, California 0

West Chester 1, Brooklyn College 0

Maryland 4, Rutgers 3 (overtime)

Connecticut 4, Cortland State 3

St. Louis defeated West Chester, 2-1, and Maryland defeated Connecticut, 4-0, in semifinal games to set up the St. Louis-Maryland final.

The National Collegiate Soccer Championship has served as an important stimulus to the growth of intercollegiate soccer.

JAMES J. REED, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SWIMMING

THE NCAA SWIMMING Rules Committee met in Atlanta, Georgia, in mid-April and approved a new format for the Swimming Guide which it believes will be a distinct improvement over the previous Guides. All rules covering the various aspects of the sport will be classified and will appear in logical order.

The 37th annual Championships were held in the Joe Perkins Natatorium of Southern Methodist University in Dallas, March 24-26, 1960, with 63 institutions participating. The keen competition of this meet produced the greatest assault on the records book to date, with records tied or broken in 13 of the 14 swimming events.

The University of Southern California won the 1960 team title with 87 points, upsetting the University of Michigan which was seeking its fourth consecutive championship. Michigan was second with 73 points and Indiana University third with 69. It was the first time a team championship had been won by a team other than Michigan, Ohio State or Yale.

Chuck Bittick of Southern California, Mike Troy of Indiana University and Sam Hall of Ohio State were double winners in their specialties—back stroke, butterfly stroke and diving, respectively. Mike Troy was the individual star of the meet, setting two individual records and participating as a member of Indiana's 400-yard medley relay team which set new American, NCAA and meet records.

The 1961 Swimming Championships were awarded to the University of Washington, Seattle, and will be held March 23-25.

Gordon "Scotty" Little, of Cornell University, was welcomed to the Committee as a representative from the Second District. Announcement was also made of the appointment of Joseph Watmough (Brown University) and Doug Gibb (Washington State University) as replacements for Robert Muir (Williams College) and John Torney, Jr. (University of Washington) in the First and Eighth Districts.

News about the retirement of Jack Torney, editor of the NCAA Swimming Guide, was received with regret by the Committee. A special vote of thanks was again tendered to Philip S. Harburger for his splendid custodianship of the NCAA swimming records.

PHILIP E. MORIARTY, Yale University
Chairman, Rules Committee

TENNIS

THE 1960 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Tennis Championships, sponsored by the University of Washington, Seattle, were won by the University of California at Los Angeles, which made a clean sweep of team, singles and doubles titles.

UCLA's Larry Nagler won the singles championship and then teamed with Allen Fox for the doubles title.

The University of Southern California won enough team points to retire the William C. Ackerman Bowl, placed in competition in 1955.

Tournament play was conducted on the beautiful facilities of the Seattle Tennis Club. The size of the entry was small due to the extreme northwest location, but the caliber of play was high.

Four members of the Tournament Committee were in attendance at the 1961 tournament. Two were unable to leave their summer duties in order to attend. Members of the Committee:

1. Assisted the local committee in the Drawing Meeting.
2. Assisted the referee in several decisions.
3. Attended the Coaches Association reception.
4. Attended the coaches dinner, followed by the Association meeting on Monday evening.
5. Attended the player-coaches dinner.
6. Held Committee discussions on problems on an impromptu basis.
7. Participated in the ceremony for the presentation of awards immediately following the conclusion of play.

All Committee work is necessarily conducted by mail, since it is the feeling of the chairman that all members should be included in decisions made. Tournament attendance is at their personal expense so should not be mandatory.

The chairman has followed the policy of keeping all members informed by way of sending copies of all correspondence relative to tournament matters. During this past year these included the following: (1) USLTA letter on ball adoption; (2) all letters relative to 1961 site invitations and (3) recommendations for changes in procedures.

Five institutions extended invitations to host the 1961 National Collegiate Championships. Iowa State University, Ames, was selected as site for the 77th annual meet, June 19-25, 1961. Other institutions extending invitations were: Stanford University, Trinity College, Williams College and Brigham Young University.

The Tournament Committee unanimously recommended, and the Association's Executive Committee subsequently approved, institution of the Paul G. Bennett Trophy, effective with the 1961 Championships, to honor the late chairman of the Committee. The Bennett Bowl will be the ninth such award since the first was awarded in 1900.

HARRY J. SCHMIDT, Iowa State University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

TRACK AND FIELD

THE NCAA TRACK AND FIELD Rules Committee met June 15-16, 1960, in San Francisco, in conjunction with the 39th annual National Collegiate Track and Field Championships held at the University of California.

Six major changes were made in the rules:

1. Rule 26. Drawing for lanes in races of one or two turns.
2. Rule 34. A rubber discus may be used in indoor competition only.
3. Rule 38. Suggested standards for the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.
4. Rule 40. Addition to the hop, step and jump rule.
5. Rule 41. Addition to the decathlon rule.
6. Rule 42. Addition to the steeplechase rule.

Minor changes and clarifications were made in 14 other instances, but are not of such significant nature to enumerate in this year-end report.

The Committee spent a considerable segment of its meeting in consideration of ways and means to improve the National Championship meet.

It was felt that a method should be devised for better control of the caliber of entries in the National Championships. As a result, the following suggested qualifying standards were incorporated in Rule 38 and are also to be included on the official entry form for the Championships:

100-yard dash	9.5
220-yard dash	21.4 (curve)
440-yard dash	47.5
880-yard run	1:51.5
Mile run	4:08
Three-Mile run	14:16
120-yard High Hurdles	14.5
220-yard Low Hurdles	23.5
High jump	6'5"
Broad jump	24.2
Pole vault	14'3"
Shot put	54'11"
Discus	165'
Javelin	227'
Hammer	168'
Steeplechase	9:30
Hop-Step-Jump	46'
400-meter hurdles	52.8

It was also recommended by the Rules Committee that the Championships be awarded only to those institutions which have running tracks of at least eight 42-inch lanes.

The Committee recommended and the Association's Executive Committee subsequently approved that the 1961 Track and Field Championships be held June 16-17 at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. This will be the first time in the 40-year history of the event that the meet will be held in the East.

Kansas retained the National Collegiate Track and Field team title in 1960 in the fastest Championships of all time. Ten new meet records were set and only five of seven defending champions were successful. Sophomores set five of the 10 meet marks.

Kansas scored 50 points, Southern California was second with 37 and UCLA third with 31.

LEO JOHNSON, University of Illinois
Chairman, Rules Committee

WRESTLING

THE 30TH ANNUAL National Collegiate Wrestling Championships were held at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, March 24-26, with a record 219 contestants and 78 teams participating in the tournament.

The Mid-West again dominated the tournament as the University of Oklahoma captured its 15th title by scoring 59 points and winning three of 10 individual titles. Iowa State was second with 40 points and Wyoming third with 36. Forty-nine teams shared in the scoring.

The ten individual champions were scattered over six states. Dave Auble, 123-pound champion from Cornell University, was voted the outstanding wrestler of the tournament. He outpointed Masaki Hatti of Oklahoma State 9 to 5 for his 35th consecutive victory and his 52nd win in 53 college matches.

Due to the increasing number of entries six sessions were required to complete the tournament and it was necessary to make use of five mats. The Committee especially commends the University of Maryland for the fine way in which it handled this tournament.

The regular meeting of the Rules Committee was held March 27 at the University of Maryland. Rules discussion occupied a great part of the meeting. Much time was spent on clarification of existing rules with very few actual changes.

The 1961 Championships are scheduled for March 23-25 at Corvallis, Oregon, with Oregon State College as host institution. A total of eight officials is recommended for the 1961 Championships with one each from Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and two from District 8.

The Committee expressed its appreciation and thanks to Chairman Parker and to Claude Reeck who completed their terms of office this year.

CHARLES W. PARKER, Davidson College
Chairman, Rules Committee

Minutes of Executive Committee and Council

The following minutes of the Executive Committee and Council are printed in abridged form.

Executive Committee at Atlanta, Georgia April 24, 1960

1. The meeting considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive a seven-month comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses for the seven-month periods ended March 31, 1959 and March 31, 1960. The report reflected income for the first seven months of the fiscal year in the amount of \$88,682.97 or 43.4 per cent of the budget, with expenses totaling \$125,506.47 or 61.5 per cent of the expense budget.

(b) Voted to receive a statement of NCAB income and expenses for the seven-month period ended March 31, 1960, showing income of \$95,936.35 or 78.9 per cent of the income budget of \$121,500 and expenses of \$59,450.75, or 50.3 per cent of the budget of \$118,000.

(c) Voted to receive a report on the NCAA investment program, showing a total of \$225,779.05 in the NCAA Investment Trust and \$207,415 in the Association's Funded Cash Reserve.

(d) After reviewing a final statement of 1959 television finances, it was voted that the report be approved and the Executive Director authorized to proceed with a rebate of funds to the contributing institutions. The report reflected \$88,000 in income derived from the four per cent assessment against receipts from the national series with expenses of \$45,570.34 or 75.6 per cent of the expense budget of \$60,500. This left a balance of \$42,429.66 or 48.2 per cent of income to be distributed to the contributing institutions.

(e) Voted that a \$60,500 television budget for 1960 be adopted and an assessment of four percent be made against the football television receipts derived from the 1960 national series by the participating member colleges, it being understood that excess receipts over disbursements shall be rebated to the contributors.

(f) Voted that a total of \$5,000 be authorized for the remodeling of present and additional office space and purchase of additional equipment.

(g) Voted to approve the action of the Officers in allowing expenses for two all-star teams to participate in the Olympic trials and

for miscellaneous expenses incurred by Ohio State University, it being understood that the U. S. Olympic Committee shall be informed that the NCAA considers this an emergency situation and does not contemplate underwriting such expenses in the future.

(h) Voted that any funds deposited to the Association's credit with a bank, trust company or savings association may be withdrawn by the Secretary-Treasurer and the Executive Director acting in concert; these two Officers being authorized to act jointly in endorsing and signing checks, drafts and orders for payment of money with the authority hereby given to remain in effect until the Executive Committee takes specific action revoking such authority.

2. The meeting turned its attention to a series of reports and recommendations pertaining to the administration of National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments.

(a) Voted to deny the requests of the Swimming and Wrestling Rules Committees to waive the proration of net receipts to competing institutions and to donate such monies to the Olympic fund.

(b) Voted that watches be awarded to first- and second-place teams and plaques to third- and fourth-place teams in the College Division Basketball Championship.

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that the Executive Committee should affirm its position that those conferences whose championship teams automatically qualify for the NCAA University Division basketball tournament should only permit their teams to compete in the NCAA tournament; furthermore, those teams which qualify as possible at-large selections owe their first allegiance to the NCAA and should withhold accepting an invitation to any other tournament until the NCAA Selection Committees have made their decisions.

(d) It was the sense of the meeting that the practice of certain institutions in altering their lineups for sports such as golf, tennis and squash, in which individual ranking serves as a basis for determining opponents, represents an unethical practice and that a bulletin should be directed to the membership criticizing such coaching procedure.

(e) The Committee considered a résumé of College Division regional competition by James C. Loveless.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Association should continue sponsorship of College Division regional competition with greater emphasis being placed on promotion of these events; further, that the Committee endorse the recommendation of the College Committee that it be empowered to schedule College Division competition four years in advance.

(f) Voted to deny the recommendation of the Baseball Rules Committee that the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Baseball League be certified as an automatic qualifier for the National Collegiate Baseball Championship.

(g) Voted to hold the 1961 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship at the University of Denver, March 16-18, and the 1961 Wrestling Championships at Oregon State College, March 23-25, subject to the Officers' approval of the proposed budgets.

(h) It was the sense of the meeting that the Executive Committee's approval of any deviations in the financial formula for National Collegiate Championship events should be set forth in the Executive Regulations of the Association.

(i) After considering recommendations of the Soccer Rules Committee designed to strengthen the eligibility rules for participation in the National Collegiate Soccer Championship, the meeting agreed that the problem of outside or non-collegiate competition primarily is one to be handled at the conference level. It was the consensus that the Executive Director should correspond with the chairman of the Soccer Rules Committee to determine the number and types of teams which might be involved and whether a program such as the summer baseball certification plan might achieve some of the objectives of the Soccer Rules Committee.

(j) Voted that the play-off system inaugurated in 1960 be continued for the 1961 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship, as recommended by the Ice Hockey Rules Committee.

(k) The official NCAA ring, authorized by previous Executive Committee action, was exhibited by the Executive Director.

(l) Voted that the entry fee for the National Collegiate Fencing Championships be increased from \$5 to \$10 per man, as recommended by the Fencing Rules Committee.

4. The Executive Director traced the history of the Association's relationships with the Amateur Athletic Union and the U. S. Olympic Committee and reported in detail recent developments which had affected these relationships. He said that he had conferred with the NCAA Olympic Committee and the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and, in light of their recommendations, was prepared to submit a program for consideration of the meeting.

(a) Voted to recommend to the Council that it take action to the effect that the NCAA shall not respect the suspensions of the AAU until agreement can be reached regarding the rules under which suspensions shall be administered.

(b) Voted to recommend to the Council that it appoint a committee to explore the possibilities of increased international competition among college-age athletes.

5. Voted that expenses for advisory members of the Football Rules Committee to attend the annual meeting of the Committee shall not be paid by the Association.

6. It was the sense of the meeting that the Executive Committee support three recommendations of the NCAA Extra Events Committee:

(a) That financial reports of the previous game be submitted before a post-season contest can be certified for the ensuing year.

(b) When games are certified but not played sponsors of these contests lose the certification and must re-apply for certification.

(c) Official NCAA playing rules shall prevail for all games certified by the Committee.

7. Voted to recommend to the Council that it sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 2, (a), of the By-laws, to change the

effective date of membership on the Basketball Rules Committee from the first day of September following a member's election to the first day of January following his election.

8. The Executive Director exhibited a sample pen set produced as a result of previous Executive Committee action to be used as a commemorative award for persons who have made outstanding contributions to the affairs of the NCAA.

Executive Committee at Cincinnati

August 12-13, 1960

1. The meeting considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive and approve a report showing a comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses for the 11-month periods ended July 31, 1959 and July 31, 1960. The report reflected income for the first 11 months of the current fiscal year of \$279,369.90 or 136.9 per cent of the budget and expenses totaled \$187,395.21 or 91.8 per cent of the 1959-60 budget.

(b) Voted to receive and approve a statement of NCAB income and expenses for the 11-month period from September 1, 1959, through July 31, 1960 which showed income of \$119,977.32 or 98.7 per cent of the budget. It was estimated that the income for the fiscal year would be approximately \$129,000 and expenses \$109,000, with a net income of \$17,500 to be distributed according to the formula approved by the Executive Committee at its August 26-27, 1959 meeting.

(c) Voted to approve a financial summary of the 1960 University Division Basketball Championship reflecting total net receipts of \$346,517.01 and distribution of \$173,258.51 to the 25 competing institutions.

(d) Voted to approve a College Division Basketball Tournament financial summary showing receipts of \$15,148.43 and distribution of \$5,946.18 to the 32 competing institutions.

(e) It was voted to receive the financial reports of 10 other National Collegiate Championship events conducted during 1959-60 and approve expenditures from the various reserve funds connected with these events. (It was noted that baseball, golf, soccer and tennis events were still to be reported.)

(f) Voted that the Executive Director confer with the chairman of the Boxing Rules Committee to ascertain the present status of intercollegiate boxing and report back to the Committee at its next meeting.

(g) Voted to receive and approve a financial report showing \$13,900.96 had been spent in connection with 1960 NCAA television operations, representing 23 per cent of the \$60,500 budget.

(h) Voted to receive and approve a report of the NCAA Olympic Committee reflecting \$240,119.12 has been donated by the colleges toward financing the 1959 Pan American Games and the 1960 Olympic games.

(i) Voted to approve a report of the Association's investment program which showed a total of \$227,352.90 accounted for in the NCAA investment trust and \$208,296.35 invested as part of the Association's funded cash reserve.

(j) The present responsibilities of the headquarters staff were reviewed by the Executive Director who outlined three additional areas of responsibility which might be assumed by the executive office staff in the near future. These include: (1) administration of pre-registration service; (2) promotional program for football playing rules, and (3) additional public relations activities. Mr. Byers stated that the report had been prepared for informational purposes but indicated that additional assistance might be required if the Association assumed any of these services.

(k) Voted to approve the 1960-61 operating budget of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau in the amount of \$123,500.

(l) It was voted to affirm the expense allowance policy for the basketball rules editor and the football rules secretary which provides for a grant of \$250 to cover incidental expenses; in addition the NCAA is to follow its regular expense formula in paying the expenses of Mr. Bunn to attend the annual meeting of the Basketball Rules Committee and one meeting annually of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the expenses of Mr. Geiges to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the Football Rules Committee.

2. The Executive Committee gave its attention to various matters related to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments.

(a) Voted to approve the recommended dates and sites for 12 of the 16 National Collegiate Championship meets for 1960-61, subject to the receipt of satisfactory proposed budgets from sponsoring institutions.

(b) Contract arrangements between the Association and the College Tourney Sponsor Corporation, a committee of Evansville, Indiana businessmen which has served as the underwriting agency for the College Division basketball finals, were reviewed by the Executive Director.

Voted to approve the request of the College Basketball Tournament Committee to permit the College Tourney Sponsor Corporation to expend monies from its tournament reserve fund for community charitable or educational causes, provided a reserve fund balance of \$10,000 is maintained for the remainder of the present contract.

(c) Voted that the present six-team rule for automatic-qualifying conferences be waived to permit the Athletic Association of Western Universities to qualify as one of those conferences whose championship team shall automatically qualify for the University Basketball Tournament; however, because of its limited number of teams the AAWU shall not be entitled to a bye on the basis of its won-and-lost record in tournament play.

(d) The meeting resumed consideration of various recommendations by the University Basketball Tournament Committee.

(1) It was voted to approve the television policy formulated by the University Tournament Committee which provides that the final game of each of the four regionals and of the national finals may be televised provided the game is sold out at least 72 hours prior to game time; any game may be televised via stations located more than 400 miles from the game site; further, rights to these telecasts shall be awarded on a bid basis in which the Tournament Committee shall have the right to accept any one bid on its merits or reject any or all bids.

(2) It was voted to reject the request of the Basketball Hall of Fame Committee that a twenty-five cent tab for the Hall of Fame building fund be placed on all tickets sold for 1961 NCAA tournament games.

(3) Voted to refer to the Council the recommendation that the NCAA prohibit undergraduate college student-athletes from competing in organized basketball competition of any type during the summer months.

(4) Voted to recommend to the Council that A. C. Lonborg be presented one of NCAA's awards for outstanding service to the Association.

(e) Voted that the matter of eligibility rules for the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship be referred to the Council.

(f) Voted to affirm the present financial policy (Executive Regulation II, Section 7) for deficit National Collegiate Championship events, after consideration of two possible methods of absorbing the deficits of host institutions submitted by the Executive Director. These plans presented by Mr. Byers carried suggestions for NCAA absorbing (i) the cost of the trophies and individual awards utilized at a particular event, or (ii) up to one-half of the expenses incurred by the games committees and officials.

(g) The meeting reviewed the various deviations in the financial formula for National Collegiate Championship events approved by the Executive Committee with a view toward printing this information in the Executive Regulations of the Association.

(1) It was voted that the Ice Hockey Rules Committee be requested to submit a revised formula for the distribution of receipts from future National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championships for consideration by the Executive Committee at its January meeting.

(2) Voted that the distribution of receipts from the 1960 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship be held in abeyance until the Ice Hockey Rules Committee submits a recommendation for such distribution.

3. John W. Bunn, Colorado State College, editor of the NCAA basketball rules, presented a recommendation that an assistant basketball rules editor be appointed and outlined specifications for the production of a sound film on basketball rules and interpretations.

(a) Voted to create the position of assistant rules editor and that the chairman of the Basketball Rules Committee be requested to submit a nominee for this position.

(b) Voted that the Executive Director explore the possibility of commercial sponsorship of the basketball rules interpretation film.

4. Mr. Johns submitted a progress report on behalf of his special NCAA Committee on Olympic-AAU Relations, including the results of a joint meeting between the Special Committee and AAU representatives June 4-5 in New York and outlined steps taken since the meeting.

Mr. Bunn reported on developments which led to the reorganization of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and stated that NBC is now designed to represent the United States in the Federation of International Basketball Associations and that a petition to obtain this designation would be presented to the FIBA in Rome. Mr. Bunn advised that the AAU had been kept advised on the NBC's intentions and that he had spent the previous evening meeting with AAU officials to discuss the problem.

Voted that the reports, as submitted by Messrs. Johns and Bunn, be received and approved.

5. It was the sense of the meeting that St. Louis, Missouri, and Washington, D. C., would be logical choices for the 1962 and 1963 annual meetings of the Association and it was agreed the Officers should determine the dates and sites for these meetings.

6. The meeting resumed consideration of the proposed operating budget for 1960-61 and the distribution of excess receipts of the 1959-60 fiscal year.

(a) Voted to approve a general operating budget for 1960-61, in the amount of \$215,200.

(b) It was voted that \$1,100 be placed in the baseball reserve fund.

(c) Voted that \$650 be placed in the boxing reserve fund.

(d) Voted that \$3,000 be placed in the ice hockey reserve fund.

(e) Voted that \$2,000 be placed in the College Division reserve fund.

(f) Voted that \$5,000 be placed in a reserve for special committees.

(g) It was voted to place \$7,000 in the funded cash reserve and \$45,000 in the Association's agency-advisory investment trust.

Executive Committee at Pittsburgh January 7, 1961

1. The Executive Director reported that the Executive Committee, in response to his memorandum of October 4, 1960, had voted by mail to approve the dates and sites for the 1960 National Collegiate Soccer Championship (November 25-26 at Brooklyn College) and the 1961 Track and Field Championships (June 16-17 at the University of Pennsylvania) and to approve the recommendation

of the Tennis Tournament Committee for continuation of its traveling trophy.

2. The Committee reviewed the plans and program for the 55th annual Convention.

3. Mr. Byers presented a series of reports related to the financial affairs of the Association.

(a) Voted to receive the audit of Association accounts for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1960, as printed on pages 78-87 of the 55th Convention Bulletin.

(b) Voted to receive and approve a comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses for the four-month periods ended December 31, 1959, and December 31, 1960. The report showed income for the first four months of the current fiscal year in the amount of \$83,398.30, or 38.7 per cent of the budget; expenses for the same period were \$88,366.43, or 41.1 per cent of the budget.

(c) Voted to receive and approve a comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expense of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau for the four-month periods ended December 31, 1959, and December 31, 1960. The report showed income for the first four months of the current fiscal year in the amount of \$75,-894.60, or 61.4 per cent of the total budget, and expenses of \$38,-209.53, or 30.9 per cent of the total budget.

(d) Voted to receive and approve a report of the Association's investment program and the Executive Director be commended for his management of the Association's investments. A total of \$250,-534.83 was accounted for in the NCAA investment trust and \$213,-834.18 was listed in the Association's funded cash reserve.

(e) Voted to receive a report of 1960 NCAA television expenses which showed expenditures as of December 31, 1960, in the amount of \$45,181.64, or 74.7 per cent of the budget.

(f) Voted to receive the report of NCAA Olympic contributions, as printed in the 55th Convention Bulletin, which showed total collections of \$255,669.79.

4. The Committee reviewed the Association's policy of making the official national basketball and football statistical services available to non-NCAA member institutions.

Voted that the Committee endorse the present policy of providing statistical service to both NCAA member and non-member institutions.

5. The Committee considered several matters related to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted that the receipts from the 1960 regional ice hockey playoffs be returned to the competing institutions; further, that authority granted the Ice Hockey Rules Committee to conduct Eastern and Western playoffs in 1961 be rescinded and the Rules Committee be instructed to submit a new plan for the operation of the 1961 Championship.

(b) Voted that the receipts of the 1960 Wrestling Championships (\$1,551.50) be prorated among competing institutions in accordance with Section 6, (c), of Executive Regulation II of the Association.

(c) Voted that the 1961 College Division Cross-Country Championships be held November 18 at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, and the 1961 University Division Championships be held November 27 at Michigan State University.

(d) Voted to deny the request of the Metropolitan Collegiate Baseball Conference for an automatic-qualifying position in the National Collegiate Baseball Championship.

(e) Voted to affirm its position that a director of the National Collegiate Golf Championships not be appointed on a continuing basis; however, it was the sense of the meeting that the chairman of the Golf Tournament Committee and the athletic director of the host institution of the Golf Championships may arrange for outside assistance for efficient operation of the Championships, subject to consultation with the Executive Director.

(f) The Executive Director reported that the contractual arrangements between the Association and the College Tourney Sponsor Corporation, an organization of Evansville, Indiana businessmen which has served as the underwriting agency for the College Division basketball finals, would expire with the conclusion of the 1961 tournament. Mr. Byers indicated the NCAA College Basketball Tournament Committee would consider this matter at its meeting to be held in conjunction with the 55th Convention and would be prepared to submit a proposal to the April meeting of the Executive Committee.

(g) Voted that the 1961 National Collegiate Baseball Championship be held June 9-14 at Omaha, Nebraska.

(h) Voted to recommend to the Council that it sponsor an amendment to Article V, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws, to discontinue the National Collegiate Boxing Championships.

(i) Voted that the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference and Mountain States Athletic Conference be removed from the list of conferences whose champions qualify automatically for the National Collegiate Baseball Championship, as requested by those conferences and recommended by the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee.

6. Mr. Byers reviewed the present responsibilities of the headquarter staff and outlined areas of responsibility which require additional attention of Association personnel. He indicated that it is not possible to devote sufficient attention to certain activities with present manpower and submitted a plan of reorganization which would provide for the addition of a male employee to the staff.

Voted that an additional employee be added to the Association's headquarter staff and the Executive Director be empowered to recommend an appointment, spelling out duties and salary terms.

7. The meeting considered the following matters submitted by the Football and Basketball Rules Committees of the Association.

(a) Voted that the Officers appoint a special committee to meet with representatives of the Football Rules Committee relative to: (1) appointment of a football rules supervisor; (2) members' allegiance to the NCAA playing rules, and (3) meeting sites of the Rules Committee; further, that the special committee explore with the Rules Committee the possibility of developing uniform marking of football fields. [NOTE: The Officers subsequently appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Larkins, Rockefeller and Byers, with Mr. Larkins to serve as chairman.]

(b) Mr. Byers reported that while no definite progress had been made relative to obtaining commercial sponsorship of the basketball rules interpretation film proposed by the Basketball Rules Committee, he felt that the possibilities were good.

8. The Committee turned its attention to meeting sites for future conventions of the Association. Mr. Byers reported that Chicago and Los Angeles had expressed interest in the 1962 meetings.

Voted that the 1962 meeting of the Association be held January 11-13 in Chicago, with the Conrad Hilton as the headquarter hotel, provided inspection of the facilities proves satisfactory.

9. Voted to recommend to the Council that it sponsor amendments to the By-laws to provide for two secondary school representatives on the Track and Field and Swimming Rules Committees.

10. Voted that the request of the Public Relations Committee for the Association to finance an annual meeting of the Committee be deferred until the April meeting of the Executive Committee.

Council at Atlanta, Georgia

April 25-27, 1960

1. Voted to appoint Jess T. Hill, University of Southern California, and Kenneth Knox, Southeast Missouri State College, to the Extra Events Committee to serve until the January, 1961 Convention, as replacements for George A. Briggs, University of Washington, and Norris A. Patterson, William Jewell College, resigned.

2. The Council considered the reports of special committees.

(a) It was voted that no change be made in O.I.1, (c), of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution.

(b) Voted to sponsor a Conference of Conferences as recommended by the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids.

(c) Voted to approve plans for the questionnaire as outlined by the subcommittee on alien student-athletes and this matter be placed on the agenda for the Conference of Conferences.

(d) Voted to receive the progress report of the subcommittee on accelerated academic programs.

(e) Chairman Wilfred H. Crowley reported the development of criteria for commemorative awards by his special committee and exhibited a sample of the pen set to be used as an award.

The committee's recommendations for awards:

(1) Automatic awards to the retiring President and Secretary-Treasurer.

(2) Representatives of member institutions who have served with distinction on one or more NCAA standing committees, including the Council, for a combined total of more than six years, shall be eligible for nomination by the Council or Executive Director, the award to be determined by a majority vote of the Council.

(3) Representatives of member institutions who have given distinguished service in promoting NCAA events, publications, or business affairs for a period of six years, including salaried employees of NCAA, shall be eligible for nomination by the Executive Committee or Executive Director, the award to be determined by a majority vote of the Council.

Voted to receive the report and adopt the criteria for commemorative awards, as developed by the special committee.

(f) Voted to receive a progress report of the subcommittee appointed to study the growth of college all-star games in the sports of football and basketball.

(g) Mr. Byers noted that a special committee was in process of organization for the purpose of reviewing the bowl game expense formula and developing a specific recommendation which would be applicable to student-athletes participating in basketball tournaments.

(h) The Executive Director advised the Council of developments in Legislative Committee affairs since the January meeting. He reported that depositions taken in several court cases concerning contract disputes between the National Football League and the American Football League revealed that the National Football League had ignored its agreement not to sign college students prior to completion of their eligibility.

Voted that the Council request the Legislative Committee to keep it informed of any new developments in its affairs; further, that the Committee concern itself with the over-all problems of college-professional relations and, in particular, the problem raised by the early signing of college student-athletes.

3. The Council reviewed miscellaneous interpretations of NCAA legislation.

(a) It was voted that O.I. 1, Article IV, Section 1, (d) of the By-laws be revised to read as follows: "A student shall be considered a transfer from a collegiate institution when its registrar or admissions office certifies that the student was officially registered and enrolled at said institution on the opening day of classes in any quarter or semester, or the student attended a class or classes in any quarter or semester, or the athletic director certifies that the student reported on call for regular uniformed squad practice prior to the beginning of any quarter or semester. He shall not be considered a transfer after enrollment or attendance only at classes in a summer school, night school or extension course."

(b) Voted to affirm its interpretation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, that: "It is not permissible for an institution to pay or waive for prospective student-athletes the processing fee the

institution requires before its admissions office will evaluate a prospect's application papers unless such fees are paid or waived consistent with institutional policy as it applies to other applicants."

(c) It was agreed that in applying Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws, to clinic participation, a prospective student-athlete shall be considered to be a high school senior or a student-athlete who has satisfied sufficient academic requirements to be eligible for admission to a collegiate institution, it being understood that a student becomes a senior with the opening of classes in his senior year.

4. The meeting considered the report of the Committee on Infractions.

(a) There was a discussion of the case involving Indiana University. Mr. George H. Young, chairman of the Committee, read a letter submitted by President Wells of Indiana University in response to the Committee's case report. Mr. Young reported that representatives of the University and the commissioner of the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference would appear before the Council during the course of the meeting.

(b) Voted that the one-year probationary period of Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota, be terminated effective April 29, 1960, and the institution be restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

(c) Voted that the two-year probationary period of Seattle University, Seattle, Washington, be terminated effective September 1, 1960, and the University be restored to full rights and privileges of membership effective that date.

5. The Council turned its attention to two matters pertaining to NCAA membership.

(a) Voted that the University of Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut, be elected to associate membership in the Association.

(b) Voted that the U. S. Soccer Football Association be elected to affiliated membership in the Association, subject to revision in the organization's objectives to make them compatible with those of the NCAA and its allied conferences.

6. Mr. Byers reported that the chairman of the Track and Field Rules Committee advised that his Committee felt the participation of foreign student-athletes in the 1960 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships presented no particular problem for American student-athletes in qualifying for the final Olympic trials. It was agreed no action was necessary.

7. The Council considered the report and recommendations of the Constitution and By-laws Committee.

(a) Voted that Article II of the Constitution be amended as follows:

(1) Change the title to "Purposes and Fundamental Policy";

(2) Insert before the present words in that Article the words, "Section 1. Purposes.";

(3) Add a new Section 2 as follows: "Section 2. Fundamental Policy. It is the fundamental policy of this Association that legislation governing the conduct of the intercollegiate athletic programs of member institutions shall apply to basic athletic issues such as admissions, financial aid and recruiting; that the member institu-

tions shall be obligated to apply and enforce this legislation; that the enforcement program of the Association shall be applied to an institution when it fails to fulfill this obligation, and that the only area in which this Association shall commit itself to consideration of the details of eligibility of individual student-athletes shall be in connection with competition in Association Championship events."

(b) Voted that Article IX of the By-laws be amended to read as follows: "These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention. A proposed amendment to the By-laws may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the By-law to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary at or prior to the opening of the Convention. The secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention."

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that the editing and the inclusion of the effective date of the more meaningful portions of NCAA legislation in the last printed edition of the Association's regulations were satisfactory.

(d) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VI, Section 1, of the Constitution, to delete the phrase: "... the eligibility of students for intercollegiate athletic competition."

(e) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article IX of the Constitution, to provide for the following addition: "A proposed amendment to the Constitution may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the constitutional provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary at or prior to the opening of the Convention. The secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention."

(f) It was the sense of the meeting that some type of indexing for the Association's regulations might be advantageous and that the Executive Director should explore this possibility with a commercial firm.

8. Voted that the President appoint a special committee to negotiate with professional baseball representatives relative to a player agreement.

9. Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 2, (a), of the By-laws, to change the effective date of membership on the Basketball Rules Committee from the first day of September following a member's election to the first day of January following his election.

10. Voted that the problem of Canadian student-athletes' participation in the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship be referred to the subcommittee appointed to consider the over-all problem of the recruitment and eligibility of student-athletes from foreign countries.

11. The Council resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Infractions.

(a) The following representatives of Indiana University appeared before the Council to comment on various aspects of the case: Herman B. Wells, president; John Mee, faculty representative; Robert Dro, assistant athletic director.

(b) K. L. Wilson, commissioner of the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference, appeared before the Council to discuss the case involving Indiana University.

(c) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Indiana University:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Indiana University, Bloomington, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Indiana University to have violated the recruiting legislation of this Association in the recruitment of six prospective student-athletes (all football prospects), it being noted in particular that five of the violations took place during 1958 when Indiana University was on probation as a result of NCAA Council action and the sixth incident occurred during 1959;

Whereas, in the following four instances the recruitment represented violations of Article VI, Section 1, of the NCAA By-laws:

1. An alumnus of Indiana University, identified as a representative of its athletic interests, offered a prospective student-athlete free vacation transportation between his home in New Jersey and Bloomington if the young man would enroll at Indiana University;

2. Another representative of Indiana University, who formerly played for Head Coach Phil Dickens at another institution, offered a prospective student-athlete free vacation transportation between his home in Ohio and Bloomington, clothing and a cash bonus in the amount of \$500 if he would attend Indiana University; in addition, a monthly cash stipend was offered to the young man;

3. An alumnus of the University, working with an assistant football coach, offered a young man in Virginia, several hundred dollars (\$300 on one occasion and \$800 on another) as a cash bonus plus a monthly stipend (\$50 on one occasion and \$75 on another) and medical attention for the young man's invalid father if the prospect would enroll at Indiana University;

4. A prospective student-athlete in Ohio was recruited improperly via the telephone by a person who used the fictitious name of "Dr. Palmer" and identified himself as an Indiana alumnus, "Dr. Palmer" offering the prospect \$75 to \$100 as a cash

bonus plus free vacation transportation; a representative of the University subsequently advised the young man that he could rely upon what "Dr. Palmer" had told him;

Whereas, in each of these four instances the person making the illicit offers advised that the money involved would be given to the prospect upon his arrival on the campus of the University and in two of the incidents, it was specifically stated that a stranger would handle the transaction and alumni funds would finance it;

Whereas, two prospective student-athletes were maintained in the homes of friends of the University for a period of approximately eight days immediately prior to their enrollment at Indiana University during the summer of 1958, this constituting a violation of Article VI, Section 2, (c), of the By-laws;

Whereas, Indiana University has violated the conditions and obligations of membership set forth in Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the Constitution in that:

1. An assistant football coach of the University used an alias on at least two occasions in the recruitment of the aforementioned prospective student-athlete from Virginia, on one of these occasions referring to himself as "Mr. Palmer";

2. There is remarkable similarity between the pattern of illegal offers established in the foregoing cases and the pattern of illicit offers established by the head football coach of the University in 1957, which prompted the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference to suspend the University's head football coach and resulted in the NCAA Council placing Indiana University on probation for a one-year period, dating from October 15, 1957;

Whereas, the Council recognizes that the University has dismissed the assistant football coach who operated under an assumed name, the Council cannot believe the young man can answer for the recruiting pattern which has been a factor in the two cases involving Indiana University within the past three years;

Whereas, the commissioner of the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference has been kept informed of the developments of this case, he has conducted an independent investigation and it is the Council's understanding that the Conference plans to take action at an appropriate time;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Indiana University be placed on probation for a period of four years from this date (April 27, 1960), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation the institution's athletic teams shall not be eligible to participate in any television programs subject to the administration and control of this Association and the institution shall not make any commitments for such a television appearance before it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during this period Indiana University shall be ineligible to enter teams or athletes in National

Collegiate Championship competition and those invitational and like events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during this period the University shall be denied the privilege of being represented on any NCAA committee or the right to vote on any question before the Association;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Indiana University and the commissioner's office of the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference.

12. The Executive Director traced the history of the Association's relationships with the Amateur Athletic Union and the U. S. Olympic Committee. Mr. Byers stated that after conferences with the NCAA Olympic Committee, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the Association's Executive Committee and, in the light of their recommendations, he felt current AAU-NCAA problems should be presented to the Council.

(a) Voted that the Council shall not respect suspensions of the Amateur Athletic Union unless agreement on rules and procedures can be obtained.

(b) Voted to authorize the chairman to appoint a committee to explore the possibilities of increased international competition among college student-athletes.

13. Chairman Dorricott reported that Colonel George Simler, director of athletics, U. S. Air Force Academy, wired that he would be unable to appear to present the Academy's reappeal for an exception for its preparatory education program under Article VI, Section 7, (b), of the By-laws. A general discussion of the preparatory education programs as practiced by the three service academies followed.

Voted that the collecting of funds by alumni or friends of an institution to be used for the preparatory education of student-athletes is evidence of violation of Article VI, Section 7, (a), of the By-laws.

14. Voted to receive the report of the Committee on Ethics and dismiss the case involving the University of Texas and Syracuse University as it is the Committee's belief that it is not possible to reach factual conclusions at this time.

15. The Council considered additional matters relative to the report of the Committee on Infractions and the Association's enforcement program.

(a) Voted to appoint a committee composed of members of the Council and the Committee on Infractions to review the Association's penalty structure with a view toward developing penalties more meaningful to the sport in which the violations occur.

(b) Voted that punitive actions taken by an institution or conference after penalties have been imposed by the Association shall be considered to be "new evidence" for the purpose of paragraph number 6 of the NCAA enforcement procedure.

Council at Denver, Colorado

August 3, 1960

1. Voted to endorse the following appointments to NCAA committees made by the Officers since the last Council meeting:

(a) Golf Tournament Committee: John S. Merriman, Jr., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of William Neale, Yale University.

(b) Basketball Rules Committee: Lowell G. (Cotton) Fitzsimmons, Moberly, Missouri, Junior College, as junior college representative.

(c) Executive Committee: R. Victor Stout, Boston University, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University.

(d) Track and Field Rules Committee: William Ward, St. John's University, to replace George Bertelsman, St. Joseph's College, resigned.

(e) Television Committee: Paul W. Brechler, Mountain States Athletic Conference, to replace E. L. Romney, Mountain States Athletic Conference, as District Seven representative; Ivan B. Williamson, University of Wisconsin, to replace Mr. Brechler as District Four representative on the Committee.

2. The Council considered the report of the Special NCAA Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids and took the following actions on the Committee's recommendations.

(a) Voted to accept the report.

(b) Transportation of prospective student-athletes:

Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VI, Section 5, of the By-laws, to provide that: "... any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution provided such person, at his own expense, accompanies the prospective student-athlete on his visit."

(c) NCAA pre-registration service.

(1) Voted that item (b) be revised to read as follows: "The signing of a pre-registration certification prior to June 15 will nullify the agreement and subject the involved institution to disciplinary action."

(2) Voted that item (e) be revised to provide that an institution shall be subject to disciplinary action should it permit an ineligible student-athlete to compete under terms of this principle.

(3) Voted that item (c) be revised to read as follows: "No member institution may utilize more than 40 pre-registration certificates in any one year, with not more than 25 to be utilized in the sport of football, not more than five in the sport of basketball, and not more than 10 combined in all other sports."

(4) It was voted to approve that section of the Committee's report relative to an NCAA pre-registration service, as amended by the foregoing actions; further, to sponsor the necessary implementing legislation at the 55th annual Convention.

(d) High school all-star games.

Voted to sponsor legislation which would provide that member institutions of the NCAA shall not permit a student-athlete to compete in his first year of varsity athletic competition if, following his graduation from high school and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest which was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. It was the sense of the meeting that this legislation should be an addition to a section of the Association's regulations other than eligibility rules for National Collegiate Championship events.

(e) Eight-semester rule.

(1) Voted to sponsor legislation which would provide that a student-athlete's eligibility for intercollegiate athletics shall expire five years after the date of collegiate matriculation, time spent in the armed services or on compulsory church missions excepted.

(2) Voted to sponsor legislation which would provide that a transfer student from a four-year institution shall forfeit one year of athletic eligibility.

(f) Complimentary tickets.

Voted that any monies derived from the sale of complimentary tickets must be counted as income under the provisions of O. I. 1, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, this interpretation to be subject to review by the 55th annual Convention.

(g) The "need" principle.

Voted that the Officers appoint a special committee to study further the application of the need principle to the award of financial aid to student-athletes, to determine whether, in fact, such a program is feasible on a national basis and, if so, how the program would be administered and conducted nationally.

(h) Other recommendations.

(1) Voted that the Officers appoint a special committee to study the possibility of limiting the number of scholarships and grants-in-aid which might be awarded to student-athletes by a given institution in a given year; further, this Committee shall study the feasibility of a minimum academic requirement for the awarding of institutional aid to incoming student-athletes.

(2) Voted that the language, "semester or term time," contained in Article III, Section 4, (b), of the NCAA Constitution shall be interpreted to be all-inclusive from the opening to the closing of an academic year, except for the official Christmas, Easter and/or Spring vacation periods properly announced on the institution's calendar.

(3) Voted that the various affiliated coaches associations should be encouraged to conduct more aggressive programs in behalf of ethical principles and procedures.

(4) Voted that in light of the fact that the Council has a special committee studying the over-all penalty structure connected with the Association's enforcement program that no action be taken

at this time relative to the recommendation that more severe penalties be administered to staff members and student-athletes who are parties to violations of governing legislation.

(5) Voted to endorse the recommendation that attention be directed toward eliminating procedures which segregate the student-athlete from the general student body.

(6) Voted to endorse the recommendation that the NCAA, its allied conferences and the various state high school athletic associations should join together in a concerted effort to familiarize high school athletes and their parents with the governing legislation of intercollegiate athletics.

(i) Voted that the report of the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids be revised for review by the Council at its October meeting and, subsequently, distributed to the complete membership.

(j) Voted to express its appreciation to members of the Special Committee for a job exceptionally well done.

3. Chairman Robert Ray submitted a report of his Special Committee on the Recruitment and Eligibility of Alien Student-Athletes and reviewed the Conference of Conferences' consideration of the report.

4. Voted to approve release of a statement, approved in principle by the Conference of Conferences, recording the colleges' concern over professional football's signing of college student-athletes prior to graduation of their college classes.

5. Voted to table the application of Southern Connecticut State College for active membership in the Association.

6. It was the sense of the meeting that the January 14-16 dates for the 1963 annual Convention of the Association would conflict with examination schedules of semester institutions and earlier dates would be preferred.

Council at San Francisco, California

October 24-26, 1960

1. The Council considered appointments to two committees:

(a) Voted that Lee K. Anderson, commissioner of the Oklahoma High School Athletic Association, be appointed to serve as the voting representative of the high schools at the 1961 meeting of the NCAA Football Rules Committee.

(b) Voted that Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College, be appointed to fill the position of assistant basketball rules editor, created by Executive Committee action of August 13, 1961.

2. Reports of special committees were considered.

(a) Voted to receive the report of the Special Committee on Olympic-AAU Relations, submitted by Mr. Byers, which outlined steps taken subsequent to the April Council meeting. Mr. Byers also reported developments leading to the reorganization of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and its campaign to ob-

tain designation as United States representative in the Federation of International Basketball Associations.

(b) Developments in the College-Professional Relations Committee's affairs were reported by the Executive Director. Mr. Byers advised the Council that an effort was being made to avert the possibility of mid-season draftings and signings of student-athletes by professional football teams and that each professional football league had been requested to take steps to correct the situation. Mr. Byers stated that the National Football League had indicated that its 1960 draft would be held December 27. The American Football League reported its draft would be held during the same month, but subsequent information submitted to the NCAA office indicated the draft might be held October 26.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Executive Director should request the American Football League commissioner to specify the league's signing and drafting plans and if such information was not forthcoming the Council should indicate publicly its concern. It was further agreed that the Officers should issue a memorandum on this subject to the membership.

(c) Voted that the report of the Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety be received and the results published and distributed to the membership; further, that the Council express its thanks to the Committee for a job well done.

(d) The history of college baseball's relationship with professional baseball and its efforts to obtain an equitable agreement to enable student-athletes to complete their education prior to signing professional contracts, was reviewed by Everett D. Barnes. He reported that a professional baseball committee had formulated a college player rule which appeared to meet the requests of the special college committee with minor revisions.

Voted to endorse the proposed college player rule identified as 3 (k), subject to the revision of 4 (a) and the elimination of 4 (c).

(e) Voted that the Council recommend to the 55th Convention the revision of O. I. 1, (d), of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, to provide that actual expenses only shall be provided team members while on intercollegiate athletic trips and that reference to payment of \$7.50 per diem for incidental expenses to participants in post-season football games shall be deleted from this interpretation.

3. George H. Young, chairman of the Committee on Infractions, appeared before the Council to submit the report of the Committee.

(a) The Council considered the case involving the University of Kansas, identified as Case No. 86. Laurence C. Woodruff, faculty athletic representative, and A. C. Lonborg, director of athletics, University of Kansas, appeared before the Council to comment on various aspects of the case.

Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Kansas:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Kansas, Lawrence, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Kansas to have violated the principles governing financial aid (Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (a) and (b), of the Constitution) in that arrangements were made by known representatives of the athletic interests of the University to provide a year-old automobile for a student-athlete at the University as an inducement to persuade him to continue his career at the University and subsequently, repairs on said automobile were undertaken without cost to said student-athlete;

Whereas, the best available information indicates that the net cost of the automobile was \$1,564, after the allowance on the student-athlete's previous automobile which was used as a trade-in;

Whereas, inasmuch as the title of the year-old automobile was given to said student-athlete in late May, 1957, it should be noted that the processing of this particular phase of the case has been delayed by the refusal of some of the principals in the transaction to make available to the NCAA the records pertaining to the alleged sale and repair of the student-athlete's new automobile;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Kansas to have violated the recruiting provision pertaining to transfer of student-athletes (Article VI, Section 8, of the By-laws) in that the University recruited three student-athletes of other member institutions of the Association without contacting the athletic directors of the other member institutions as required by said By-law provision;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Kansas to have violated the provisions pertaining to excessive entertainment of prospective student-athletes (Article VI, Section 2, (c), of the By-laws), in that a representative of the University's athletic interests transported a student-athlete of an NCAA member institution from his Texas residence to Chicago for purposes of viewing an all-star football game during the summer of 1959, this alumnus being identified as a representative of the athletic interests of the University of Kansas in that he recruited other football prospects for the University and within a week or ten days following the aforementioned trip, he telephoned one of the University's coaches and arranged for such student-athlete to visit the University of Kansas;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Kansas be placed on probation for a two-year period from this date (October 26, 1960) and prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during this period of probation the University's basketball team shall not be eligible to participate in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship or any of the invitational and like basketball events which cooperate with the Association in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the first year of this probationary period the University's football team shall not be eligible to participate in any post-season football contests and shall not be eligible to participate in any television programs subject to the administration or control of this Association and the institution shall not, before the expiration of the first year of this probationary period, make any commitment for such a television appearance;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the administrative officials of the University of Kansas.

(b) Voted that the probationary status of the University of Mississippi be terminated effective October 27, 1960, and the institution be restored to full rights and privileges of membership effective that date.

(c) Voted that the probationary status of the University of Wyoming be terminated effective October 27, 1960, and the institution be restored to full rights and privileges of membership effective on that date.

(d) Voted that the probationary status of North Carolina State College be terminated effective November 13, 1960, and the institution be restored to full rights and privileges of membership effective that date.

(e) Voted to empower the Officers of the Association to revise interpretation (b) of Article VIII of the By-laws (page 41, 1960 regulations), to provide that no more than two members of an institution's basketball team may be squad members on an organized summer basketball team.

4. The Council elected the following Committee on Committees and Nominating Committee to serve at the 55th annual Convention.

(a) Committee on Committees:

- District 1—Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University (Chairman)
- District 2—Kenneth Fairman, Princeton University
- District 3—Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
- District 4—William R. Reed, Intercollegiate Conference
- District 5—H. B. Lee, Kansas State University
- District 6—Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
- District 7—Francis E. Smiley, Colorado School of Mines
- District 8—Pete Newell, University of California
- At-Large—Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins University
- At-Large—William Arce, Claremont-Harvey Mudd Colleges
- At-Large—Walter Hass, University of Chicago

(b) Nominating Committee:

- District 1—Warren P. McGuirk, Univ. of Massachusetts (Chairman)
- District 2—Frank Carver, University of Pittsburgh
- District 3—Oliver K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina
- District 4—LeRoy Martin, Northwestern University
- District 5—James K. Sours, University of Wichita
- District 6—J. William Davis, Texas Technological College

District 7—Earl Lory, Montana State University
District 8—Leo A. Harris, University of Oregon
At-Large—Donald Adey, Chico State College
At-Large—Ralph A. Ginn, South Dakota State College
At-Large—Mox A. Weber, Hamilton College

5. The report of the Special Committee on Penalty Structure was presented by Chairman Ernest B. McCoy.

Voted that the report be received and approved, as amended, and referred to the Committee on Infractions for consideration; further, that the annual "Certification of Compliance" program, as recommended by the Special Committee, be put into operation at an early date.

6. Mr. Byers read a telegram from Joe Foss, commissioner of the American Football League, in response to the Council's request that the American Football League define its drafting and signing plans [per Minute No. 2, (b)]. Mr. Foss reported that information received by the NCAA relative to an October 26 draft was erroneous; further, that the matter of draft date was a decision to be made by the American Football League.

Voted that the Association's membership should be advised immediately of the drafting and signing plans of the various professional football leagues and reminded of their obligation to rule ineligible any student-athlete signing a professional sports contract.

7. Plans for the 55th annual Convention to be held January 9-11, 1961, in Pittsburgh, were reviewed by the Executive Director. Mr. Byers indicated that because of the number of important issues to come before the Convention it had been suggested that more time be devoted to general discussion of proposed legislation.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Faculty Athletic Representatives and Athletic Directors Round Table sessions should be scheduled as a joint session with two General Round Table meetings being held.

8. Voted that considering the operations of several independent golf scholarship programs, the Council reaffirm its policy that golf scholarships or grants-in-aid not administered by the institution shall render the recipient ineligible for intercollegiate competition at NCAA member institutions; further, that the Executive Director shall correspond with the parties involved to determine whether such programs might be altered to bring them into conformance with NCAA requirements.

9. The Council acted on three matters pertaining to NCAA membership.

(a) Voted that the College of Steubenville, Steubenville, Ohio, be elected to an associate membership in the Association.

(b) Voted that the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Conference be elected to allied membership in the Association.

(c) Voted that the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association be elected to allied membership in the Association, subject to clarification of the active membership status of Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama, and Xavier University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

10. Voted that the petition of Auburn University to be permitted to restore the amateur status of Larry Gable, Auburn student-athlete who had received expenses for trying out with the Pittsburgh Pirates, be denied.

11. Voted that the Association's commemorative awards be bestowed upon Frank N. Gardner, Drake University, and Robert A. Fetzer, University of North Carolina.

12. The Council reviewed miscellaneous interpretations of NCAA legislation.

(a) Voted that it shall not be permissible for a physical education major to receive pay for teaching of techniques in a physical education class; however, he may be employed in the intramural sports program of his institution per O. I. 4, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution.

(b) Voted that the Council affirm the Officers' interpretation that assembling of one of more members of an institution's football squad for demonstration purposes is not permissible if it occurs outside the allowable playing and practice seasons.

(c) Voted that the Council rescind its action of April 25, 1960, and that the chairman appoint a committee to develop a new interpretation concerning permissible expense allowances for student-athletes to compete in non-college events and, in particular, the committee should recommend an interpretation which is compatible with the ruling of the U. S. Golf Association in this regard.

(d) Voted that in light of the increasing number of basketball clinics the Council affirm its interpretation of Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws, in that a high school senior or a student who has satisfied sufficient academic requirements to be eligible for admission to a collegiate institution shall be considered a prospective student-athlete, it being understood that a student becomes a senior with the opening of high school classes his senior year.

(e) Voted to approve the Officers' interpretation that an institution may employ student-athletes to perform promotional duties on behalf of its athletic and institutional public relations program, provided the pay scale is commensurate with the going rate for work of this nature.

(f) Voted that use of photographs of individual student-athletes on such items as chewing gum cards, glasses or advertising cards, violates O. I. 7 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution.

(g) Voted that it is contrary to the provisions of Article VI, Section 5, of the NCAA By-laws, for an institution to reimburse an outsider for the recruiting costs incurred in representing the institution.

(h) Voted that it is contrary to NCAA legislation for an institution to award T-shirts to those young men who sign commitments to enroll at the institution.

(i) Voted that in the application of Article IV, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws, a student-athlete who transfers from a junior college prior to graduation shall be subject to the one-year residence requirement even though during the course of that one-year residence he may earn sufficient credits to qualify for a degree at the junior college.

(j) Voted that it shall not be permissible for an individual alumnus or other friend of an institution to pay the transportation costs of parents of a prospective student-athlete to fly via commercial airline from their home town to the campus of an institution for purposes of visitation.

(k) Voted that the previously approved interpretation relative to payment of room and board allowance to a student-athlete living off campus be included in the next printed edition of NCAA regulations.

13. The meeting considered a number of proposed amendments to be submitted to the 55th annual Convention.

(a) Proposed amendments approved at previous meetings.

(1) An amendment to Article IX of the By-laws relative to procedures for amending the By-laws.

(2) An amendment to Article VI, Section 1, of the Constitution, to delete the phrase: "... the eligibility of students for intercollegiate athletic competition."

(3) An amendment to Article IX of the Constitution relative to procedures for amending the Constitution.

(4) An amendment to Article III, Section 2, (a), of the By-laws, to change the effective date of membership on the Basketball Rules Committee from the first day of September following a member's election to the first day of January following his election.

(5) The Council agreed to modify its amendment of Article II of the Constitution by altering the proposed language of new Section 2:

"Section 2. Fundamental Policy. It is the fundamental policy of this Association that legislation governing the conduct of the intercollegiate athletic programs of member institutions shall apply to basic athletic issues such as admissions, financial aid, eligibility and recruitment; that the member institutions shall be obligated to apply and enforce this legislation, and the enforcement program of the Association shall be applied to an institution when it fails to fulfill this obligation."

(b) The Council considered a series of amendments designed to implement the recommendations of the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids.

(1) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article VI, Section 5, of the By-laws, to provide that "... any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution provided such person, at his own expense, accompanies the prospective student-athlete on his visit."

(2) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 5, of the Constitution as follows:

"Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of student-athletes and their pre-registration shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association."

(3) Voted that the procedures governing the operations of the pre-registration service shall be proposed as a new Article IX of the By-laws.

(4) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article III of the Constitution, creating a new Section 10 as follows:

"Section 10. Principles Governing the Eligibility of Student-Athletes. An institution shall not permit a student-athlete to represent it in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he meets the following requirements for eligibility:

"(a) He must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution, time spent in the armed services or on compulsory church missions being excepted.

"(b) He shall forfeit his first year of varsity athletic competition if, following his graduation from high school and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest which was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

"(c) He shall forfeit one year of varsity athletic competition at the certifying institution if he has transferred from an institution offering more than two years of college work.

"(d) He must conform to the additional requirements set forth in Article IV of the By-laws if he is a participant in a National Collegiate Championship event."

(c) The Council considered other proposed amendments.

(1) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (e), of the By-laws, to provide that "Participation as a representative of any team whatever, or as an individual, experienced in a foreign country by an alien student-athlete in each twelve-month period after his twentieth birthday, and prior to his matriculation at a member institution, shall count as one year of varsity competition as referred to in this paragraph."

(2) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws, to provide that: "Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year or prior to 16 days before the first scheduled intercollegiate game, whichever is earlier, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team ..."

(3) Voted that the Council not endorse the recommendation of the National Athletic Trainers Association that there be a supervised pre-conditioning period of two weeks prior to the beginning of the 20 sessions of spring football practice.

(4) Voted that the Council not endorse the recommendation of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners to eliminate the requirement that spring football practice be completed within a period of 36 calendar days.

(5) Voted to support the recommendation of the University Basketball Tournament Committee that undergraduate student-athletes not compete in organized summer basketball competition of any type during the summer months; further, that the Officers be authorized to appoint a committee to investigate this matter and submit recommendations for the necessary implementing legislation.

(6) Voted to sponsor the necessary amendments to Article VII of the By-laws, as recommended by the Extra Events Committee, to provide that:

(i) The audited financial report of the previous game be submitted to the Extra Events Committee before the post-season contest may be certified for the ensuing year.

(ii) In those instances where games are certified but not played, the sponsors of such contests shall lose the certification and must re-apply for certification.

(iii) Official NCAA playing rules shall prevail for all games certified by the Extra Events Committee.

(7) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article V, A, Section 1, (c), of the Constitution, to provide that: "Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at an annual Convention who shall serve for a term of three years, but who shall not be eligible for election or re-election as members-at-large after having served one term as members-at-large, until three years have elapsed."

14. Voted that the procedure for reviewing disciplinary actions imposed by the Council precludes modification of the penalty imposed against the University of Southern California to permit local telecast of the Southern California-Notre Dame football game in the South Bend area.

15. Chairman Warren O. Thompson presented the report of his Special Committee on College All-Star Games, appointed to study the growth of all-star games in the sports of football and basketball and ways and means where controls and orderly procedures might be applied to this competition.

Voted that the report of the Special Committee be received and approved, as amended, and the recommendations be forwarded to the Extra Events Committee. Following the review by the Extra Events Committee the Council will proceed to sponsor the necessary implementing legislation.

Council at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania January 8-9, 1961

1. The Council reviewed the Officers' appointments of special committees since the last meeting and received reports from other committees.

(a) The Officers reported the make-up of the Voting, Credentials and Memorial Resolutions Committees for the 55th annual Convention, as set forth in the Convention Bulletin, with the exception of J. Gordon Gose, University of Washington, who was appointed to replace Robert S. Gibb, University of Idaho, as the District Eight representative on the Voting Committee and Francis E. Smiley, Colorado School of Mines, who was appointed to fill the vacancy in District Seven on the Voting Committee.

(b) The Executive Director reported the appointment of members to the following special committees:

(1) Administration of Need—Frontis W. Johnston, Davidson College; Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts; William R.

Reed, Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference, and Abner V. McCall, Baylor University (chairman).

(2) Financial Aid Limitations-Academic Floor—Rixford K. Snyder, Stanford University; Dean S. Trevor, Knox College; James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference, and Robert F. Ray, State University of Iowa (chairman).

(c) Voted to approve the following interpretation relative to expenses of college student-athletes to compete in non-college events:

"A member institution may pay the normal and necessary expenses incurred by its student-athletes in competing in intercollegiate athletic contests; it shall not be permissible to pay expenses incurred by its student-athletes in competing in non-college events except (a) in those instances when the institution is being represented by a team in a team event (regardless of whether one or more of the other teams is a non-college team), and (b) for one competing in national AAU championship events or Olympic-qualifying competition."

(d) Rix N. Yard, chairman, and Asa S. Bushnell, program director of the 1960 NCAA Television Committee, reported that the Television Committee would submit the following recommendations to the Association's 55th Convention, subject to the Council's approval:

(1) that the next such Committee be appointed for the two-year period of 1961 and 1962;

(2) that this new Committee be authorized and instructed to proceed, as early as feasible, after full investigations have been conducted and proper hearings held, to formulate a proposed plan for the control of further television in 1962, or else in 1962 and 1963;

(3) that this new Committee be directed to recommend to the Association's Convention in January, 1962, whether the next plan cover one or two years; and

(4) that the proposed plan be completed and submitted to the membership for mail referendum vote immediately following the 1962 Convention.

It was voted to endorse the recommendations of the Television Committee.

2. The chairman called for the reports of special committees which had been appointed previously by the Council:

(a) Wilbur C. Johns, U. C. L. A., chairman of the AAU-Olympic Relations Committee reviewed the Committee's assignment and the results of two meetings, the first involving NCAA and AAU representatives and the second involving representatives of those two organizations and the officers of the U. S. Olympic Committee. Mr. Johns stated that there had been a complete exchange of views as to the points at issue between the AAU and the NCAA, and the NCAA's concern with certain weaknesses in the Olympic organization and operations. Mr. Johns reported no agreements had been reached and that a third meeting of the AAU, NCAA and USOC representatives would be held in February.

Voted that the report be received and the Council express its appreciation to Mr. Johns and the Committee.

(b) Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University, member of Professional Baseball Committee, reviewed the work of the special committee which serves under the chairmanship of Rev. Joseph A. Glavin, Holy Cross College. Copies of the College Player Rule, as adopted by the Major Leagues and the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, were distributed to members of the Council. Mr. Barnes reported that the ECAC had adopted a ruling that before a young man could work out or try out with a professional baseball team in the summertime, he would be required to obtain the permission of his institution's athletic director. He recommended that the NCAA adopt a similar rule.

Voted that the report be received and the Committee complimented on its work; that the Committee continue to maintain liaison with professional baseball in an effort to obtain enactment of a more protective rule; that the Council recommend the adoption of a rule similar to the ECAC ruling by the various allied conferences of the Association.

3. The Council turned its attention to the plans and procedures to be followed for the 55th annual Convention.

(a) The President called for consideration of any amendments which might be presented on the floor and which had not been previously circularized.

(1) Voted to endorse the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the Boxing Tournament be discontinued as one of the National Collegiate Championship events.

(2) Voted to endorse revision of the membership of the Swimming and Track and Field Rules Committees to include two secondary school representatives, as recommended by the Executive Committee.

(3) Voted to go on record in support of an amendment to Article VII of the By-laws, as recommended by the Extra Events Committee, providing that only member institutions shall be eligible for post-season football contests certified by the Committee.

4. George H. Young, University of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on Infractions, submitted the report of his Committee. He referred to the written reports involving the University of Arizona, University of North Carolina and Loyola University of Louisiana. After summarizing the pertinent features of each case, he answered questions of various Council members.

(a) The following representatives of the University of North Carolina appeared before the Council: W. B. Aycock, chancellor; C. P. Erickson, athletic director; Frank McGuire, head basketball coach, and Dean Smith, assistant basketball coach. [NOTE: Mr. Cornwell was absent from the Council meeting throughout all discussions and actions pertaining to the University of North Carolina case.]

(b) M. R. Clausen, athletic director, and Thomas L. Hall, faculty athletic representative, appeared before the Council in regard to the case involving the University of Arizona.

(c) Chairman Young read a letter dated January 6, 1961, from Rev. W. Patrick Donnelly, president, Loyola University, setting forth his comments on the report of the Committee on Infractions.

(d) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Arizona:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Arizona, Tucson, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Arizona to have violated the principle governing financial aid (Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the NCAA Constitution), in that during a previous athletic administration a number of student-athletes were benefited through gifts of cash or like inducements by a Tucson booster's group, the Tucson Towncat Foundation, contrary to the legislation of this Association;

Whereas, the Council has found the University to have been in violation of the provisions of the Association's legislation governing athletic tryouts (Article VI, Section 3, of the NCAA By-laws), in that during a previous football administration an assistant football coach, apparently under orders of the then head football coach, offered a prospective student-athlete the opportunity to qualify for financial assistance at the University by demonstrating his athletic skill through competitive drills; that the young man reported to the University's football practice, engaged in prescribed drills and was awarded financial assistance as a result of his showing;

Whereas, the Council has noted that upon learning of these irregularities, the present executive and athletic administrations of the institution took immediate action to bring the University's athletic program into compliance with NCAA rules and regulations and placed restrictions upon the activities of the Towncat Foundation;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Arizona to have violated the recruiting provisions pertaining to improper inducements to prospective student-athletes (Article VI, Section 1, of the NCAA By-laws), in that one of its present assistant football coaches promised and made arrangements which provided cost-free air transportation to at least one prospective student-athlete from his home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Tucson, Arizona, in order to report for a summer job which the University would arrange;

Whereas, the Council notes that the involved prospective student-athlete was unable to obtain immediate summer employment upon his arrival in Tucson and was allowed to obtain board and room for a period of about one month in University-owned facilities for which he has not paid, a procedure which the Council deems to be a questionable practice in light of the restrictions imposed by Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws;

Whereas, the president of the University has declared his intention to the Council not to renew the appointments of those

involved in the above violations when their present appointments expire;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Arizona be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (January 10, 1961) and prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the administrative officials of the University of Arizona.

(e) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of North Carolina:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of North Carolina to have violated the provisions prohibiting excessive entertainment of prospective student-athletes (Article VI, Section 2, (c), of the NCAA By-laws) in that the University paid the expense statements of its head basketball coach, Frank McGuire, which showed items for entertainment of prospective student-athletes which were excessive;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of North Carolina to have violated the provisions governing financial aid (Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (a) and (b), of the NCAA Constitution) in that it has been the practice of the University of North Carolina to provide entertainment and lodging for the parents of members of its basketball team which, in the Council's judgment, were special arrangements designed to provide and which did provide student-athletes with extra or fringe benefits which are not made available to the student body in general and which constitute improper financial assistance. In addition, it has been the practice of the University to pay the lodging and some of the food costs incurred by parents of student-athletes when they visit during the Christmas vacation to watch their sons compete in the Dixie Classic basketball tournament;

Whereas, the Council notes that a substantial contributing factor in the above violations has been inadequate and ineffective accounting procedures and controls in regard to the expenditures of the University's department of athletics. It appears that most of the expense accounts submitted to the University by Mr. McGuire were not valid in the sense that the explanation of the expenses incurred bear no particular relationship to the amount of reimbursement claimed. It has proved impossible to verify with any degree of accuracy the expenditures of large sums of money on behalf of the basketball program at the University of North Carolina over an extended period of time. The Council believes that a member institution should maintain records with a reasonable degree

of accuracy so that adequate and documented explanations can be made for expenditures in the areas of recruiting and financial aid to student-athletes and the Council views the failure to do so as an extremely questionable practice. The Council is advised that the chancellor of the University has effected a reorganization of the accounting procedures and controls;

Whereas, the commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference has been kept informed of the developments in this case, has cooperated fully with the Committee and has conducted a diligent investigation of his own;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of North Carolina be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (January 10, 1961) it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and procedures of the University prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the year of this probationary period the University of North Carolina's basketball team shall be ineligible to compete in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship and those other invitational and like basketball events which cooperate with the Association in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University.

(f) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Loyola University (Louisiana):

Whereas, the Council has found Loyola University to have violated the principles governing financial aid (Article III, Section 1, of the NCAA Constitution) in that its director of athletics, in the name of the institution, made the decision and notified a student-athlete that the financial aid awarded to him would not be continued, the reason for the decision being the lack of athletic skill on the part of the student-athlete;

Whereas, the Council considered the fact that the family of the involved student-athlete produced a copy of a scholarship form which disclosed that Loyola University, over the signature of the then newly-appointed assistant director of athletics and head basketball coach, had awarded a four-year scholarship to the said student-athlete which would cover his commonly accepted educational expenses;

Whereas, the Council has found Loyola University to be in violation of Article III, Section 4, (a), of the NCAA Constitution in that according to printed procedures of the University, the director of athletics had been given the power and authority to administer the award of financial assistance to prospective and enrolled student-athletes; and, the form utilized by the University to describe the terms and conditions under which financial assistance is awarded to prospective and enrolled student-athletes does not meet the requirements of the Association's legislation;

Whereas, the executive administration of the University has taken steps to correct its financial aid procedures and forms;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Loyola University be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (January 10, 1961) and prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation the University's basketball team shall not be eligible to participate in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship or any of the invitational or like basketball events which cooperate with the Association in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the administrative officials of Loyola University.

5. Chairman Young presented the results of his Committee's review of cases involving four member institutions.

(a) Voted that the probationary status of the University of Southern California be terminated effective January 9, 1961, and the institution be restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

(b) Voted that the probationary status of the University of Tulsa be terminated effective January 9, 1961, and the institution be restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

(c) Voted that the Committee on Infractions review the Auburn University case prior to the April meeting of the Council so that the Committee's report may be considered at that time.

(d) Voted that the probationary status of the University of Oklahoma be terminated effective January 9, 1961, and the institution be restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

6. The Executive Director presented a report on the NCAA College Committee's program for classification of the membership as University Division or College Division. He stated that the College Division listing originally was devised from the basic formula used in classifying institutions for competition for the College Division Basketball Tournament; subsequently, each institution was asked whether it wished to be classified differently in other sports. [NOTE: The results of this study appear on pages 341-348 of this Yearbook.]

It was the sense of the meeting that this is a voluntary matter for the membership at the present time and that Council action is not necessary.

7. Mr. Byers reported on efforts of interested parties in California to arrange a post-season football game for the benefit of survivors and their families and the families of the deceased victims of the airplane crash involving the California State Polytechnic College football team, October 29, 1960. He stated that President Dorricott, Paul W. Brechler, chairman of the Extra Events Committee, and

the Executive Director had conferred at length and had concluded that it would not be possible to set aside the provisions of Article VII of the By-laws to accomplish this. Mr. Byers pointed out that there were other possible games which could be arranged, through the process of filling open dates, but this had not met with the satisfaction of the parties interested in promoting the benefit contest.

It was the sense of the Council that this was the only decision possible under the rules and regulations of the Association.

Council at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

January 12, 1961

1. Joe E. Brown, Jr., general manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball club, appeared before the Council to explain the role of his organization in the payment of tryout expenses to Larry Gable, Auburn University student-athlete, and to request restoration of Gable's amateur status.

Voted to affirm the Council action of October 25, 1960, denying Auburn University's petition for restoration of the amateur status of Larry Gable.

2. Voted that the chief executive officer of each member institution shall be requested to submit a "Certification of Compliance" form annually, such form to be directed to the chief executive officer at the time the Association's revised regulations are distributed to the membership.

3. The Council gave its attention to the appointment of various NCAA committees for 1961 and the selection of personnel to fill vacancies on continuing committees.

(a) Voted to elect the following persons to the 1961 Executive Committee:

Jefferson J. Coleman, University of Alabama
H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles
Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas
Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University
R. Victor Stout, Boston University.

(b) Voted to elect the following persons to the 1961 Advertising Committee:

District 1—Thomas Doherty, University of Rhode Island
District 2—Charles Moravec, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
District 3—W. W. Cobey, University of Maryland
District 4—Wilbur C. Snypp, Ohio State University
District 5—Fred Casotti, University of Colorado
District 6—Lester Jordan, Southern Methodist University
District 7—James L. Sankovitz, Colorado School of Mines
District 8—Wally Fredericks, University of California
At-Large—Charles P. Erickson, University of North Carolina
Chairman—Charles P. Erickson

(c) Voted to elect John T. Cox, U. S. Naval Academy, Second District; Fred W. Stabley, Michigan State University, Fourth District; and Harold Keith, University of Oklahoma, Fifth District, to three-year terms on the Public Relations Committee.

(d) Voted to elect the following persons to two-year terms on the Television Committee:

District 1—William J. Flynn, Boston College

District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University

District 3—James J. Corbett, Louisiana State University

District 4—Ivan B. Williamson, University of Wisconsin

District 5—Norvall Neve, Missouri Valley Conference

District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference

District 7—Paul W. Brechler, Mountain States Conference

District 8—Charles A. Taylor, Stanford University

College Division (East)—Rix N. Yard, Denison University

College Division (West)—LeRoy B. Hughes, California Polytechnic College

At-Large—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference

At-Large—Walter Byers, National Collegiate Athletic Assn.

(e) Voted that Lloyd H. Lux, Bates College, First District, and Gilbert Hermance, Rice University, Sixth District, be appointed to four-year terms on the Committee on Youth Fitness.

(f) It was moved and seconded that an additional at-large position be created on the Committee on Youth Fitness. (Motion defeated.)

(g) Voted that A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky; Nicholas M. McKnight, Columbia University, and George H. Young, University of Wisconsin, be elected to the 1961 Committee on Infractions with Mr. Young to serve as chairman, (NOTE: Mr. Kirwan subsequently declined appointment to the Committee and J. William Davis, Texas Technological College, was appointed by the Officers as a replacement.)

(h) Voted that T. A. Bickerstaff, University of Mississippi; Walter L. Haas, University of Chicago, and E. D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University, be elected to serve on the 1961 Insurance Committee, with Mr. Mouzon to serve as chairman.

(i) Voted that Edwin R. Kimball, Brigham Young University, be elected to a three-year term on the Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics.

(j) It was the sense of the meeting that the Joint Committee on Amateurism should be disbanded in light of the assignment given the Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations; also that the Council express its appreciation to the Joint Committee for the service rendered the Association.

(k) Voted that Ralph O. Coleman, Oregon State College; John H. Kobs, Michigan State University; George L. Shiebler, Eastern College Athletic Conference; Walter Rabb, University of North Carolina, and J. A. Tomlinson, Arkansas State College, be appointed

to serve on the 1961 Summer Baseball Committee, with Mr. Shiebler to serve as chairman.

(1) Voted that Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University, be appointed to serve as the Association's representative on the National Committee for Amateur Baseball during 1961.

4. William R. Reed, Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference, submitted a progress report of the Special Legislative Committee.

Voted that the report be received and the Legislative Committee be authorized to join with a committee of the American Football Coaches Association for the purpose of developing an agreement with the professional football leagues relative to the signing of undergraduate student-athletes.

5. President Dorricott presented the report of the Committee on Ethics. Following consideration of several cases before it, he stated that it was the Committee's recommendation that the Council review Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution, Principle of Ethical Conduct, to determine whether this legislation should be made more definitive.

6. Mr. Byers reviewed the problem pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes participating in the sport of ice hockey and cited a recommendation submitted by the American Hockey Coaches Association which would rule ineligible those players who had competed in a league which specifies a salary limit.

Voted to refer the ice hockey eligibility problem to the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee with the request that it develop a recommendation.

7. The Council considered two applications for active membership.

(a) It was voted that the application of Southern Connecticut State College for re-election to membership be processed under the terms of Article I, Section 2, (e), of the By-laws, except that member institutions of the First District shall be advised that the institution shall be ineligible for post-season football competition for a period of one year if re-elected to membership.

(b) It was voted that the application of Alabama State College, Florence, for re-election to membership be processed under the terms of Article I, Section 2, (e), of the By-laws.

8. Voted that the chairman appoint a special committee representing members of the Council and the College Committee to meet with representatives of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau and the football and basketball writers associations to develop a more adaptable formula for the classification of college football and basketball teams.

9. James K. Sours, University of Wichita, presented a progress report of his Special Committee on Accelerated Academic Programs.

Voted that the report be received with thanks and the Special Committee be continued.

10. Voted that the Association make application to the appropriate international agency requesting that the NCAA be designated as the official representative of amateur baseball in the United States.

11. Voted that the Officers send a telegram to Robert Kennedy, advising him of the interest of the Association and its Committee on Youth Fitness in serving the nation's fitness program.

12. It was the sense of the meeting that Pennsylvania State University would conform to NCAA eligibility requirements if it proceeded to determine individual student-athletes' eligibility by translating academic hours of its new four-term system to quarter hours.

Report of 1960 N.C.A.A. Olympic Contributions

District One

Amherst College	\$ 472.21
Bates College	50.00
Boston College	622.29
Boston University	300.00
Bowdoin College	124.40
Bridgeport, University of	50.00
Dartmouth College	787.50
Harvard University	2,818.71
Lowell Technological Institute	25.00
Maine, University of	125.00
Massachusetts, University of	132.00
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	650.29
Merrimack College	15.00
Northeastern University	119.00
Norwich University	25.00
Providence College	100.00
Rhode Island, University of	165.01
Southern Connecticut State College	186.65
Trinity College	250.00
Tufts University	45.00
U. S. Coast Guard Academy	100.00
Vermont, University of	185.00
Wesleyan University	783.10
Williams College	1,789.66
Yale University	4,270.11
Miscellaneous—	
Boston Red Sox	250.00
ICAAAA Indoor Track Meets	941.35
Other	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 15,407.28

District Two

Albright College	\$ 211.95
Alfred University	100.00
Bucknell University	100.00
City College of New York	100.00
Colgate University	500.00
Cornell University	2,105.97
Delaware, University of	45.75
Drexel Institute	271.25
Duquesne University	25.00
Elizabethtown College	15.00
Fordham University	200.00

Franklin and Marshall College	50.00
Georgetown University	50.00
Hamilton College	50.00
Hampton Institute	44.00
Hartwick College	25.00
Haverford College	25.00
Hobart College	35.00
Hofstra College	51.00
Ithaca College	35.00
Lafayette College	100.00
Lebanon Valley College	5.00
Lehigh University	500.00
Lincoln University	25.00
Manhattan College	200.00
Moravian College	20.00
Muehlenberg College	25.00
New York University	200.00
Niagara University	486.60
Pennsylvania, University of	2,986.23
Pennsylvania Military Academy	125.00
Pennsylvania State University	3,511.97
Philadelphia Textile Institute	50.00
Pittsburgh, University of	2,811.83
Pratt Institute	25.00
Princeton University	897.20
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	100.00
Rider College	40.47
Rutgers University	574.35
State Teachers College, Lock Haven	39.93
St. Bonaventure University	50.00
St. Francis College	41.63
St. John's University	200.00
St. Lawrence College	8.00
State University College of Education (Oswego)	50.00
Swarthmore College	50.00
Syracuse University	200.00
Temple University	100.00
U. S. Military Academy	5,287.68
U. S. Naval Academy	5,717.80
Ursinus College	25.00
Villanova University	5.00
Wagner College	200.00
Waynesburg College	16.24
Miscellaneous—	
George Bollman Memorial Fund	500.00
ICAAAA Indoor Track Meets	941.35
Middle Atlantic States Conference	100.00
New York Yankees	250.00
Philadelphia Phillies	250.00
Pittsburgh Pirates	250.00
Other	50.00
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	\$ 31,056.20

District Three

Alabama, University of	\$ 604.85
Auburn University	894.75
Catholic University	25.00
Citadel	25.00
Clemson College	991.61
Duke University	1,319.55
Florida, University of	1,051.25
George Washington University	100.00
Georgia, University of	500.00
Georgia Institute of Technology	1,500.00
Kentucky, University of	500.00
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute	93.05
Louisiana State University	3,229.10
Loyola University (New Orleans)	119.40
Maryland, University of	1,167.75
Memphis State University	246.32
Miami, University of	200.00
Mississippi, University of	500.00
Mississippi College	21.11
Mississippi State University	500.00
Murray State College	50.00
Newberry College	77.20
North Carolina, University of	316.08
North Carolina A&T College	80.43
North Carolina State College	117.00
Rollins College	21.07
South, University of	25.00
South Carolina, University of	73.60
Tennessee, University of	600.00
Tennessee A&I University	100.00
Tulane University	1,012.50
Vanderbilt University	500.00
Virginia, University of	25.00
Virginia Military Institute	30.26
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	75.00
Wake Forest College	178.15
Washington and Lee University	25.00
Western Maryland College	25.00
West Virginia University	318.05
Miscellaneous—	
Atlantic Coast Conference	4,000.00
Baltimore Orioles	50.00
Southern Conference	500.00
Washington Senators	250.00
Others	12.00
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	\$ 22,050.08

District Four

Aquinas College	\$ 25.00
Baldwin-Wallace College	16.50
Beloit College	287.50

Calvin College	35.00
Central State College	25.00
DePauw University	71.45
Eastern Michigan University	50.00
Elmhurst College	50.14
Heidelberg College	20.10
Hillsdale College	25.00
Hope College	25.00
Illinois State Normal University	50.00
Illinois Wesleyan University	50.00
Indiana University	1,141.65
Kent State College	212.20
Kenyon College	27.89
Marietta College	18.08
Marquette University	462.75
Miami University	200.00
Michigan, University of	1,015.00
Michigan, College of M&T	35.00
Michigan High School Athletic Associations	2,000.00
Michigan State University	19,005.13
Minnesota, University of	1,436.50
Monmouth College	50.00
Mount Union College	71.36
Northern Illinois University	50.00
Northwestern University	25.00
Notre Dame, University of	15,412.21
Ohio State University	5,169.25
Ohio University	42.59
Purdue University	1,210.00
Principia College	17.00
St. Olaf College	25.00
Southern Illinois University	50.00
State University of Iowa	8,475.69
Valparaiso University	50.00
Wabash College	15.95
Western Illinois University	50.00
Western Michigan University	287.16
Wisconsin, University of	6,511.60
Wheaton College	161.26
Miscellaneous—	
Chicago Cubs	250.00
Detroit Tigers	250.00
Kalamazoo Junior Chamber of Commerce	1,776.47
Theresa R. Long, Evanston, Illinois	100.00
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	\$ 66,335.43

District Five

Arlington High School	\$ 80.47
Bradley University	498.25
Carbondale High School	58.65
Chillicothe High School	8.93
Cincinnati, University of	270.06
Colorado, University of	2,221.85

Drake University	1,700.59
Forrest-Strawn High School	7.68
Grimes High School	25.00
Griggsville High School	25.00
Grayslake Community High School	67.66
Houston, University of	500.00
Iowa State University	696.50
Kansas, University of	2,309.23
Kansas State University	723.94
Luther College	125.00
Madison High School	5.09
Missouri, University of	697.75
Missouri School of Mines	100.00
Missouri Valley Conference	124.00
Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association	238.50
Monmouth High School	20.31
Moore High School	11.52
Nebraska, University of	295.61
Northeast Missouri State College	5.00
Normal Community High School	59.40
Oklahoma, University of	1,431.45
Proviso East High School	86.69
Proviso West High School	49.35
St. Ambrose College	35.13
St. Louis University	100.00
Shannon High School	29.23
Shelbyville High School	23.59
South Dakota State College	57.27
Sterling High School	35.35
Streater High School	37.23
Stronghurst High School	6.38
Washington Community High School	23.34
Washington University	51.00
Wichita, University of	72.00
Woodstock Community High School	37.43
Warren Township High School	25.00
Wartburg College	25.00
Wauconda High School	25.61
West Side High School	49.66
York High School	28.00
Zion-Benton Township High School	10.00
Miscellaneous—	
Keystone Steel and Wire Company,	
Peoria, Illinois	100.00
St. Louis Cardinals	250.00
Other	50.00
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	\$ 13,514.70

District Six

Abilene Christian College	\$ 533.57
Arizona, University of	1,294.81
Arkansas, University of	178.40
Baylor University	71.91

New Mexico State University	259.42
Rice Institute	2,000.00
Southern Methodist University	156.75
Texas A&M College	327.17
Texas, University of	2,182.42
Miscellaneous—	
Border Olympics	75.00
Cotton Bowl Association	1,000.00
Ft. Worth Junior Chamber of Commerce	2,316.43
San Angelo Relays	160.87
Southwest Football Officials	100.00
Southwestern Sun Carnival	219.50
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	\$ 10,876.25

District Seven

Adams State College	\$ 50.00
Boise Junior College	24.40
Brigham Young University	476.75
Colorado High School Associations	509.70
Colorado School of Mines	31.58
Colorado State College	100.00
Colorado State University	833.00
Denver, University of	157.50
Idaho State College	10.00
Montana State College	37.20
Montana State University	216.88
New Mexico, University of	169.00
New Mexico High School Athletic Associations	318.91
New Mexico Military Institute	23.40
Utah, University of	301.50
Utah State University	76.00
U. S. Air Force Academy	1,000.00
Wyoming, University of	1,352.20
Wyoming High School Athletic Associations	225.35
Miscellaneous	10.00
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	\$ 5,923.37

District Eight

California, University of (Berkeley)	\$ 752.25
California, University of (Davis)	219.28
California, University of (Los Angeles)	6,001.40
California Polytechnic College	153.51
College of Idaho	19.65
College of the Pacific	47.00
Columbia Basin College	116.10
Idaho, University of	78.00
Linfield College	43.70
Long Beach State College	67.60
Los Angeles State College	12.86
Oregon State College	318.35
Oregon, University of	1,614.95

Pacific University	25.00
Santa Barbara College	159.50
Santa Barbara High School	63.60
Santa Clara, University of	100.00
Santa Monica City College	75.00
Southern California, University of	22,975.08
Stanford University	11,659.56
Washington, University of	4,979.00
Washington State University	1,549.95
Whitworth College	10.00
Willamette University	100.00
Miscellaneous—	
Los Angeles Coliseum Relays	595.60
Los Angeles Turf Club	2,000.00
Southern California Committee for Olympic Games ..	6,292.55
Miscellaneous	5.00
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	\$ 60,034.49

Miscellaneous

Gator Bowl Association	\$ 331.50
New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association	3,064.00
Tournament of Roses Association	35,228.15
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	\$ 38,623.65

Recap

District One	\$ 15,407.28
District Two	31,056.20
District Three	22,050.08
District Four	66,335.43
District Five	13,514.70
District Six	10,876.25
District Seven	5,923.37
District Eight	60,034.49
Miscellaneous	38,623.65
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	\$263,821.45

SECTION III

Proceedings of the Annual Convention

OPENING BUSINESS SESSION

Monday, January 9, 1961

THE 55TH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Pittsburgh Room of the Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 2 p.m., H. J. Dorricott, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: It is my pleasure and privilege, as President of the Association, to welcome you as delegates to the 55th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. I sincerely hope that you had a pleasant journey here, and that you have had an opportunity to renew your acquaintanceship with old friends, and that you will have an opportunity to make new and long-lasting friendships while you are in Pittsburgh.

One of the traditions which accompanies our annual meeting is that the President has the privilege and pleasure of introducing to the delegates certain members to whom the responsibilities of conducting the business between conventions has been entrusted. These people are important to the organization, and they deserve your recognition and appreciation. These gentlemen, for the most part, appear on the platform, and I am going to introduce them to you.

(President Dorricott introduced members of the Council and the Executive Committee.)

I am sure that you need no introduction to the Executive Director and his assistants. We have a lot of work assigned for them this afternoon, but the hardest-working member of the organization of course is Walter Byers, who needs no introduction to you. Wayne Duke and Art Bergstrom, his capable assistants, are here and available for your use whenever necessary.

We have three secretaries from the office here. They are Mrs. Fieber, Mrs. Leschin and Mrs. Ragan. They are also busy with registration and in the executive offices here at the Convention.

I should like to express my appreciation and the appreciation of the Council and the Executive Committee to the various Convention committees for the work that they have done to make this Convention a success.

Tonight a reception will be held for the delegates. I should like to state, for the record, our appreciation to the Southeastern Conference for sponsoring this reception, more particularly to the president of the Conference, Dr. Frank Dickey, president of the University of Kentucky; Bernie Moore, commissioner of the Conference; and Jefferson J. Coleman, who is chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. If these people are here, I would appreciate them standing and being acknowledged.

1. APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: We come now to the first order of business, appointment of special committees. Actually, these committees were appointed prior to the Convention and you will find them listed on page 191 of your Convention Bulletin.

The Voting Committee has had a change. The District Eight representative on the Voting Committee will be J. Gordon Gose of the University of Washington. The District Seven representative on the Voting Committee will be Guido Gaub, of the University of New Mexico.

You will find listed on page 191 the members of the Memorial Resolutions Committee. I would appreciate it very much if you would see that any member of that Committee—the chairman, Reverend Wilfred H. Crowley, or another member—receives word from you of anyone within your district who has passed on during the past year.

The Convention each year has shown tremendous growth. I am happy to report to you that this morning we had 301 voting members registered; 92 alternates; 43 visitors; a total of 436. I am sure there are others who have registered since that time. There are more voting members in attendance at this Convention than at any previous Convention.

I am happy to report to you that the total membership now stands at 559.

2. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Perhaps I should describe to you, before the Convention Business Session starts, the voting procedures. We will follow the usual procedure we followed in past conventions.

The white badges entitle the delegate to vote. The pink badge designates the alternate delegate, with permission to vote in place of the absentee with the white badge. The blue badge is the badge of the press. The yellow badge is for those who are visitors to the Convention.

We will have three types of votes during this Convention. We will have a voice vote, and certain amendments will need a standing vote or a show of hands. The Credentials Committee you will find listed, too, in the Convention Bulletin. This Committee will rule on the voting rights of the various delegates.

You will find listed in the Official Convention Program the order of business for the annual Business Session. There is one slight change. Unless there is objection from the floor, we will follow the order of business as printed, with one slight change. The one change will be that we have changed the order of business to have the memorial resolutions immediately following the presentation of other amendments and resolutions and immediately before we have the report of the Committee on Committees.

Tomorrow morning, at the round table discussion, you will find available in this room the 1960 Television Committee report. I urge you to take a copy so that you can study it before the resolution is introduced on Wednesday in the regular Business Session.

3. REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: On page 5 of the Convention Bulletin you will find printed the various reports of the Vice-Presidents. Throughout the first section of that Bulletin you will find the reports of the various other committees. I am sure that some of you have had occasion to read them. I hope that all of you have had a chance to study at least part of them.

The reports of the Vice-Presidents are printed. The Chair will entertain a motion that these reports be received and approved. (The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

4. REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The reports of rules and tournament committees are also printed. The Chair will entertain a motion that these reports be received and approved. (The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

5. REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

PERCY L. SADLER (Lehigh University): Gentlemen, my report is going to be brief and to the point.

There are two items for consideration in this annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer—finances and membership.

Your finances and your membership continue to be in good, sound condition. Let us consider them independently.

Financial Report

The basis of the financial report of the Association is printed with the audit of our accounts for the financial year ending August 31, 1960. This information may be found on pages 78-87 of your Convention Bulletin.

The University Basketball Tournament continues to be the primary source of income for the Association. While the income derived from this tournament in 1960 did not exceed last year's record from this tournament of \$363,089, I am pleased to report that the total net receipts amounted to \$346,517.01.

Of course, half of this amount was distributed to the competing institutions, and the remainder accrued to the general fund of the Association.

The total income for the year was \$267,183, or slightly below the \$273,000 which was the total of a year ago. This was due primarily to the lower basketball tournament income and receipts of the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

Expenses, on the other hand, were nearly \$20,000 higher than for the fiscal year ending August 1959, mainly because of the increased financing of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau and the additional \$30,000 that was credited for the NCAB, now that it is operated and is wholly owned as a sub-unit of this Association.

The major increase in expenses during the past year included some \$7,000 in the general and administrative budget of the Association and the expenditure of \$3,789 connected with the participation of two NCAA all-star teams in the Olympic basketball playoff.

If you will refer to page 81 of your Convention Bulletin, you will find in the analysis of surplus, that the total net income for the fiscal year was \$81,904.70, subject to the adjustment in revenue of the NCAB.

The Association surplus also has been allocated to two different funds. One is the funded cash reserve or sinking fund established eight years ago, against any catastrophe affecting our basic sources of revenue. This totals \$214,415, which is almost identical to our general budget of the past year. This is in line with the Executive Committee's belief that the fund should include a year's operating revenue, so that if we have trouble we can still operate.

The remainder of the surplus is contained in an investment trust, which is used primarily for income purposes. This fund amounts to \$270,293.99.

I shall not relate any more of the details of the financial operation of the Association. They are set forth in the printed report, and the Executive Committee members will be happy to assist you in obtaining a better understanding of this report.

Membership Report

It is my pleasure to report to you the Association has increased 78 per cent in the last 10 years and now is at an all-time high of 559, as given to you by our President. This information is also contained in the report of the Vice-President-at-Large, and rightly so, for the major factor in this enrollment has been the influx of smaller institutions in the NCAA.

NCAA membership at this time includes 503 active member colleges and universities, 10 associate institutions, 32 allied conferences and 14 affiliated organizations.

For the record, I should like to list these institutions and organizations which have joined the Association during the past year.

District One

Bridgewater State College

District Two

Puerto Rico A&M College

Queens College

District Three

Villa Madonna College

District Eight

Seattle Pacific College

Eastern Washington College of Education

Associate Members

University of Hartford

College of Stuebenville

Allied Conference

Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association

Affiliated Association

United States Soccer Football Association

Mr. Chairman, that completes my report and I move that this report of the Secretary-Treasurer be received and approved. (The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

6. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD C. LARKINS (Ohio State University): On behalf of my colleagues on the Executive Committee, it is my pleasure to present this year-end report of your Committee.

As you probably know, the 10-man Executive Committee is appointed annually by the Council of this Association at the time of the Convention to administer the business affairs of the Association and to supervise the conduct of the 15 national meets and tournaments sponsored by the NCAA.

The 1960 Executive Committee has held three meetings since the last Convention. The abridged minutes of the first two meetings are printed on pages 54-60 of your Convention Bulletin, and the Committee held its third meeting Saturday here in Pittsburgh.

While the printed report of the Committee's first two meetings is before you and the financial aspects of the Committee's report have been supplemented by the Secretary-Treasurer's report, despite some duplication, I would like to comment briefly on certain of this year's activities.

It might be pointed out in this review of the Executive Committee operations that a greater portion of the Committee's effort is being devoted each year to the various financial matters of the Association. This was particularly true in 1960, the first year of operation following the acquisition of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau as a wholly-owned and operated sub-unit of this Association.

With the addition of the NCAB financial matters as a responsibility of your Executive Committee, the financial operations of the Association now fall into five general classifications. These include:

- (1) The general operating budget
- (2) The investment program
- (3) Meets and tournaments
- (4) Television
- (5) The NCAA Service Bureau.

The detailed information relative to the series of national championship meets and tournaments conducted by the Association is set forth in the reports of the various rules and tournament committees. However, it might be well to touch upon several items pertaining to this very important activity of the Association.

The Executive Committee voted at its meeting here in Pittsburgh to recommend that an amendment be adopted to discontinue boxing as one of the national championship events conducted by the Association. This action was taken in light of the limited number of institutions which conduct intercollegiate boxing programs and the reduced number which compete in this tournament. If adopted, this action would pertain only to Article V, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws. It would not affect the status of the Boxing Rules Committee. The Committee would still be maintained and would formulate rules governing such competition. In fact, the Boxing Rules Committee has instituted a number of important changes in the rules which it hopes will return intercollegiate boxing to the status it once enjoyed.

The Executive Committee endorsed continued sponsorship of College Division competition, with greater emphasis to be placed

upon the promotion of these events. To obtain greater continuity in this type of competition, and to facilitate scheduling, the Executive Committee has authorized the College Committee to schedule these events four years in advance.

I shall not cite any details relative to the financial condition of our meets and tournaments for the past year, other than to refer you to the financial reports of this competition which appear in your Convention Bulletin.

Generally, the Association experienced another good year in this connection. This is a tribute to the many institutions which have served as hosts to this competition, and the entire Association should recognize the very important service rendered by these institutions.

You will note on pages 47-53 of your Bulletin a listing of contributions to the 1960 Olympic movement made through the NCAA and its Olympic Committee. More information regarding this report will be presented to this meeting by the NCAA Olympic Committee. This represents a tremendous effort by our colleges and universities, headed by our own Olympic Committee, and we think the figures contained in the report represent an excellent showing.

Your Executive Committee has devoted considerable time in each of its three meetings since the last Convention to the matter of playing rules. Certain actions have been adopted to further supervise and promote the playing rules, and others likely will be implemented by an incoming committee.

The administration of the basketball playing rules has been strengthened during the year by the creation of the position of assistant rules editor. Also, the Executive Committee is investigating the possibility of developing a rules interpretation film which, if it is implemented, should provide a most convenient, beneficial service to the support of basketball.

No specific developments relative to the comparable projects for the sport of football can be reported at this time, other than to indicate a subcommittee of the Executive Committee has been appointed to conduct an over-all study of this very important matter. At the request of the Football Rules Committee, this Committee will study the possibility of establishing a position for rules promotion supervisor to determine ways and means to advance further the NCAA football rules.

While several of these items relative to football and basketball rules will be left for implementation by the incoming Executive Committee, I bring them to your attention at this time as items likely to become increasingly important in the improved administration and the promotion of these two sports.

It was pointed out in this report a year ago that the Association has experienced tremendous growth since 1952, when the NCAA organized and located its first full-time headquarters office in Kansas City. That report showed the number of NCAA committees had increased by 68.4 per cent, the total assets of the Association by 619.8 per cent, the number of events by 81.8 per cent, and the total expenses by 94 per cent.

To keep pace with this growth and the additional responsibilities assumed by the NCAA executive offices, the Executive Committee,

at its meeting here Saturday, authorized the addition of one new male member to the headquarters staff, this position to be filled in the near future. This will increase the executive office staff to four male and four female employees, in addition to the 10 persons employed in the Association's Service Bureau, located in Forest Hills, New York. The Service Bureau publishes the rules books and the Official Guides, and compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football and basketball.

In other action this week the Committee voted that the 56th annual NCAA Convention be held January 11-13 in Chicago, Illinois, this action being adopted on a provisional basis until a further check of facilities can be completed.

Mr. Chairman, I move that this year-end report of the Executive Committee be accepted and approved, including the detailed accounting of all of our activities as set forth in the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: This completes the opening Business Session of the 55th annual Convention. I declare this Convention recessed until 3 p.m. for the General Round Table meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:35 p.m.

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Monday, January 9, 1961

THE GENERAL ROUND TABLE convened in the Pittsburgh Room at 3 p.m., Percy L. Sadler, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, Lehigh University, presiding.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Gentlemen, as you can see from your Convention Program, at this Round Table this afternoon and tomorrow morning we will discuss the working and the conclusions of this Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids and just as many of the proposed amendments as we can get to, together with football programs, the report of the 1960 NCAA Television Committee and the televised review of the 1960 NCAA football telecasts.

First, we will consider the report of the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids. This is a high-level committee that was appointed a couple of years ago and it has been at work ever since. Its report was the chief topic of discussion at an NCAA-sponsored Conference of Conferences in Denver last August and at the past several meetings of the NCAA Council.

The Special Committee was composed of the following:

Milton Bruhn, head football coach, University of Wisconsin, American Football Coaches Association*

Walter Byers, executive director, National Collegiate Athletic Association

A. M. Coleman, assistant athletic director, Georgia Institute of Technology, American Football Coaches Association*

H. O. Crisler, athletic director, University of Michigan

Frank N. Gardner, faculty representative, Drake University, chairman

Ralph A. Ginn, associate athletic director, South Dakota State College, NCAA College Committee

DeLaney Kiphuth, athletic director, Yale University

Othol Martin, head football coach, Texas Christian University, American Football Coaches Association*

Abner V. McCall, executive vice-president, Baylor University

Troy H. Middleton, president, Louisiana State University

Francis Smiley, faculty representative, Colorado School of Mines

William P. Tolley, chancellor, Syracuse University

James H. Weaver, commissioner, Atlantic Coast Conference, National Association of Collegiate Commissioners

Clifford Wells, head basketball coach, Tulane University, National Association of Basketball Coaches

We had hoped that Chairman Gardner would be here to give us an opening and orientation of this Committee and what it has done. I am going to ask our very good and efficient President, Herbert Dorricott, to substitute for Frank and to orient us briefly on the workings of this Committee.

**Each representative of the American Football Coaches Association attended one meeting of the Committee.*

PRESIDENT DORRICOFF: Thank you, General. I, too, am sorry that Frank is not here. It is a job that I welcome, but I would rather he would do it.

During the summer of 1958 delegates to an NCAA-sponsored "Conference of Conferences" felt it would be appropriate that a select and diversified group, representing all the various elements involved in intercollegiate athletics, be organized to review the past history of recruiting and financial aid, study present practices and conditions, and consider possible future trends. From such a thorough-going study it was felt that the Committee would be in an excellent position to present plans and recommendations for the improvement of intercollegiate athletic administration for the years ahead.

The NCAA Council subsequently unanimously endorsed the recommendations and proceeded to authorize the appointment of the necessary Committee. The Committee's specific assignment was to review extensively present practices and trends in athletic recruiting, to the end of developing legislation which would bring under better control this particular aspect of intercollegiate athletics.

Further, the Committee was directed to study developments in the area of financial aid, to determine whether the Association's rules are adequate, or whether revised or new legislation should be sponsored by the Council.

The Committee's report was distributed to the membership last November.

At this point I would like to quote the following from the Committee's report.

"First, the extensive student financial aid programs at our colleges and universities are going to be continued and, unquestionably, efforts will be made to increase the amount of available financial assistance. With such a financial aid program in operation, it is inevitable that financial assistance of varying types will continue to be extended to student-athletes as well as other students.

"Secondly, recruiting is a part of our way of life. Proselytism is a recognized activity of the Church; the Armed Forces push their procurement programs; industry engages in personnel screening, and educational institutions recruit. Regardless of the frame of reference, institutions and organizations of all sizes and types are continually seeking outstanding persons so that the particular institution or organization, itself, may progress and excel.

"It is no secret that educational institutions recruit, and sometimes quite aggressively, outstanding students with special extracurricular talents other than athletic ability and the Committee does not believe it is possible to prevent institutions from recruiting prospective student-athletes.

"Thirdly, the administration of intercollegiate athletics has improved remarkably during the past three decades. We pointedly question the motives of those persons who, without regard for the evidence at hand, take pleasure in indicting the integrity and worthiness of intercollegiate athletics, apparently for the publicity benefits they receive. The shallow worth of their remarks should be recognized.

"We are ready to join with any honest critic, however, who factually and objectively assays intercollegiate athletics and, finding weaknesses or soft spots, recommends constructive action which can improve the conditions and raise the standards of our program."

The Committee's "careful study and evaluation of the practices and trends in recruiting and financial aids have pointed up certain weaknesses which we believe can be corrected by positive legislative action." The NCAA Council joins the Committee in the conviction that if the several legislative recommendations advanced by the Committee are implemented it will represent one of the most progressive forward steps in the history of intercollegiate athletics. We believe it will place matters of recruiting and financial aid on a sounder and more respected foundation.

In submitting these recommendations, the Committee and Council are aware "of the ever-present question as to the proper legislative role of the NCAA. There is a considerable number among the membership of this Committee who, in the past, have underscored the principle that the NCAA should restrict its legislative actions to broad principles and shun the details of legislation which can more properly be exercised by conferences and individual institutions. Further, the Committee is aware of some restlessness among some of our member institutions concerning the increased administrative and enforcement roles played by the national association."

Nonetheless, the Committee and the Council "have come to the inescapable and unanimous conclusion that in these two vital areas of athletic administration—recruiting and financial aids—there must be concerted national action by all of our universities and colleges which are dedicated to the highest ideals of intercollegiate competition. Without such agreement and cooperation, there can be no constructive action and no lasting answers in these two areas. The genius of our communication and transportation planners has shrunk the United States to where our intercollegiate programs are national in scheduling and national in recruitment; thus, it follows that if problems exist in recruitment and financial aids, the problems are national and they must be dealt with in this manner."

Different members of the Committee have been appointed to introduce the various legislative recommendations, and it is General Sadler's intention to call upon these men for that purpose following my remarks. If time permits this afternoon, we also will deal with additional recommendations in the area of financial need and academic requirements.

Recruiting

JAMES H. WEAVER (Atlantic Coast Conference): It is proposed that Article VI, Section 5, of the By-laws, be amended by adding the words in heavy type, "provided such person, at his own expense, accompanies the prospective student-athlete on his visit."

I feel that all of us realize that recruiting is one of the sore spots that we have in intercollegiate athletics.

As our rule relative to transportation is written, we can now pay the transportation cost of the prospective student for one visit. If the boy happens to be a rather enterprising young man and the trips

involved are a considerable distance, it might be that this boy would arrange over a period of a week to visit three institutions and have his transportation paid by each one of the institutions.

Later, the recruiter in checking on the boy, goes back to his coach and reports, "I don't know whether we are going to get this boy or not. I believe we had better have him down for another visit." So the boy says, "Sure, I would like to make this second visit." We can do that by having someone send the boy money for his transportation or pay for his transportation.

As I say, if the boy is really enterprising he might also tell a couple of other schools, not too far removed from the one he is visiting, "Now, I would like to come down and visit your institution again; you send me the money and I will be down."

Changing this wording is no cure-all, but it will make it more difficult. We say that the alumnus or an individual can pay the boy's way but the pooling of resources would be a violation. It is most difficult to determine, if a coach calls an alumnus or friend and says, "You send Johnny So-and-So \$75 to come here," and the alumnus wants to be friendly with the coach, wants to be able to call him up at night and maybe get good tickets or something, he says, "Yes, I will get the money for you." He may go into the community and raise the \$75; you don't know that it isn't pooled resources.

This is no cure-all, but you do know that you are going to have somebody bringing the boy down, staying with him, taking him back—accompanying him on the visit. You know the man, at least, will have to be financially able to do that.

I think if you adopt this amendment it will be a forward step in controlling one of the problems that we encounter in recruiting.

Pre-Registration Service

DELANEY KIPHUTH (Yale University): The purpose of this round table discussion, as I understand it, is to thrash out some of the details that may not have been anticipated, and unlike a formal presentation of the amendment in the business meeting, this will be rather informal.

All of you have in your Convention Bulletin the outgrowth of the Committee recommendation relative to the pre-registration service. It appears on page 172 of your Bulletin.

I see no particular purpose to be served in reading through this rather long and detailed amendment to the By-laws. I would simply comment on some features of it for you from my experience as a member of the Committee.

The primary purpose of the amendment, as presented to you, is to establish a cut-off date on a national basis after which boys who are prospective enrollees at an institution will not be bothered any more by recruiters, and by the same token, a cut-off date after which those involved in recruitment will not be burdened with protecting their prospects.

There are a few details here that should be explained. You will note that June 15 is the date agreed upon after which a boy who has signed a NCAA pre-registration form will not be bothered by

other member institutions. That was done to protect the integrity of the institution which has an application for admission from a boy and wants to have an opportunity of dealing with the boy. It also would protect the boy, to permit him to settle that application for admission without being confused by the pre-registration service. It was felt that June 15 was a reasonable date for this. The latest admission date that we could determine was late in May, giving a couple of weeks in June to settle that business and then to say, "As of this date, boys who are registered in the NCAA pre-registration service are 'off limits' as far as attempts to induce them to attend other institutions are concerned."

Another point of some question on the part of many is what your membership in the NCAA demands of you with respect to this ruling. It is my understanding, and it is the understanding of the Committee that recommends this, and of the Council, that participation in the pre-registration service is not mandatory. You do not have to participate. If you do not want to pre-register anyone, you don't have to, but, as a member institution, you are required to respect the fact that a boy may have been pre-registered in the NCAA by a member institution and not to do any further business on admissions and financial aid as far as he is concerned.

The Council has made an interpretation of "(f)" which may also clear up some questions that some of you have.

Paragraph (f) requires a two-year loss of eligibility for a boy who breaks a pre-registration commitment. The Council's interpretation of that is that this two-year pre-registration penalty, if you want to call it that, will not be applicable after the completion of a semester, quarter or term, exclusive of summer school, at the institution he has declared that he intended to attend.

There has been a good deal of controversy about that item, and it is hoped that this may clear that up.

Now, I am going to ask another member of the Committee, Ralph Ginn, from South Dakota State College, chairman of the NCAA College Committee, to elaborate a little bit on what I have said here and on the deliberations of the Committee. Then you may have many questions on this; some of them on actual operation of a pre-registration service. In that I will turn to Art Bergstrom or to Walter Byers, who have done a good deal of study as far as the operation of the service is concerned, and maybe they will answer those questions.

RALPH GINN (South Dakota State College): As a representative of the College Committee on this Special Committee, I would like to make some comments to you of our thinking as it developed as we went along.

You probably have read in the report that the Committee is enthusiastic about this proposal. I think that is correct; the Committee feels that it will eliminate many of the bothersome and distasteful aspects of recruiting—not all of them, I am sure, but it may eliminate a lot of them.

The program recommended to you simply states that the universities and colleges will respect the mutual agreement between an institution and a prospective student.

We have found in the College Division that many institutions of our classification are hurt late in the summer because their agreements with or registrations of boys are not respected, and we think this would be an improvement. It seems this is an honorable procedure because admissions people and institutions have honorable agreements with all students with regard to enrollment where they are required to make a deposit.

I would like to add that from a College Division standpoint, we approached this problem with apprehension and reservation, but as we studied it, and the more we studied it through the work of the Committee, we came to the conclusion it would be better than what we have at the present time.

As a representative of the College Division, after making an intense effort to study it and to evaluate it the best we could, I certainly recommend it. We believe it will improve the present condition and eliminate many of the evils. It will be a help to all the members of NCAA, not just a few.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Warren McGuirk, as you are going to present this to the Convention on Wednesday, do you have any comments?

WARREN P. MCGUIRK (University of Massachusetts): I hoped there might be questions directed from the floor and then later I might have a comment or two to make.

I would like to say at this time that it is with considerable satisfaction that we note the change in the philosophy of a segment of our membership. Four or five years ago, the so-called letter-of-intent was not favorably received and was rejected just as a subject for general discussion.

I am not optimistic at this moment, but I think progress has been made.

J. W. MASON (Georgia Institute of Technology): Section 2 (a) requires the Association to maintain a complete record of these certificates. Section 1 states that a school should not approach a prospective student-athlete after he signs an agreement.

I think this can probably all be taken care of by an explanation, but it seems to me that it would be absolutely necessary that the Association not only keep a record but inform all members of this signing. You couldn't really hold a person from talking to anybody, unless he knows of the signing.

MR. KIPHUTH: This is a very obvious problem, and it falls under the head of what I mentioned before as operational problems. I would like to have Art Bergstrom make a comment on this. Obviously, the membership is going to have to know and know promptly who is on these lists, and it can be a difficult administrative problem. If Art is here, I would like to have him comment on this.

A. J. BERGSTROM (National Collegiate Athletic Association): As I understand the question, DeLaney, it is what procedures will be followed in notifying the person as to what men have been signed in the pre-registration program.

At this point there are some conflicting ideas as to whether or not the participating institution will be notified, the theory being that if notification is not given, that it is up to the institution recruiting the

young man to make sure that he has not signed a pre-registration certificate at another institution.

DELEGATE: How?

MR. BERGSTROM: As a recruiter, it must make certain.

MR. KIPHUTH: Art, I think I can clarify the question. The mechanics as to how the member institutions are going to be informed of who is on the NCAA pre-registration roll is what bothers the gentleman from Georgia Tech. Is that correct, sir?

MR. MASON: Yes.

MR. BERGSTROM: In other words, the publication, listing of those individuals who have agreed to register at one institution or another. At this particular time my answer would have to be that the mechanics have not been completed or decided.

WALTER BYERS (National Collegiate Athletic Association): What Art is alluding to is this: Some of us who have worked on this proposition believe one way, some another. When an institution pre-registers a prospect and files the necessary forms as specified in this amendment, the family has one copy, the young man has one, the conference office has one, the institution has one, and our office has one. At this point there is divided opinion among the policy committees which have to decide this question as to whether we are going to circularize the institutions of NCAA with a listing of the young men as they are pre-registered. The opinion now is that this will not be done, that when Institution B attempts to approach the prospect who is registered with Institution A, it would have to discover this. If the prospect did not advise Institution B that he had registered in Institution A and went ahead and signed the second form, then Institution B registered that form, at that point Institution B would be advised by the NCAA office that the prospect had already been pre-registered and that the registration with Institution B is not valid and not binding.

MR. KIPHUTH: I think that partially answers the question.

Trying to put myself in the position of the person who asked the question, I wonder if an institution which has an application from a boy and decides to answer that on June 16, whether the institution is obligated to find out if the boy is already registered. The institution isn't going to use the pre-registration service; it is going to send the boy a notice of admission and financial assistance. Should it submit the name to the NCAA office prior to admitting and giving financial assistance?

MR. BYERS: You are saying an institution is not pre-registering and has accepted for admission a young man who is already pre-registered?

MR. KIPHUTH: It may, if it doesn't know he is on pre-registration.

MR. BYERS: I think the young man would advise the institution, and if not, Institution A, which pre-registered him, would certainly advise the NCAA of that fact. I don't believe the pre-registration is going to be some obscure agreement which is going to be kept hidden in the drawer and as other recruiters come around they will not be advised of it.

MR. MASON: I think this is rather obvious, too, but the regulation states: "no employee or other representative of the athletic interests . . . shall solicit the attendance at his institution of that prospective student-athlete." They have to talk to the student to find whether he has signed an agreement. They have already solicited his attendance before they know that he has signed.

J. GORDON GOSE (University of Washington): Could I speak to this for just a moment? I am wondering—what is the significance of the inquiry? As far as the boy is concerned, once he signs that statement, he cannot attend the other school without being limited to two varsity seasons. It doesn't make any difference whether the other person whom he approaches knows it or not; if he signs, he is barred from having the same freedom of athletic participation at another school.

I think the question really concerns the other side of the problem, that the institution might be in violation of the rule and might be subject to punishment.

It would seem that this could be clarified by providing that if the institution did approach someone in good faith, not knowing that he had signed, it would not constitute a violation on the part of the institution. The only action in such a case would be against the boy in limiting his eligibility for athletic participation.

I. G. NEWTON (North Carolina College): What would happen in the case of a student who pre-registered but who found afterwards that he could not attend the school at which he signed and desired to go to some other institution?

MR. KIPHUTH: Could not, for what reason?

MR. NEWTON: Well, if there were a death in the family, some labor reason. I am not referring to substitutes, but to loss of money earned, for instance, which would permit him to attend a school in his immediate community, when he might have gone somewhere else before.

MR. KIPHUTH: Barring any provision for such an unusual case as this, the only thing that has been done on this point is that the student involved could attend any other institution he wanted to, but not under the provisions of a grant-in-aid or scholarship.

MR. NEWTON: I take it by your answer that an athlete who is operating under such adverse conditions will be penalized for two years because of something beyond his control.

MR. KIPHUTH: He would be, if he accepted a grant-in-aid from another institution after the June 15 date.

MR. NEWTON: I think that is discriminatory in a sense, because you would not require a student not involved in athletics to do that.

MR. KIPHUTH: I think in many cases there is discrimination against athletes. There is discrimination against athletes as against non-athletes, although that is probably not a satisfactory answer.

BRADFORD BOOTH (University of California at Los Angeles): I would like to ask a question and raise minor objections with regard to the cut-off date. I am speaking here, not merely for my institution, but for other campuses and the University of California. We support this legislation, but we would be handicapped by the cut-off date of June 15.

Our institution is governed by state law which requires that a student who is admissible to the university must maintain a B average in academic subjects. In 19 cases out of 20, a boy is not sure of this fact until after he receives his final grades at the end of the semester, which comes after the date of June 15.

We would, therefore, be in a position to support the legislation more strongly if a date after June 15 were provided; perhaps June 30. June 15 would be a date which would make it very difficult for us to operate under this proposed legislation.

MR. KIPHUTH: It is fair to repeat here that the Committee, in drawing up this legislation, discussed dates much earlier than June 15, and eventually arrived at June 15 because of the fact that, nationally, this would accommodate those institutions which notify boys of admission late in May. At that time it was not realized that there were institutions which do not admit their boys until well into June.

I wonder if any of those present have an even later date than this? This is a surprise to at least one member of the Committee. Are there any who would be later than that? Are there any who would be hampered by a June 30 date?

HAROLD D. BEATTY (Fresno State College): I think you gentlemen probably do not realize the position of the Pacific Coast inasmuch as most of the institutions base their entrances, not on a given examination, but on high school grades. This is particularly true of the universities and also true of the state colleges and the universities in the northern part of the Pacific coast.

Most of our high schools finish their work around the 15th, 10th or 12th of June. About the earliest time that a college can expect to get a high school transcript from a high school senior, in order to evaluate his admission to college, is 10 days or two weeks, depending upon the efficiency of the high school.

Therefore, it would be impossible for any of the colleges or universities on the Pacific coast, in my opinion, to grant or make sure that a person is going to be eligible for admission and also to give the admission officer's signature on the letter-of-intent. This would go, in certain cases, up until the second week or first week in August.

MR. KIPHUTH: This is certainly very important. It is a very important consideration in this whole legislation, and I think that the Council should look into it. Perhaps the two gentlemen who have commented on this and Rixford Snyder, Stanford University admissions officer, can somehow get together and determine whether a satisfactory solution to this particular aspect can be reached.

LYSLE K. BUTLER (Oberlin College): I have two questions. The first one from the standpoint of the College Committee, whether there was any serious consideration of the problems that were raised four or five years ago when the national letter-of-intent was being discussed? At that time there was a large number of smaller colleges that did not recruit, at least *per se*. They were not interested in having their athletes restricted as to eligibility. Did the Committee consider that question at this time?

My second question revolves around whether the NCAA has ever considered establishing a hardship case committee. We belong to a conference that does not permit recruiting. If a boy decides in the

middle of the summer to leave our institution and go to some other institution, we don't care to restrict his eligibility. We think the students should be permitted to play whenever they are a registered student in any institution. If a boy transfers to our institution after signing some letter-of-intent our tendency now would be not to pay any attention to it. We assume that boy is not coming to our institution to play athletics; he is coming for an education. If he wants to play, this is entirely up to him, and we don't care to restrict 50 per cent of his playing time.

My two questions would be:

1. Was any consideration given in the Committee to a national letter-of-intent not applying to institutions that do not recruit?
2. Has the NCAA considered establishing a hardship case committee to make exceptions for a boy who obviously is being penalized unfairly?

MR. GINN: The answer to those two questions would be "yes," because consideration was given to both of those questions.

On the first question, in regard to whether it should apply to schools who do not recruit, it is voluntary. However, I realize if your neighbor is using it, this may force you to use it.

For institutions which do not recruit athletes but may recruit other students, it is rather difficult to determine. That was a matter of discussion in the Committee.

There was consideration given to the matter of hardship cases. How to do it is a big question. We were not able to come up with a solution or an agreement on that in our Committee.

I am sorry I cannot answer that better, but the answer is: Yes, there was consideration of both.

MR. BUTLER: I think if this is made mandatory, as far as students transferring to a second institution after pre-registering, it might be a very unfortunate thing to athletics in a smaller college. It very definitely creates the implication that the boy has signed an athletic contract. I know the Committee has said this is not so, but in my judgment this does not make it not an athletic contract. The boy indicates on the pre-registration blank that he is determined to register at such-and-such an institution. Down at the bottom of the contract it indicates what aid he is to receive. On the back it is indicated that if he does not go to this pre-registered institution and transfers to another he will lose two years of eligibility.

I am sure all high school boys will consider that this is an athletic contract. I think the signing of an athletic contract is a serious mistake. I think it will set athletics back a long way.

The NCAA, in its Principle of Amateurism, indicates that amateurs are students who participate in athletics as an avocation and any boy who receives money should not be eligible for intercollegiate athletics. Exceptions, of course, are made for the ordinary grants-in-aid. There must be, among the 500 institutions in the NCAA, many that do not care for this kind of legislation.

I think any legislation that restricts participation of students should be looked at very closely. I have not heard any reasons from the Committee, except that it will eliminate some of the distasteful

aspects of recruiting. All aspects of recruiting are distasteful, and unless you eliminate them all you will never get rid of them.

I think forcing a small institution to have a national letter-of-intent or an athletic contract is the wrong thing to do.

MR. KIPHUTH: The only comment I can make in answer to this is that it seems to me we have a great deal of national legislation with which individual members and groups of members do not care to live. In other words, they don't adopt certain procedures that are permitted in the NCAA By-laws and Constitution. Yet this is important to the institution. It seems to me that they have very little recourse but to object violently to a great deal of other legislation that is contained in the Constitution and By-laws, and should, when they feel called upon to, but I don't see why a date in the year as late as June 15 is going to be restrictive to an institution such as Oberlin in its procedure.

I would be surprised if they decided to admit and give financial assistance in July to a boy who, on June 15, had pre-registered at another institution. In other words, I don't see—this very definitely can be something with which you disagree—but I don't see why it cannot be lived with.

RICHARD BALCH (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): I agree with everything that the gentleman from Oberlin has just said.

I would like to ask a question: Why have you overlooked the individual boy himself? He is in control of the situation, and as long as he has been admitted by three different institutions he can wait until such time as he has gotten the best deal. I don't see where the date really matters at all.

I would like to know though how you propose to handle a situation where a boy is admitted to three similar institutions in May, and decides that he is not going to accept his admission until such time as maybe September 1, which does happen.

MR. KIPHUTH: This is a very easy one. He just doesn't sign the pre-registration form.

MR. BALCH: Don't you see where the pressure is going to be? It is going to be on the boy and on the newly-appointed representative or employee that has been designated to put the heat on individual youngsters.

I would say right now, as far as a student who decides to transfer to M.I.T. after signing a contract, we are not going to preclude him from participation in intercollegiate sports. If this means we will be removed from the NCAA and intercollegiate competition, this will have to be the way it stands, but we are not going to be responsible for telling the boy who signs a contract at Yale that he cannot come to M.I.T. if he wishes.

MR. KIPHUTH: Dick, I think I can assure you that this consideration was deliberated on long and hard in the Committee, hence the date.

You have stated you didn't think the date was important. It certainly is important because the Committee has tried very hard to set a date late enough in the year so that ordinary admission procedures will be finished.

It is highly inconceivable to me that a boy in a position to be strongly considered for pre-registration by an institution is going to leave his application in at M.I.T., but you will have had time, through the end of your normal admission procedures by May, to carry out with complete integrity your negotiations on admissions. I wonder how many boys you admit at M.I.T. in July, would in the normal course of events, be in a position to sign a pre-registration form? I think that is the question which has come up over and over again.

MR. BALCH: Students selecting universities and colleges of the caliber we are talking about, those qualified academically and with these other assets, are a select few, if you will. So I suggest to you that there are waiting lists at every institution, be they prestige universities or colleges or otherwise, that are maintained throughout the summer months. There are some very deserving boys on those lists.

I suggest again that the NCAA and this legislation is not in control of the situation by setting a date. The students who are the desired students will be in control of that date in the final analysis.

VICTOR OBECK (New York University): How will the student be notified of the penalty he may suffer if he breaks that part of the bargain?

Second, What is the benefit to the outstanding athlete who signs the pre-registration?

MR. KIPHUTH: He will be notified by the fact that he has signed it. That is the answer to the first question. The benefit, as I understand it, to the boy, will be that he will not be bothered further about his college choice. In other words, he will not have people parking on his doorstep from June 15 on, if he is pre-registered and he will be notified of it by the fact that he has signed the form.

MR. OBECK: In other words, all student-athletes will be notified of this letter-of-intent and the outstanding boy who does not want to keep the schools away from him will not sign the certificate. Is that right?

MR. KIPHUTH: Yes. The latter part of that statement is absolutely correct, but the boy will be informed of this by the institution which is admitting him and giving him aid, when they ask him to sign the form.

ABNER MCCALL (Baylor University): I am surprised that this comment has been made, that this proposal would increase the pressure put upon the boy clear up until the middle of September or the first of October. The history of all the conferences that have adopted this pre-registration system or letter-of-intent has been that it tends to greatly reduce the pressure upon the boy. It is true there are some boys who will not sign the pre-registration. There is no way to make them do so. It is not mandatory. Those who want to be courted up until the day school begins can continue to be courted, but those who wish to get the pressure off them can at least get it off them around June 15 and, surprisingly, most of them do. The courting doesn't start about that time; it starts way back in the last year in high school and continues all through the spring, up into the summer, as long as it is possible to do so.

Most of our students in the Southwest Conference sign during the spring. Most of them sign the pre-registration forms and solve the problem, except for other conferences that come in.

I think this would also protect the smaller schools to some extent. In the later part of the summer, when the coaches who engage in what some people call "big-time" athletic programs find that they have vacancies, they go out hounding down the students of those colleges who do not engage in intensive recruiting and fill out their quotas that way. It is not the big schools that get hurt by this fight that goes on through the summer. On the contrary, it is the small schools, because the last-minute recruiting in most instances is for the gap-filling and quota-filling of larger schools. That's when the schools with the less intensive programs find their people who planned to attend, lured away by more lucrative financial offers by those who engage in that kind of program.

MR. KIPHUTH: This is another instance, of which we have many, where a national group is being asked to recognize something that will be of benefit to a large part of the membership, but all members will not necessarily be asked to adopt the procedures as their own. I think in most of our legislation that has taken steps to help athletics nationally this has been true. If you read your By-laws and Constitution carefully I think each individual institution will run into things along the line that they, as individual institutions, do not choose to work under, but which they do choose to recognize as of benefit to many of the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. I think this is a case in point.

FERRON LOSEE (Los Angeles State College): It seems to me the legislation that is being proposed is of the type that needs some clarification on the operational details. A number of questions have been asked as to the operational details of this particular legislation.

Personally, I don't see that we can support it or that we can particularly disagree with it until we are quite sure of the operational details because these are details which will make it either good or bad.

FRANCIS SMILEY (Colorado School of Mines): I would like to make one remark regarding the contract aspect that has been brought up. It is very common practice in the search for qualified students, not student-athletes but just qualified students, to not only require and accept a fee for pre-registration of the student, but to keep that fee if the student does not attend that institution.

I don't see why the pre-registration procedure would be any more of a contract than that.

GEARY F. EPPLEY (University of Maryland): I have two questions I would like to ask the Committee.

First, I would like to agree with the gentleman who just spoke. It is very important we have the operational procedure first straightened out.

The next thing I would like to know—has the Committee thought out what will happen on June 15? It is going to be worse than a land rush on new claims for land.

The other question I would like to ask is: This rule provides a penalty for the student and a penalty for the school. I didn't read any

penalty in there for the recruiter. I know you say the school should penalize the recruiter, but wouldn't it be better to have in there some general statement to penalize the recruiter? Until we get the pressure on where the evil is, we can sit down and write all these rules and we are not going to get anywhere.

MR. GINN: We discussed the first part of your comments a great deal. We did not discuss placing a penalty on the recruiter, so I couldn't answer it on behalf of the Committee.

RIX N. YARD (Denison University): Suppose a boy comes to the institution with his family and signs one of the letters and suddenly decides he wants to go to another school, and there is no financial aid involved. Am I to understand that under this legislation he would still be ineligible for two years?

MR. KIPHUTH: That is correct; it has nothing to do with financial assistance.

MR. YARD: Those of us who play freshmen would lose this boy off the varsity squad for two years, where those who do not play freshmen would lose him for one year only. Is that correct?

MR. KIPHUTH: Two calendar years of competition.

MR. YARD: Would this mean that larger institutions, who would use him for varsity competition only three years, would lose him for two of those three years?

MR. KIPHUTH: No, the two calendar years that he attends your institution. If one of those years is one in which you don't ordinarily support competition, that is a calendar year.

MR. YARD: Wouldn't this be a harder penalty on the smaller school, who uses freshmen, than on the larger institution?

MR. KIPHUTH: Yes, it would.

CLARENCE VON ESCHEN (Beloit College): While we are in sympathy with the problem of recruitment, our type institution does not recruit. We are bothered by a regulation that would restrict athletic competition of a young man who might wish to transfer over to a Midwest Conference school. That does not mean that we would not support the amendment, but there is a feature about it that bothers us considerably.

MR. KIPHUTH: Are you referring, sir, to the two-year loss of competition?

MR. VON ESCHEN: Yes.

MR. KIPHUTH: I think the interpretation that the Council has made of this proposed legislation is applicable or pertinent. It says that having entered in the institution and completed one semester, quarter or term, it then frees the boy from this restriction, puts him under the other legislation that we are going to discuss, the transfer legislation.

MR. VON ESCHEN: Why isn't that written into this amendment then?

MR. KIPHUTH: We have not had time to print it, sir. It is the official interpretation agreed upon by the Council this morning, however.

MAX SCHULTZ (University of Minnesota): In subparagraph (e), the restriction is spelled out on the number of pre-registration certificates that may be used and, further, in respect to the number that may be used for football, basketball and other sports.

I would like to inquire what the basis of thinking was, first, in designating 40 certificates as the maximum; and second, in providing the stated number for football, basketball and other sports. I am asking this for information only.

MR. KIPHUTH: This is a difficult one for me to answer. However, I would ask other members of the Committee to comment on it, if they would.

This does not restrict the number of students you can admit or provide assistance. It simply is a restriction on the number that can be enrolled in the pre-registration service.

That may answer part of your question. I am sure it doesn't answer all of it. If someone else on the Committee can comment on how the numbers were arrived at, I would appreciate it.

MR. GINN: I don't know whether I can give the exact answer as to how these figures were established, but I will set this situation for you and help you answer it. If you get a committee of 14 people together from all parts of the United States and all types of institutions, and then try to arrive at a number, you will appreciate the proposition we had. The first number we arrived at was 25 for football and 5 for basketball, or 22 for football and 8 for basketball. We had in mind about 30 for protection. We didn't want to allow institutions to be protected on a great number. There were many members of the Committee who felt they didn't need protection on sports, other than football and basketball.

In the Conference of Conferences held in Denver last August an amendment was made that an additional 10 be allocated for sports other than football and basketball, and this number was added.

In that way we arrived at a number. It was just a matter of getting opinions from the Committee. That was one of the greatest problems we had, to get a number that we could agree upon.

GENE LAMBERT (Memphis State University): After hearing this discussion, I am wondering why one of the best boys would sign one of these national letters-of-intent. It would seem to me the type of young man who is knocking about would probably have a half-dozen or a dozen scholarships. He knows he can get those clear through to September 1, and he is going to be penalized very severely if he signs and then changes his mind through the summer. I should think, in practically all instances, his parents and his coach and anyone else who advises him would suggest to him that he doesn't need to sign. I don't see how the school could put the pressure on him to do so.

I cannot see why it would be an advantage to him. I don't believe you would be binding the boys we are talking about; that is, the real good ones, to sign these things.

MR. MCCALL: Most of the students actually do sign the pre-registration forms. The advantage, of course, is that by the time you have had several months of coaches and recruiters worrying you about six or seven days a week, you finally make up your mind what you are going to do and sign some sort of procedure or proposal, and end the recruiting practice which is beginning to make about half of the colleges in the United States look ridiculous.

The effort of the Committee, which has gone on for several months, is to cut down this ridiculous procedure just a little bit. The people who have their heads in the sand and act like nothing is going wrong have to pull their heads out and look this way. We have a problem that is reflecting unfavorably upon amateur athletics, upon collegiate athletics, and whatever we can do to improve it, we should do.

I think this survey that was made showed that the average classified college spent \$75,000 a year for direct expenses in recruiting athletes. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars a year that the colleges are spending entertaining these boys. The boys are being spoiled and they are more or less making monkeys out of many of the recruiters. I think it is time we tried to do something about it.

I think the boys' parents, high school principals and teachers are just a little disgusted with it, and for that reason the boy usually signs the pre-registration form or the letter-of-intent to end the fiasco.

MR. GINN: I would like to add that in our Committee deliberations we sought advice from different groups and the representative of the National Secondary School Principals Association met with us and, as I recall, his advice was that the high schools would appreciate something like this. Also the representative from the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations met with us and he felt this was legislation that would be helpful to his organization. We did get advice from high school organizations that do not appreciate the run that is made on their students.

MR. LAMBERT: I fail to see that the gentleman's remarks pertain to what I said. I don't speak against the early proposal. I think it would be desirable to get these young boys signed up as quickly as possible and keep them from running around all over the country to 10 or 15 schools.

My point is that it is making it worse. The good boys certainly would not sign up by June 15. They would sign up their conference probably and know that they have a scholarship at two or three different schools perhaps, maybe schools in two different conferences, for example, Southwest and Southeast. But I cannot see why they should sign a national letter-of-intent, when there might be some reason to change their minds during the summer and go to some other school. There would be no particular advantage as an individual, unless there was some attempt to force him to do so. I don't see how you would get him to do it.

All-Star High School Games

MR. McCALL: One of the continuous problems that confronts this Association is the proliferation of all-star basketball and football high school games during the summer, in the period between the time of eligibility of the student as a high school student ends and his eligibility as a college athlete begins.

We have had numerous all-star high school games with their tendency toward professionalism, their exploitation of the students, and in many instances fostering of recruiting abuses.

In 1956, this Convention adopted legislation which was designed to restrict these all-star high school contests. This provision, now

Article VI, Section 4, of the NCAA By-laws, prevents institutional employees from participating in the conduct of all-star high school football and basketball contests and restricts the use of facilities of member institutions to those games which are not first sanctioned by the appropriate state and high school athletic association or the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

At an early meeting of this Committee representatives from the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations appeared before us and told us that their convention had unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the NCAA to go further in this line to stop the abuses of these so-called "wild-cat" promotions in the field of all-star games on the high school level in football and basketball.

The Committee and the Council proposed that the Constitution be amended to provide that an institution shall not permit a student-athlete to represent it in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he meets the following requirements of eligibility:

"He shall be denied his first year of varsity athletic competition if, following his graduation from high school and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest which was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations."

I have here a little pamphlet that came out of Jackson, Mississippi, that was sent to many of you, in which the writer said this rule would deprive the high school students of their civil rights and violate the Constitution of the United States. He says, in effect, this would be for the colleges of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to enter into a contract with every high school student.

I was a professor of law for over 20 years, with some experience in practice in the Appellate Court. I don't know the identity of the writer of this pamphlet, but one thing I will certify to—he wouldn't know law if he broke his leg.

This proposal is dealing with a privilege, and not a right. The National Collegiate Athletic Association has the power and exercises the power to prescribe what an amateur athlete is and to try to protect, as far as possible, the amateur spirit in collegiate athletics. Our reinforcing the various state high school athletic associations and the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, to some extent, in controlling these all-star games, is perfectly consistent with the policies and purposes of the NCAA.

If there are any questions that I can answer, I will be glad to do so.

This request originated primarily from the high school associations. It is as much a problem to them as it is to us.

FRANK VICKERS (Ohio University): May I ask how you propose to make it clear to the students?

MR. McCALL: I will answer that partly in the way that I answered the first one who wanted to know about signing the letter-of-intent. We have the letter-of-intent in the Southwest Conference. We don't have any problem at all about publicizing it, because, usually, if a

student signs a letter-of-intent the coaches and the parents and everybody in the neighborhood knows about it and when the other recruiters come around they have no difficulty in finding it out.

It is the same way with this situation. The high school coaches have these students who are the top students, generally speaking, who are exploited in these all-star games. They will be informed by the high school coaches, in one instance, and in the second, there are going to be many college recruiters around to tell them, if the high school coach doesn't. I don't think that will be a practical problem at all.

IKE ARMSTRONG (University of Minnesota): I would like to ask the Committee if the National Federation is against all of these all-star games. Do they take any action or attend the games?

MR. MCCALL: I think they are against many of them. Whether they are against all of them, I don't know. They are against some of them, I am sure. They are against the ones they feel are exploiting the boys and have the worst features.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I have asked the question. I would like to know whether there is a national movement against the games or whether it is just the National Federation that is against them.

MR. MCCALL: You see the proposal leaves the power within the hands of the high school associations. They approve them within their individual states. Some of them, I think, have policies against approving them. Others sanction certain games they keep under control. When they are interstate in nature, the National Federation would be the one to pass on them.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Does the Committee have information on how many such games were played in a year?

MR. MCCALL: I don't know that we had any specific information. We had quite a bit of general information. We had practically all the sections of the United States represented on the Committee and by the people who appeared before us. Not only representatives from the National Federation but representatives from the National Association of High School Principals were there. They gathered the information and discussed this in their convention. They dealt with this, surveyed the problem and came up with this request.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Was it the Committee's feeling that the High School Federation was against the games?

MR. MCCALL: Not altogether. I think certain officials in the National Federation looked askance at them, yes.

OLIVER CORNWELL (University of North Carolina): They did approve the Indiana-Kentucky game in basketball, played at Butler University.

MR. MCCALL: That is one specific game the National Federation has approved.

Let me make a further comment. The high school students going to college now learn about all the numerous regulations of NCAA and the various conferences so they won't violate them. How do they know not to take \$100 or \$500 or \$1,000 to go to school? This regulation is no different from any other NCAA regulation.

MR. CORNWELL: I don't know that I can add anything to what Abner has already said. As I mentioned, the National Federation, as far as I know, never approved but the one interstate game, and that was the Indiana-Kentucky game, played at Butler.

Abner mentioned that the original request made several years ago was that the NCAA pass a regulation that state associations should control, operate and manage all all-star games. That was quite a problem. There would be no games that were not controlled, operated and managed by the respective state associations.

At that time the NCAA Council refused that approach to the problem. That was three or four years ago that it was originally suggested. Then they came back with this unanimous report of all the high school representatives at the Federation meeting, with the request that Abner just presented to you. I believe that is all I can add.

JESSE T. HILL (University of Southern California): "He shall forfeit his first year of varsity athletic competition." For institutions which maintain freshmen competition that would mean he would not only lose freshman competition but also the first year of varsity competition. For institutions that have freshmen playing on the varsity team, would the first year of competition be considered freshman competition or varsity?

MR. MCCALL: You have the rules scattered throughout the regulations. How do they interpret it now? It would be the same way.

WILBUR JOHNS (University of California at Los Angeles): Some years ago, when I was on the Executive Committee of this Association, a survey relative to this subject was conducted. As I recall, the chairman of that committee was Tug Wilson. If he is here, I think we should hear from him.

K. L. WILSON (Intercollegiate Conference): I was chairman of this Committee for two years, and we did make an extensive study of all-star games. We found to our amazement that the total increased about 50 all-star games a year. We talked to the National Federation people. They said they were absolutely powerless to stop them after a boy had graduated from high school, and they felt it was our job to control it.

Many of these games, as you know, are promoted by private promoters in the guise of charity. We found the youngsters would gather about three or four days prior to the game. They were not well prepared. Many times kids were injured. We found that some youngsters played as many as six all-star basketball games during the summer, and at these games sometimes the recruiting coaches outnumbered the rest of the spectators. For some all-star games, they printed pamphlets giving the boy's specifications—he weighed so much, he was a good or bad student, he was a good tackle or halfback, and so forth. It was the opinion of our Committee that studied it that we should do something constructive.

We tried to work with the Federation. The Federation threw the blame back on us and said that the universities and colleges would start lending their facilities. That was practically stopped by the NCAA rules. Then many of the State Federations banned the use of

high school facilities or the use of coaches. They found a municipal building they could use for these contests then.

In my opinion, this is the only way to stop it. I think it is very good legislation.

CLYDE B. SMITH (Arizona State University): It is very difficult to understand where the NCAA or any other organization has the right or the power to go back and become involved in legislation like this before this boy has entered one of their institutions.

It seems to me there are two basic things involved. The first is that the boy enter his university without his amateur standing being impaired; and that the university has not violated any NCAA regulations in encouraging him to enroll. Other than that, I don't see where we have any business in this area whatsoever.

If I had a son who was going to college, I believe I would be intelligent enough, and I would hope my son would be intelligent enough, to make this decision.

We talk about all the recruiting that is going on as the result of these games. It is all bunk. Yet in our own legislation we encourage this kind of recruiting. We talk about professionalism and everything else. Here we have a round trip to the campus, room and board and tuition, \$15 a month, and we get into other areas and cut down on recruiting. As long as we do that sort of thing, the boys are going out and are going to recruit.

I don't see, in my own mind, where the NCAA should enter into this territory.

Five-Year Rule

FRANCIS SMILEY (Colorado School of Mines): You may wonder why the five-year rule appears as a recommendation from a Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aid. If you will read the report sent to you, you will see that it started out as a four-year rule. As a four-year rule, it had definite implications of recruiting and financial aid, along with "red-shirting."

At the Conference of Conferences in Denver on the first of August, this four-year idea floundered on the rocks of hardship cases, as did a previous piece of legislation which you heard about today. The administration of hardship cases on a national scale is next to impossible.

However, this idea of some relationship between the length of time that the student is in school and the length of time that he should be permitted to participate in athletics was still considered to be vital, and for that reason we continue it as one of our propositions.

There are two basic ideas. I am sure you subscribe to both of them, but they must work together.

First, we all believe intercollegiate athletics is an integral part of the educational program as we have it in the United States today.

Second, the students who go to colleges and universities go there for an education.

Traditionally, four years are required for undergraduate education or for a baccalaureate degree. However, as I mentioned, too many hardship possibilities came up, and so we have proposed that:

"He must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution, time spent in the armed services or on compulsory church missions being excepted."

Now, I think this gives sufficient latitude for the hardship and it does give a reasonable termination to his athletic participation. If he hasn't graduated by then, I think he should, by all means, concentrate academically. Anything that will stand in the way of his normal progress toward a degree is going to be a circumvention of our statement that "intercollegiate athletics are an integral part of the education process."

MR. BOOTH: I would like to speak to this on behalf of the majority of the institutions of the Athletic Association of Western Universities.

We are heartily in sympathy with the aims of this legislation, but we think it goes at it in the wrong way. It seems to me it is not important when the student is enrolled in a college or university but how many semesters he is enrolled.

Let me give you an illustration of how this works. It comes from my own institution. We have a man now who came into our institution last spring. He first enrolled in college in an Eastern institution in 1940. He got married, had three children, dropped out of school, made some money, and he now comes back to school, with a 20-year period between his first and second registration. He wants to play golf. According to this legislation he would not be permitted to take part in intercollegiate athletics.

I think that is absurd. It seems to me to be important that we restrict a student's competition to 10 semesters, but not five chronological years. A student should be allowed to participate, in my mind, wherever he cares to do so, but we would have control of 10 semesters. Five chronological years works a hardship on a young man which I don't think this Association wishes to do.

MR. SMILEY: It is readily understood that there will be hardship cases, which we cannot resolve on a national basis and, as in the instance of all regulations, once in a while somebody gets caught. Overall, the Committee felt that if this educational process was prolonged any further perhaps the individual should concentrate on his academic studies and let athletics be more of a recreational nature for those who prolong it beyond that point.

MR. GOSE: I would like to supplement very briefly what Professor Booth has just said and call attention to the further fact that two years ago at Cincinnati this same question arose in another context; that is, with respect to eligibility for NCAA events. At that time the limit was initially expressed in terms of years, and by amendment from the floor was converted to a 10 semester or 15 quarter period on exactly the same principles as those that Professor Booth has indicated before this group.

At the Conference of Conferences in Denver in August, where this came up, that thought was brought forth and attention was called to the fact that there was an alternate of 10 semesters and 15 quarters

as a limit, and for reasons that I could not then understand and do not now understand, that was rather summarily rejected.

I can see no objection in principle to expressing the limit as put by Mr. Booth. The important thing is not within what calendar period the person attends school. The important thing is that he not stay in residence indefinitely. It is his period of residence that should be the decisive thing, rather than the period of years that may intervene between his initial registration and the completion of his academic career.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Are there any further questions? Please feel free, gentlemen, to express your ideas and make comments and ask questions.

There were two other recommendations made by the Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aid, namely the limitation on financial aid and the academic floor.

I would like to inform you that the Council of your Association has appointed two committees to look into these two matters and make recommendations to the Council.

I don't think we have time for any further discussion, but I will call your attention to the resumption tomorrow morning at 9 a.m. in this room, when we will have a free discussion on the changes that are coming up on Wednesday.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Tuesday, January 10, 1961

THE GENERAL ROUND TABLE reconvened in the Pittsburgh Room at 9:25 a.m., P. L. Sadler, presiding.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Gentlemen, we have rather a tight schedule this morning, as you can see from your Convention Program.

We will begin by discussing the proposed amendments.

NCAA Purpose

ERNEST B. MCCOY (Pennsylvania State University): This proposal I am about to introduce is designed to present in clear and precise language what the legislative policy of this Association should be.

Personally, I feel that Council's proposition as to the Association purpose has been misunderstood. If you will bear with me, I would like to call your attention to certain legislative principles.

First, please refer to page 119 of your Bulletin, where you will find the present statement of Purposes, in Article II of your Constitution.

You will note that Paragraph (9) already provides that this Association "through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention" may legislate upon any subject of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics.

Technically, I would ask you to turn to page 129, where you will find the By-law authority of this Association, which states that we may adopt By-law provisions governing "the eligibility of students for intercollegiate athletic competition."

Now, by these references I have attempted to bring to your attention the fact that the membership of the NCAA already has stated its wish to give its Association the authority to legislate upon matters of general concern and specifically to determine through By-law provision the eligibility of student-athletes for intercollegiate competition.

What the Council is trying to do is simply this: We have had strong representations made to us that the NCAA should enact some basic eligibility rules. This comes to us from the Recruiting and Financial Aids Committee as well as from other sources. There is already legislative authority for determining the eligibility of NCAA students. There is already this authority, and if we want this type of additional legislation—and I for one think we should adopt it—then the NCAA Council believes that this legislation should not be enacted in the By-laws by majority vote, and I underline "enacted in the By-laws by majority vote," but it should be subjected to the Constitutional test of a two-thirds vote of the membership present and voting.

Thus the amendment on page 172 deletes the existing authority to legislate eligibility matters through By-law majority, but you will find this authority on page 174. The words that are italicized would be moved into the Constitution if this amendment passes.

Consequently, you will note that the Council has placed all eligibility proposals under the Constitution, and I refer specifically to

such matters as the five-year rule, the national transfer rule, and all-star high school games.

I return to the amendments for which I am responsible. To a great extent the statement of fundamental policy is describing what we are already doing. We have a statement in regard to admission. Please note Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution, page 122 of the Convention Bulletin. We already deal in matters of financial aid in recruiting through this Article.

Our enforcement philosophy coincides with the statement under fundamental policy. Eligibility has been inserted here to point up in the Constitution what we may already do in the By-laws.

I again repeat to you the Council's conviction that if this Association is going into certain basic national eligibility rules it is important to decide these as Constitutional questions and subject to a two-thirds majority.

If I may, I would now like to read to you the proposed amendment at the top of page 172 of your Bulletin.

This is to amend Article I, as follows:

A. Change the title to: "Purposes and Fundamental Policy."

B. Insert before the present words in that Article: "Section 1. Purposes."

C. Add the following new Section:

"Section 2. Fundamental Policy. It is the fundamental policy of this Association that legislation governing the conduct of the intercollegiate athletic programs of member institutions shall apply to basic athletic issues such as admissions, financial aid, eligibility and recruiting; that the member institutions shall be obligated to apply and enforce this legislation, and the enforcement program of the Association shall be applied to an institution when it fails to fulfill this obligation."

E. E. WIEMAN (University of Denver): I wonder why "admissions" is included in this statement. It seems to me we are getting the cart ahead of the horse.

I can see where we are asking for trouble from the admissions officers throughout the country. If I were an admissions officer I would resent another organization trying to dictate the admission policies of the institution. The admission policies are important to athletics insofar as they affect facilities, but of course only a small percentage of students participate in athletics, and this indicates that admission is the same as for other students. This matter has already been covered adequately, it seems to me, in another section, Article III, Section 3, of the Constitution, where there is a provision which states that the applicant is admitted under the same standards as other students. I think we are asking for trouble with the admissions officers if we presume to dictate to them how to run their offices. I suggest we delete the word "admissions."

Mr. McCoy: I believe I am correct that it is not the intention of the Council to get into the problem of admissions, other than in the area that controls unearned financial aid. As you have stated, and correctly so, we have already said that these students must be admitted on the same basis as any other students. I believe it is only

included in this statement to underline the fact that these are basic athletic issues and the Council has no intention of attempting to bring legislation on this floor which would control or in any way tie up the admissions policy of any institution other than where it affects unearned financial aid to an athlete.

MR. WIEMAN: I appreciate that. If we deleted that word, "admissions" we would still have that fact. It is a part of our concern.

J. GORDON GOSE (University of Washington): I have a question I would like to ask, just for clarification. Perhaps it is premature, but the amendment on page 174 was discussed in connection with this, and it was pointed out by Mr. McCoy that the amendment at the foot of page 174 would take out of the present Article VI, Section 1, the eligibility of students for intercollegiate athletic competition. In other words, it would no longer be permissible to provide for that in the By-laws. Assuming that is passed, what would happen with Article IV of the By-laws, which is concerned with eligibility for NCAA events? Could that be lifted out of the By-laws again and put elsewhere? The effect of amending the Constitution would be to take away the basis for having that provision in the By-laws. I wonder what has been the thought about that.

MR. MCCOY: That question did not come up, but it would be my impression that these would be duplicated in the Constitution in place of the By-laws and any changes that might be suggested on this floor then would be subject to a two-thirds vote rather than to a majority vote on the floor, in order to change the eligibility rules as they now exist.

EMIL L. LARSON (Border Conference): The question comes to my mind, if this legislation is passed, does this mean that all schools with more than 750 students would be barred from using freshmen in their intercollegiate competition?

MR. MCCOY: I do not believe so. I don't think this question would be changed at all.

MR. LARSON: Would it affect the matter of transfers from junior colleges?

MR. MCCOY: I don't believe so, other than the rules as they are now written.

MR. LARSON: If this legislation is passed would all NCAA legislation apply to all athletic contests, whether they are NCAA or others?

MR. MCCOY: I believe so, yes.

MR. LARSON: That answer doesn't seem quite consistent with previous answers.

MR. MCCOY: I don't believe I understand that, sir.

MR. LARSON: On that question of freshmen competition and the elimination of competition where freshmen have been used, in institutions with more than 750 students, that doesn't apply. Then we come to this answer that this legislation applies to all intercollegiate competitions. Those two statements don't quite fit together.

MR. MCCOY: I believe I understand what you are saying. Correct me if I am wrong. You are saying we now have a rule on the book

that permits us to use freshmen on the varsity level under some circumstances.

MR. LARSON: That is right.

MR. MCCOY: That if this legislation passes—and in our book we also have legislation which says that the freshmen are not eligible for NCAA events—it would be assumed that all eligibility rules as written in the books today would take effect and that freshmen under those circumstances would not be eligible for competition in those instances that are now permitted. Is that correct, sir?

MR. LARSON: That is the question that we raise.

MR. MCCOY: I cannot speak with authority, but it would be my impression from the discussions that I have listened to, that if this is adopted there will be an adjustment to change that, to permit the present legislation as it now exists, in those institutions which qualify for using freshmen under certain circumstances of enrollment.

MR. LARSON: But in those with more than 750 the use of freshmen would no longer be permitted. Is that correct?

MR. MCCOY: Well, sir, I believe that there is no intention on the part of the Council to change present rules as they are written, to affect institutions by writing a new rule. I understand the questions you are asking, and I certainly shall bring it before the Council and be able to answer you more intelligently tomorrow morning, if you care to present your question again.

MR. LARSON: And transfers from junior colleges would have to complete their junior college work before transferring to four-year schools? Is that the intent of this new legislation?

MR. MCCOY: I don't believe so. They are a transfer if they don't.

CLYDE SMITH (Arizona State University): I believe there is an important fundamental issue involved here; at least to me, there is. It is a question of whether or not we are going to be encouraged to settle these problems on the conference and local level, which I understand we were supposed to be encouraged to do, or turn this over to a national organization through this board.

It is my own feeling that the only way you can have compliance in any of this is to do it on the local or institutional level. I feel that when you put this into a framework of an organization that is in some respects far away from your own local situation, you don't get the cooperation you want.

I think we have two different philosophies here. We have an intercollegiate framework in which you encourage the states to do this thing, or put it into the geography of a national council. To me this is a fundamental issue, and my personal conviction is that your own individual institution and the conference to which it belongs should be encouraged to do this. In my own mind, I can see a very definite trend to the other side, in which this is all done by one national organization.

National Transfer Rule

JAMES C. LOVELESS (DePauw University): This is the subject of continuation of the proposed new approach to some of these apparent problems.

"National transfer rule:

"Constitution: Amend Article III, New Section 10, by the addition of the following paragraph:

"(b) He shall be denied one year of varsity athletic competition at the certifying institution if he has transferred from an institution offering more than two years of college work."

I might add, in answer to the questions already posed to me, my impression is that the interpretation of this is that it concerns institutions who are baccalaureate-granting institutions.

The question of 60 or 66 hours, or the number of hours, whatever it might be, taken at the junior college would not have any effect on this proposal.

WILBUR JOHNS (University of California at Los Angeles): May I ask a question on that? Would this law apply to, say, a freshman in the first semester. Would he lose two years? He would lose his freshman competition if he transfers to another institution in the February semester. He has not had an opportunity to participate as a freshman and he is going to lose another year of varsity, so he ends up losing two years of participation. Is that the intent?

MR. LOVELESS: As I understand it, that is correct.

MR. JOHNS: Is that what we want? I would like to know if the Council really wants to penalize a youngster for two years of competition?

MR. LOVELESS: You are assuming now that the institutions do not have a freshman rule and the student-athlete would transfer at the end of his first semester and would lose his chance to participate that year. He would also lose one year of his two remaining years of competition. As I understand it, that is correct.

I think the reason for the proposal of the previous change to two-thirds vote instead of majority vote really answers that and gives an opportunity for passage by more than a majority.

FRED D. TOOTELL (University of Rhode Island): Do I understand correctly that what this means is that it will reduce the total eligibility of a transfer student from two years to one year.

MR. LOVELESS: That is the way I understand it.

MR. TOOTELL: Do I also understand this would not deny such a transfer student the right to participate in varsity athletics and varsity competition in this first year after such transfer?

MR. LOVELESS: Well, that isn't my impression. My impression is that he would lose the first year.

MR. TOOTELL: But it doesn't say so. Of course, I know in your eligibility for intercollegiate championships such is the case, but this would not deny him the right to participate in varsity competition against someone else. If so, why was not this included, so that his first year of transfer he would be ineligible?

MR. LOVELESS: I cannot answer that, Fred. I shall get a more complete interpretation of this, but I think the thought was that he would lose his first year and not his fourth year.

HARRY BURRUS (Washington University): I think I might represent what might be a minority school or an independent with little or no means of athletic subsidy. If the Council's policy is that ath-

letics are an integral part of the educational process, at our school this would be a direct violation of one of our faculty's basic principles; that any student in good standing can participate in any play activity that the university has.

I wonder if there is any consideration of a school such as ours, which belongs to no conference. This would be a most difficult problem for us to cause our faculty to change.

I wonder if there is any other school in our particular situation?

MR. LOVELESS: I cannot answer your question. I think we can see your problem. I have an idea though, since you brought it up, one of the reasons that legislation like this may need to be on the national level instead of the conference level is just because we have a number of independent schools that really aren't under any regulations at all, such as yours, and that conflicts have arisen all over the country. Perhaps that is the reason for the Council having been urged by any number of members to consider legislation such as this.

That is only my personal opinion. I have an idea that is in the background of this. I might say that the Council felt that any such new legislation should be voted two-thirds instead of the majority. I understand that is the reason for this discussion this morning.

MR. LARSON: You have answered part of my question. For over 20 years the Border Conference had that legislation, losing one year of competition for transfer, and just this past spring we voted this out to be in line with other conferences.

You have made a point which I think is a very good one. If any conference or any independent institution is to charge a season of competition on transfers, that must be universal. Otherwise any conference or independent school will handicap itself in this matter of securing transfer students from other institutions who are, of course, transferring for legitimate reasons.

You have already answered the question, that there has been some feeling that perhaps this should be on a national basis. I am inclined to agree, because certainly our institutions were handicapped as long as we had this regulation and others did not. There has been sentiment for the institution of this rule?

MR. LOVELESS: That is my understanding.

The Council has proposed these at the urgent recommendation of a considerable number of the membership, and for that reason there has been a question posed to me that there are schools who haven't spoken here, that would find this a considerable hardship. I think the ECAC, representing a great number of schools, has a rule very much like this, and it has members where certain exceptions have been made.

I may be throwing out something here, but I think it is fair, and I am posing this. I think it should be stated that there are conferences where exceptions have been written in. I cannot speak for the Council, but I would assume that consideration such as this might be made, in all fairness.

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR. (Southern Methodist University): I might say, first, I favor the five-year rule, but there is a question which has

been brought up here that I need to get straight in my own thinking; that is, the question and the answer to the question.

As you read this rule, it says, "He shall be denied one year of varsity athletic competition." In thinking about this, the only freshman rule which we have in referring to eligibility in NCAA is that.

It seems to me this rule would not preclude this freshman from participating at the school to which he transfers, unless that school or his conference has a one-year transfer rule. I wonder if that is correct?

MR. LOVELESS: It is my understanding that is correct.

MR. MOUZON: As I understood your answer to Wilbur's question, he would have been refused his freshman competition as well as his varsity competition for one year. I don't think this rule says that, the way it is written. The only rule the NCAA has, in addition to this, refers to NCAA competition. Am I right about that? I am trying to get my own thinking straightened out here.

MR. LOVELESS: I think that is right.

MR. MOUZON: So if the conference or the institution does not have the one-year transfer rule, this freshman would be eligible to participate and could participate in his freshman year, in the spring semester, if he transferred after the first year. I don't believe it, myself, but that is the way it seems to me the thing is written.

MR. LOVELESS: I would think there would be some limited number of institutions in which that might be the case.

D. ROBERT INGALLS (University of Connecticut): If the purpose of this rule is to cut transferring from one institution to another, and I assume that is the purpose by the penalty of loss of a year as well as satisfying the transfer rule, did the Committee consider at all the loss of any financial aid during that period that the student-athlete is laying out? It seems to me that if there is no financial aid to be given, you could cut out the possibility of an individual's transferring just for athletic reasons and still not keep him from transferring for academic reasons. Did the Committee consider this point at all?

MR. LOVELESS: I have an idea they did.

E. J. KNAPP (Texas Western College): I have always been strongly in favor of this sort of practice, largely for the reasons that Dr. Larson mentioned. All I could add is this: that if the institution normally requires that the student lay off competition for one year after transfer and does not invoke this penalty, we would simply be encouraging people to take four-and-a-half years at least, and perhaps five years, to get a four-year education. As a classroom teacher I am violently opposed to that.

Our classrooms are crowded and men are being deferred from military service. I don't think we should have any practice which would encourage the man to take more than the normal four years to get the four-year education. Sometimes he must do so, but we certainly should not allow any possibility of him being held over longer than necessary in order to complete his competition, so I am very, very strongly for this. I think we need it very badly on a national level.

MR. LARSON: One more question. I judge the Committee has already considered this problem. If this legislation is passed, I judge that this would not be retroactive. This would apply to new transfers and not new students who have already transferred and are in our various institutions. Is that correct?

MR. LOVELESS: I would say that is correct. I believe it is not a policy to make these matters retroactive.

ARTHUR REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): One thing that interests me is that we make no provision for the students who have not participated in any type of athletics and then have transferred. Is there just cause to penalize a man who was a bona fide student and transferred to another institution and then does want to participate at a smaller institution where his athletic ability is in line with the opportunities to participate?

MR. LOVELESS: I think the problem was considered, but it is written as it is here, feeling that there would be very few exceptions and we shouldn't write legislation for exceptions.

Council Members-at-Large

DELBERT SWARTZ (University of Arkansas): This proposed Constitutional amendment to Article V, A, Section 1, (c), is concerned with the administrative organization, as you can see on page 126 of your Convention Bulletin.

The thought behind the proposal is to allow each member-at-large a sufficiently long tenure to permit him to be of maximum service to you. The proposal is not the outgrowth of a sort of fly-by-night thing, but is the outgrowth of considerable study by various members of the Council over a long period of time.

The Council feels that the adoption of the proposal will strengthen the organization.

I would like to call your attention to page 174 of your Convention Bulletin. The amendment (if adopted) to the Constitution says:

"Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of three years, and who shall not be eligible for election or re-election as members-at-large after having served one term as members-at-large, until three years have elapsed."

If there are any questions, I will try to answer them for you.

MR. MOUZON: Is there any provision of rotation of these people that we are talking about? Is there a provision with reference to the 10-year possibility of service?

MR. SWARTZ: The implementation of this, for the staggered term, would be worked out by the Nominating Committee.

Now, as far as the possible 10-year term is concerned, I am aware that at our meeting this morning it was suggested that a three-year period elapse. What we are going by is this: according to this legislation a person could be elected for one term as a member-at-large, and then for four years as a Vice-President, at which time three years would have elapsed and he could be re-elected as a member-at-large, by simple arithmetic adding 10 years.

The Southwest Conference, at its caucus this morning, suggested that perhaps this would be a little better if, instead of saying three years at the end, we would say until that man had been off the Council for three years, which would make a maximum of seven years, consecutively, that anyone could serve. I believe that answers your question.

MR. MOUZON: That is correct, but I wondered if your Committee had considered it and what they thought about it.

MR. SWARTZ: You realize this was given to me at a quarter of nine and our Committee has not met since then, but we will, between now and the time it is presented tomorrow.

By-laws Authority

FRONTIS JOHNSON (Davidson College): At the bottom of page 174 of your Convention Bulletin there is a proposal to amend the Constitution and Article VI, Section 1, which changes Article VI as reported on page 129.

I think when Mr. McCoy was explaining the first proposed amendment on the NCAA Purpose, that he said about all that needs to be said about the proposal contained in this proposed amendment. The essence is, of course, that the phrase "eligibility of students for inter-collegiate athletic competition" would be removed from this section of the By-laws and put into the Constitution. In short, if the proposal Mr. McCoy explained earlier should be defeated by this Convention, it seems to me there would be no purpose in presenting the amendment before us at the moment.

This is simply, therefore, an effort to take out of the By-laws amendment the question of the eligibility of students and put it into the Constitution where a two-thirds vote would be required to legislate it out.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know if there are questions here now, since it has already been discussed when Mr. McCoy presented his amendment. If there are, I will be glad to answer any questions or try to answer them.

MR. GOSE: Is it proposed, if this does pass, to then propose at this meeting a constitutional amendment which would lift Article IV of the present By-laws out and put it in the Constitution somewhere?

If this particular matter passes, then there is nothing in the Constitution that permits eligibility to be in the By-laws, but we have some in the By-laws. They would have to be lifted out and put in the Constitution, I take it.

MR. JOHNSON: We have some in the By-laws with regard to NCAA events, I believe.

MR. GOSE: And those are certainly eligibility rules and they now happen to be in the Constitution just passed.

MR. JOHNSON: I believe Mr. McCoy said they would be duplicated in the Constitution.

MR. GOSE: The specific question I was asking, to get them duplicated in the Constitution, I suppose this meeting would then have to consider later an amendment to the Constitution in order to put them there.

MR. JOHNSON: It all hinges I think on the passage of the first proposed amendment.

MR. GOSE: But if it passed it would be necessary to implement that action by having the Constitutional amendment, would it not?

MR. JOHNSON: The way would then be open to put them in the Constitution.

MR. GOSE: I am merely suggesting that perhaps that ought to be anticipated at this meeting. To avoid leaving a void, we should pass this amendment, which provides they shall be in the Constitution. If we don't do something further, at the conclusion of this meeting, we will find these eligibility rules in the By-laws. I am merely suggesting it might be wise to plan to implement that by putting them over in the Constitution.

MR. JOHNSON: They are still on the books until they are taken off.

Constitutional Amendments

RIXFORD K. SNYDER (Stanford University): On page 131 of the Convention Bulletin you will find the present Article IX of the Constitution which provides for amendments to the Constitution. There is now a proposed amendment to that Article IX which appears on page 175 of the Convention Bulletin. The present text remains intact, but this is added, which reads:

"A proposed amendment to the Constitution may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the Constitutional provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary at or prior to the opening of the Convention. The Secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention."

This change is designed to bring to the membership the opportunity to study any modifications proposed from the floor to a proposed amendment, so that a more intelligent and a more careful decision by the membership can be made on any proposal brought to the convention for amendment.

That is the purpose of this legislation. Are there any questions?

MR. TOOTELL: I am in accord with the principles and objectives, except I think you are going to lose a certain amount of ability to compromise or work out a more acceptable amendment on the floor. I think when you establish the deadline for the submission of these it should be at a point after your round table discussion. Different opinions might be brought forth at that time, that people had not thought about, and which should be incorporated in the proposal.

The deadline which was established here would evidently be before the round table discussions, and I think the lack of fluidity would lead to defeat of the proposed amendment and therefore defeat parts of your objective.

Basketball Rules Committee

E. J. KNAPP (Texas Western College): This is a very simple and obvious change to amend Section 2, (a), of Article III, of the By-laws.

Amend Article III, Section 2, (a), fifth paragraph on page 139, the last sentence. The last sentence reads:

"The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of September following their election, except that members of the Football Rules Committee shall take office the first day of January following their election."

The proposal is to add "basketball" to that exception, so that the Basketball Rules Committee would begin to function on the first day of January rather than of September.

Recruiting

WARREN O. THOMPSON (University of Colorado): The proposal is set forth in the middle of page 176. There may be a little confusion there. If you will turn back to Page 147 of your Convention Bulletin, you will find that Article VI, Section 5, of the By-laws, is about the middle of page 147. You will see the language presented in one paragraph, a statement there about official interpretations. That paragraph has been divided into two sections, on page 176, and is not changed.

It now appears in Section 5, and (a) is the part beginning with the eighth line of Section 5 on page 147 and continuing to the point above the official interpretation. There is no application there except in the way the thing is proposed in the Bulletin.

The proposal is to add another subsection, subsection (b), as set forth there in bold type. It reads:

"An institution may not pay any costs incurred by an athletic talent scout in studying or recruiting prospective student-athletes. An institution may not place any such person on a fee or honorarium basis and thereby claim him as a staff member and entitled to expense money."

The information that I have received on this would indicate that the paying of athletic talent scouts is an undesirable feature and that is the reason this is presented for your consideration.

G. G. SINGLETON (Virginia State College): I take it that this proposal does not apply to regularly employed talent scouts.

MR. THOMPSON: Members of the regular staff? I think not.

Post-Season Football Contests

EVERETT D. BARNES (Colgate University): Before going into the proposed amendment, I would like to announce that the meeting of the Extra Events Committee is scheduled at 1:30 this afternoon to discuss new proposals that have been submitted to us for some enlargement of bowl games, particularly at the college level. The Committee has not had the opportunity of discussing this in meeting but will do so this afternoon.

The proposed amendment here comes as a result of several meetings of the Extra Events Committee held this year and after a study

of the various bowl games, those that have been long established and some of the newer bowl games, which have been recently undertaken. These two amendments have come out of the study of the Committee, not only of the playing and conduct of the games but also in studying the financial reports submitted to the Extra Events Committee.

That is the background and the reason for these amendments. They are not very complicated.

This is to amend Article VII, Section 1 by the insertion of a new paragraph (d) as follows:

"The official football playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of the game."

That is very simple. It standardizes the conduct of the game under NCAA football rules. That is the new paragraph (d).

The next is to amend the By-laws, Article VII, Section 2, (c), as follows:

"Certifying that any given contest meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association. The management of a certified game must submit to the Extra Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past game before the ensuing contest may be certified; further, if a contest is certified but is not held that season, the certification shall lapse."

I think that amendment serves a twofold purpose.

In examining the games the Committee has found that financial reports have not been complete, although the competing colleges have received their full share of the receipts. The Extra Events Committee has not been satisfied with the reports of ticket sales and other expenditures. I think the question of complimentary tickets bothers the Committee, but we have no objection as long as we have the reports.

The second part of that amendment—"if a contest is certified but is not held that season the certification shall lapse"—is an effort to control bowl games organized on a haphazard basis. We like the established bowl games. Some of them, we find, are run on a shoestring, and we would like to have the opportunity to closely re-examine these when they apply again for certification. The Committee, then, may decide whether the certification shall be renewed.

The Extra Events Committee has been watching all the bowl games very carefully. I think past history indicates that originally we had 31 bowl games of a major nature. Last year 11 bowl games were certified. This afternoon at its meeting we have received proposals for many other bowl games to be initiated, and also a request for some bowl game activity in football on the college level.

DELEGATE: I would like to ask the Committee if there was any discussion on the proposals or at least the idea discussed some time ago, regarding the requirement that schools invited to participate in approved bowl games be members of the NCAA.

MR. BARNES: That is going to be submitted at the Committee meeting this afternoon. That is why I won't mention it until we meet and discuss it. That was discussed in the Council; I think our Committee has to approve this before we can advise the Association.

Football Programs

CHAIRMAN SADLER: We will digress for a minute, gentlemen, from our amendments, and now take up the topic of football programs. The topic is listed on the agenda as "Football Programs—A New Frontier Coming Up." We have with us today the people who have helped in the development of these programs for as long as you and I can remember, I am sure.

RALPH SHEFFER (Spencer Advertising Company): Before we get started, I would like to introduce some of my associates at Spencer Advertising Company (officials of Spencer Advertising Company were introduced by Mr. Sheffer.)

MR. SHEFFER: As most of you know, Spencer Advertising Company is the official national advertising representative of the NCAA. In this capacity we sell almost all of the national advertising that appears in college football programs throughout the United States.

In a very true sense we work directly with you. While we are physically located in New York City, with the speed of present-day communications and travel, we like to feel it is the same as if we occupied a desk in your office.

Our purpose in being here today is to report to you the things we are doing and to outline a long-range program which we believe will greatly improve your football magazine and increase your advertising revenue at the local, as well as the national, level.

National advertisers usually slice up their budgets just as if they were great big pies. A part goes to television, to radio, to publications, to newspapers, and so forth.

Football programs are usually fitted into the publication slice, and there we compete for a share of the national advertising dollar with *Life*, *Look*, *Saturday Evening Post* and a host of other magazines.

Because of the economics involved we are unable to offer a low rate, which most national magazines do, and we must get a premium price. Therefore, in order to sell your publications, we have to create a good many novel ideas which will persuade the advertiser to go into your program.

Let me say that in selling advertising for you on a national scale we are faced with the same problem that confronts you at the local level. Imagine me, as a salesman on your staff, selling local advertising to your football program. What does the local advertiser want? He usually asks one or more of the following questions:

What will you do for me?

Can I get my product sold at the game or in your campus store?

Will you lend me some displays, such as pictures of the football players or trophies I can show in my window?

How about some free football tickets or at least a chance to get them on the 50-yard line?

Would you place my ad facing the team roster, where everybody will look at it?

These are pretty universal questions. You are faced with them locally and I am sure you help your local advertiser by cooperating with some or all of his requests, because this is a sure way of getting the advertising in your program and creating revenue for you.

We get the same questions on a much larger scale.

Now I would like to show you how we go about meeting the problem by taking the example of some of the national advertising that appeared in most college programs last year.

Let's start off with the ad on the center spread; that is, the two center pages of the magazine that include the player line-up. Here it is (*slide*). Center spread by the Studebaker Lark. Why did they buy it? Not for advertising alone. They bought it because we put together a package that tied them in with the Hall of Fame, with a Studebaker Lark on display at the game and brought attention to their displays (*chart*) through spot announcements over the P.A. system by big-name movie, TV and sports stars.

We have students competing to see who can do the best job in promotion of the National Football Foundation, and we brought the winner to New York at our expense to meet the advertiser, the agency, and to attend the Hall of Fame dinner.

Reynolds Tobacco did not buy this (*chart*) for the commercial page alone. They bought it with the assurance that their cigarettes would be on sale wherever cigarettes are sold at the stadium.

In order to unify this effort, we set up a promotion whereby the faculty representative made sure that Reynolds' brands were on sale. (*Chart*) I am happy to report to you that we jokingly referred to this as the Ivory Soap campaign. We had 99.44 per cent participation of college faculty representatives. Here again we had a drawing and gave the winner a choice of a new car or an outboard motor boat.

This effort on the part of the colleges is not limited to the center spread and the cover.

Let's take the case of RCA. RCA was sold when we got the parent company to agree to pay part of the cost of the advertisement for any football advertising that a local distributor might select. The colleges in turn called on their local RCA distributors and enlisted their participation. The distributors (*slide*) were offered an opportunity to get free football tickets to the game of their choice and a football party.

(*Slide*) Let's go to Longines. Longines is another advertiser who is in the program, and their tie-in is that Longines is the official watch of the game.

Take Coca Cola. (*Slide*) Coca Cola is a case where most of you provide some merchandising help. You work closely with your local bottler and try to make sure that Coke is always available in the stadium. In addition, we provide special editorial feature plates to Coca Cola, such as pennants and so on.

As I indicated to you in the beginning, it is our plan to initiate a program which will get even more advertising into your publication. This is not something we are going to be able to do overnight. We can only go as far as you want us to go in the development of this program, and I am sure that when we listen to Charlie Gibbes outlining what we have in mind, you will agree that the plan has a great deal of merit.

If you have any questions, we will be happy to talk to you afterward.

CHARLES GIBBES (Spencer Advertising Company): Gentlemen, first of all, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to talk about the college football magazines as a part of the football structure in American colleges. Also I want to say that it is most encouraging to see the large group here, because it encourages us in our own planning as far as the future of college football magazines is concerned.

The title for this talk this morning, we make a promise, that for the football programs, a new frontier is coming up. We are here specifically to deliver on this promise to you gentlemen with a plan, a plan in which we take a stand, ask your cooperation and, as Ralph has said previously, it isn't something that we expect to accomplish in two minutes or even in two years. We believe anything this important to the college athletic picture deserves a firm, long-range plan, a plan in which we can all cooperate and work together.

If you will notice a little display we set up here before the beginning of the meeting, we showed the football program of yesterday, the football program of today, and I emphasize the football magazine of tomorrow.

This may give you a clue as to what we are going to talk about.

You may be a little surprised to see the first illustration I am going to use in this talk. (*Slide*) Gentlemen, this is an illustration of jujitsu. You don't ordinarily see this on a college campus, but it is a sport and I think it is a sport from which all of us can learn a great deal. I define jujitsu as the gentle art of taking advantage of momentum, and that is exactly what we would like to talk about today, how we can really take advantage of the momentum that has been created, the power that will make your football program truly a football magazine.

We have in college football magazines, a powerful public relations medium, a force which is moving forward under full steam. Last year the attendance at college football games in this country exceeded 20 million. As a matter of fact, it topped big league baseball, which hit an all-time high in 1960, and this is a lot of people, no matter how you look at it, from the standpoint of your own attendance or from the standpoint of an advertiser.

I am fully convinced that in your football magazine you have an instrument which can bring financial gain to your institution and which will benefit your entire college program, your entire college or university, including the academic faculty.

These magazines are now undergoing change and the magazines of tomorrow will make yesterday's magazines look as old-fashioned as yesterday's crystal radio set. We are talking about progress. You can obtain maximum benefits from this instrument only if we keep pace with the changes and only if we practice the art of taking full advantage of momentum which you and I create.

First, do everything in your power to improve the appearance of your magazine; and second, provide certain services to advertisers, who are also a basic part of your magazine and your publication.

Let's start with the improvement of your publication. Your cover, of course, is most important. It introduces your reader to your publication. Anyone who publishes a magazine will tell you this. Most of your buying of programs is impulse buying, so create the right

(Slide) Michigan, in this case, keeps its friends informed of the football great of yesterday. At the Hall of Fame dinner in New York recently I was intrigued by the introduction of the old-timers, the glamour, and the interest people have in them. They want to know where they are and what they are doing. Many of them are now famous people, through your institutions, and this is a good way to let it be known.

(Slide) On the left Michigan State gives some background, and on the right Penn State shows what can be done to give a new look to a community, a new look to store fronts and so on.

This makes your magazine much more attractive to your friends and to the national advertiser, and in addition it gives you a golden opportunity to present your institution in the best possible light to the many thousands of alumni and friends who have demonstrated their interest in what you are doing. Needless to say, this is of vital importance in any fund-raising activity in which you may engage.

We recognize the tremendous workload that each of you has, and that you may need some additional people to get such a program under way, and now I am being specific.

To lend emphasis to such a program, we would like to suggest that each college name a student creative-editor, who would be responsible for improving layout and format, printing and editorial content. Spencer Advertising Company will work very closely with these students, recommending what improvements might be made and advising them on specific points as they request such advice.

In addition, we will give appropriate awards to the students who do the most outstanding job in each area. I can say from experience that these awards are appreciated by students and they are kept for long periods of time. These, also, are good commercial references later, in case these people go out to seek employment later in life.

Remember that editorial interest is the most important criteria used by an advertiser to evaluate a publication. We can't forget about it.

Now, let's go to the area of service to the advertiser. Before we do, let me say, in the things we outline here that we hope to do, we recognize that we are working for you, and we are suggesting this plan as the best possible way to improve your programs and to increase your revenue. We are specifically inviting those of you who can, to go along with us. We must start with the premise that college football magazine advertising is very limited and it is expensive. The buyer pays the premium and we have to give him a special reason to buy it.

Briefly, here are specific proposals as to how we can work together as a team to help you get more advertising.

We would ask each participating institution to designate each year a student-manager of advertising services. He should be an advertising or marketing major with access to faculty advisers. His duties would be to carry out specific activities requested by advertisers, whether they be local or national, and he would do this under the control and direction of the athletic director. He would work for you and with us in the following four areas:

First, market survey information. What is the market potential for an advertising product among the people who go to your games—not how many people are exposed to the advertisement but how much gas do they buy, how many smokes and what brands? How often do they change brands, and so forth? How much do they spend on cosmetics (male and female)? What kinds of sport clothes do they buy? These are the things the advertising media man wants to know when he is considering using your football magazine as an advertising medium.

Secondly, putting the advertiser's product on sale. If the product is one customarily sold in the stadium, we certainly should have his product on sale as a courtesy to the advertiser. It is just good business sense to see that your advertiser enjoys the maximum sales. We are already doing this, as you know, and as Ralph pointed out a minute ago, with the cigarette companies and Coca Cola. But present concessionary items are not the only ones that we think of as a part of this feature plan. We do not believe that your concessionaires should be limited to or will in the future be limited to the present products which are placed on sale. We think there is a tremendous area to be explored in the expansion of the products sold and the merchandising and marketing technique used for concession products.

Third, provide general services to manufacturers, such as arranging displays, sampling of products, and so forth. One example of this is the Studebaker Lark plan. Another is the Longines plan. Both of these require very little effort, as you know, at the local level.

Fourth, cooperative advertising. National advertisers are working more and more closely with local distributors. They are using national media, but they are also joined with their local distributors and local newspapers, radio and magazine advertisers. The RCA program is an example of the cooperative effort among college, local distributor and national advertiser, a team working together.

These are the four areas in which the manager of advertiser services would perform, the student manager.

Now, this is the way in which we plan to move. As you can see, we have already started. It is a program that I do not believe we can accomplish in a year or even two, but it is my distinct feeling that it will build up and gradually gain momentum so, let's say, five years from now you will have a new and powerful advertising medium. It will be strictly a class medium, with editorial content of general interest backed up by an advertising and merchandising organization that is bound to make it attractive to national advertisers and to local advertisers.

As this comes about, you will find that your football magazine will pay an increasingly larger share of the expenses of your over-all athletic program. So we are talking about not only an improved publication with a new concept, but a new avenue for new revenue. This is something we have been talking about for a long time, for we honestly want to widen the scope of the advertisers. We want to get more variety of advertisers in your publications, and we, as you can see here today, have staffed our organizations to do this. We want to do it for you on a national basis, and we want to help you

do it for yourselves on a local basis. Just how rapidly this can be done will depend on how closely we work together and how strongly we believe in the same things.

We are interested immediately in talking with those of you who want to come along with us in the beginning. I am not asking for a show of hands or even any count, although I will be glad to answer any questions if we have time, but we will be available in Room 1647 to discuss this with those of you who are interested. Also we plan to visit with many of you during the coming months to talk about the plan, to get your ideas and discuss them, and we will certainly keep all of you constantly posted as to the progress of the program. We hope that you, all of you, will be a part of it.

Report of 1960 Television Committee

RIX N. YARD (Denison University): I would merely like to call your attention to the printed report which is available at the table as you enter and request that you read this printed report and pay particular attention to pages 39-40.

On page 40 you will find that this Committee, as it goes out of business, is recommending to the Association that a two-year committee be appointed by the Council to cover the years 1961 and 1962; this committee to be empowered to draw up a tentative plan for the 1962-63 season, depending upon the feeling that the next year's committee gathers throughout the following year.

Our report is rather detailed. One section that we feel is particularly important is that done by the NCAB, and I would like to call upon Danny Hill of the NCAB, who will give us a very short run-down on this section.

DANNY HILL (National Collegiate Athletic Bureau): I have only a couple of brief comments on this section of the report which is included in pages 32-38 in the Television Committee's report.

The fact that college football attendance surpassed 20 million, the greatest of all time, has been widely printed and circulated via the news media, so I won't comment any more on that, although the condensed figures are here for your attention on pages 32-33, in three tables, in various breakdowns.

However, there are three aspects of this report which I imagine will be of interest and concern to you and your Television Committee.

The table at the bottom of page 35 gives the weather we had last fall. For those of you who do not have the report at hand, during 1960 there were only 14 or 15 per cent of the games played in the nation which faced unfavorable weather conditions, as opposed to some 41 per cent last year. Actually, these two are extremes, but it does point out that this is probably the best weather, certainly the best weather, that college football has enjoyed since these studies were started. You may be aware, of course, how it was in your section, but you may not be aware that this was shared throughout the country in most sections, except for the Pacific coast.

If you will turn back to page 33 for a moment, in Table 3, which is a breakdown of attendance on a per-game basis, grouping teams in an attempt to show which schools enjoyed the greatest, or suffered

the least attendance, you will see there were no schools that showed substantial increases. The group which averaged over 10,000 persons per game had only a very modest two per cent increase. Although that is a smaller group of only 95 schools out of 620, it is where the bulk of the attendance is concentrated, nearly 14 million people.

It is our assumption that the Television Committee will be concerning itself to some extent with the fact that these teams in the large attendance bracket did not share in the attendance increase to the degree that might have been expected, in view of the favorable weather conditions as reported in the other table.

Finally, to keep this as brief as promised, we will skip the tables on pages 36-37, which are concerned with the details of comparing our attendance with the national economy, and go to page 38. This graph has been brought up to date and gives the base of the population-income-enrollment, so called P-I-E, compared to the increase in attendance. This level base, marking score of college football attendance, roughly parallels, prior to television, and the vertical bar represents the degree to which college football attendance has progressively fallen behind the economic floor, as you sense the advent of TV. As you can see, it is now roughly 40 per cent behind the national economy, which has normally been the index of attendance increase or decrease, as the case may be.

That, in a nutshell, sums up our report on the attendance study. I assure you it was not condensed. This embraces an actual census of 927 schools, as it has been continued throughout the year.

MR. YARD: I am quite certain those of you who will take the time to read this report will find that its statistics and tables and comments are very worthwhile.

This program operates as smoothly as it does, only through the very excellent work of our program director. I would like to introduce Asa Bushnell.

The network that carried the 1960 plan and will carry the 1961 plan has prepared a closed-circuit telecast from New York City. To introduce his co-workers who are here and also to introduce his closed-circuit broadcast, I would like to present Ed Scherick, who is with Sports Programs, Inc., representing ABC.

EDWARD SCHERICK (Sports Programs, Inc.): We decided part-way through the season, having attended many of these Conventions, that you gentlemen are usually pretty busy on Saturday afternoon and might like to have an opportunity to see some of the things that your program has delivered to the public. With this objective in mind, we prepared a closed-circuit telecast which will now come from New York.

Before we do that, I would like to say the man on the phone with New York now is the producer of your series for the American Broadcasting Company. His name is Roone Arledge. I would like to have him stand and meet the Convention.

The program we are going to see this afternoon is a review of the program in its entirety. It has been billed as a highlight film. It is highlight, but it isn't all football highlight. It is highlight of a very great effort which involved literally tens and tens of millions of American families on practically every Saturday afternoon of the

fall. As has been said, college football is fixed in the program entertainment spectrum, as far as television is concerned, in the mind of the American public, and we are going to try to show you some of the things the NCAA presented to the American people.

(Showing of a televised review of 1960 NCAA football telecasts.)

MR. SCHERICK: I would just like to say the man on the field in the presentation is here today. I would like Bob to say hello to you. Here is Bob Neal.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: I would like to say I am very sorry we cannot answer the gentleman's question on the amendment on page 176, at the bottom of the page, in reference to post-season football contests, but I will assure him he will have every opportunity to talk on the subject tomorrow at our Convention.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: If you have amendments that you plan to present for consideration tomorrow, I would appreciate it very much if you would get them to me or to Walter Byers or to Percy Sadler this afternoon sometime, so that we can have them duplicated for distribution tomorrow morning at the beginning of the session. It is not required. I am merely asking your cooperation in getting them to us so we can have them duplicated so you will have a chance to study them at the beginning of the session. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Gentlemen, I regret that time will not permit us to go through all of these amendments. There are some very interesting things coming up, and I want you to feel sure that you will have every opportunity tomorrow to express your opinions.

That concludes our time this morning. Thank you very much, and we will see you this afternoon.

The meeting adjourned at twelve o'clock, noon.

COLLEGE ROUND TABLE

Tuesday, January 10, 1961

THE COLLEGE ROUND TABLE convened in the Terrace Room, Penn-Sheraton Hotel, at 2:05 p. m., Ralph A. Ginn, South Dakota State College, presiding.

CHAIRMAN GINN: Gentlemen, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the College Round Table program. I would like, as usual, to introduce the members of the College Committee to you.

As you know, the College Committee is the committee of the NCAA which represents the College Division membership, or what we might think of as smaller institutions of the NCAA. (Mr. Ginn introduced the members of the College Committee.)

Panel Discussion—Education and Athletics

CHAIRMAN GINN: Our panel discussion has been arranged by the College Committee, with the assistance of a subcommittee composed of Albert E. Lumley, W. Mitchell Jones and Jerome H. Holland. I have asked Mr. Lumley, the chairman who arranged the program, to lead the discussion. After the panel discussion is over we will have our annual reports and conduct other business.

ALBERT E. LUMLEY (Amherst College): Your program committee attempted to obtain the ablest men we could find in the field of education who would be representative of the general public. We feel we have three outstanding speakers here on the platform who have been asked to talk to you.

The fourth one, Branch Rickey, can sum up a situation and when these three gentlemen have completed their presentations, I am going to ask Mr. Rickey to say a few words. After that we will throw this meeting open to questions and answers. I believe we have the kind of panel that will give you the answers; you may not always like them, but I am sure we will get some answers!

It is my pleasure, on behalf of the College Committee, to introduce our first speaker. He is chairman of the department of mechanical engineering, Ohio State University. He is here because he wrote an article for the *Journal of Higher Education* which I had the pleasure of reading. We asked him to make a few statements about education and athletics, as a representative of his faculty group. Mr. S. M. Marco, of Ohio State University.

S. M. MARCO (Ohio State University): When your chairman asked me to appear before this group I was somewhat apprehensive about my competence to speak on the topic of education and athletics. After all, I am not an expert in the field of athletics and I have not made an exhaustive study of the problems of intercollegiate athletics. I have given the subject a great deal of thought, and it occurred to me that it might be of some value to you to present my viewpoint as that of a growing number of academic people who have become concerned with the effects of present-day intercollegiate athletics on the students who participate in the athletic programs and those who only observe.

Before we proceed any further, let me assure you that I am not anti-athletics. I have been accused of that. I am not anti-football. I am not anti-basketball or against any other form of athletics. As a matter of fact, as my long-suffering family will attest, I am a rabid fan. I have spent many an afternoon in the Ohio State University stadium and many a Saturday afternoon glued in front of my TV set, watching football games and basketball games. So I am not against athletics.

Quite on the contrary, I think that athletics have a role to play in our universities, and I think that they should play their proper role.

With this as a background, I would like to direct my remarks primarily to the area of intercollegiate athletics and the impact they have on the welfare of students, since that is my chief concern.

First, let us examine the objectives attributed to intercollegiate athletic programs. These objectives which I am going to read to you are the objectives and ideals first set forth by the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives, which is the ruling body of the Western Conference. This set of ideals was later reaffirmed by this body, the NCAA. I will read these to you and then I will make some comments about them.

Incidentally, these objectives and ideals are set forth in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, if you have no other source for them:

"(1) To support and broaden modern education. In order to take full advantage of opportunities of intercollegiate sport to this end the entire intercollegiate sport program should be made a definite part of the general educational scheme.

"(2) To promote the all round welfare of an increased number of participants,— physical (health, motor skills), recreational (pleasure in sport), social (increased 'social insight,' good will), moral and spiritual (strengthening of essential attitudes and behavior through illustration and practice).

"(3) To strengthen by illustration and example individual, university and public conceptions of sportsmanship (group, sectional, national, international: regard for player or adversary in victory or defeat, proper balance in victory, courage in defeat, fairness of attitude), team play, clean and healthful living, true winning spirit (tenacity, honesty of purpose), self-control, self-confidence, citizenship (respect for rules of game under stress, and for wise discipline and authority) fortitude.

"(4) To develop group consciousness, morale and spirit in the sense of loyalty to the institution and to fellow members of the college community.

"(5) To reflect through representation the spirit of the institution, (intellectual ability and achievement, moral tone and idealism, genuine sportsmanship, through behavior and conduct.)"

Now, this is a commendable list of objectives and ideals. As you will note, great stress is laid on the welfare of the non-participants as well as the welfare of the participants.

Unfortunately, the pressures existing in several areas of intercollegiate athletics have made it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to realize these objectives or to live up to these stated ideals.

The concept of intercollegiate athletics as a proper part of the general educational scheme and the importance of the welfare of the students as affected by this concept, make this an area of proper concern for all academic people. Educating students to become doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, scientists, writers, historians, etc., is an important responsibility of academic faculties. Their chief responsibility, however, is to develop adults capable of exercising rational judgment and discriminating between what is right and what is wrong—who have developed a basis for determining the good course of action instead of the bad course of action, and who will exert their influence in the direction of a good course.

If our universities and college faculties train the world's best scientists, technical and professional men and women, but neglect the development of this capacity to seek and check proper values and courses of action, they will have done the world a serious disservice.

Although much can be done to develop these attitudes and capacities in the classroom, a far more powerful force is the example set in the conduct of affairs by the faculty, coaches and administrators and others connected with the university.

A student is in attendance at a university or college during the period in which some of the most important traits of his character are being formed. Many attitudes he develops while he is in the university community will persist for the rest of his life.

That there is an ever-widening gap between the above-stated ideals and the present practices in administering intercollegiate athletics is attested by a number of facts.

One of these is the fact that there is appearing an ever-increasing concern on the part of academic faculties with the effect of these practices on the welfare of students. More and more articles are being written about it by non-athletic people.

In spite of the opinions of some sports writers, these faculty people are not stupid, nor are they fuzzy-headed intellectuals. They are, for the most part, clear-thinking individuals with a serious concern for the welfare of their students.

Another indication of the widening gap is the increasing use of intercollegiate athletics as a financial and public relations adjunct of the universities and as a training ground for professional athletes.

Very few athletes attend school—I speak now primarily from my own experience with big schools rather than the smaller schools or colleges—because of the appropriateness of that school in terms of their academic desires. Recruiting practices make their decisions depend primarily on where they get the best offer of financial aid.

From recent articles that appeared in the *New York Times* and from other indications, it appears that many athletes no longer participate in intercollegiate athletics as games from which they derive pleasure, but rather as jobs. The compulsion to win victory on a field has led to changes in the rules which more and more take the initiative away from the players and put it entirely in the hands

of the coaching staff, making it a contest of coaches rather than of students. Long practice sessions, long playing seasons and the increase in number of post-season contests must certainly have a serious effect on the physical well-being and educational progress of student-athletes.

Of particular concern are some recruiting practices and their effect on young and highly impressionable students. There are other areas of concern:

1. A young and highly impressionable athlete, still in high school, cannot help but become possessed with the idea of his own importance when scores of colleges and universities bid for his services.

2. He cannot fail to be impressed when some of the bidders are willing to close their eyes to the existing rules regarding recruitment.

3. Students are impressed by the fact that when infractions are discovered and sanctions are applied the responsible administrators and the athletic staffs are prone to resort to the plea that they are being punished for practices which everyone follows.

The standard public statement of such authorities is: We do not agree with the findings of the athletic association but we will abide by its decision. The great emphasis placed on winning and many of the practices which result from this emphasis are of great concern.

4. The cases of dirty playing, some publicized and some not.

5. Special privileges for some athletes.

The above is only a partial list of some of our problem areas. I am sure that you can enumerate more of them than I can.

What is to be done? I do not pretend to know the answer in detail. I do feel, however, that it is incumbent on bodies such as this to bring the practices of intercollegiate athletics into conformity with the ideals set forth in your own statements. Only the influence of objective and altruistic attitudes can offset the pressures which bring about the many undesirable aspects of intercollegiate athletics.

MR. LUMLEY: Thank you, Professor Marco.

The second speaker is internationally famous as a historian and educator, and I feel, as chairman of the Committee, that we were very fortunate in having Professor Henry Steele Commanger to speak to us.

He is an athletic fan of the first magnitude. He has a belief that college students should play on athletic teams, and with this background as a great fan and a supporter of this idea which I also believe in, I asked Mr. Commanger to come here today and speak.

HENRY STEELE COMMANGER (Historian and Educator): One of the drawbacks of any such informal and loose-jointed panel as this is that there is bound to be a good deal of overlapping. Mr. Marco has already said a good many of the things that I proposed to say and he has said them so well that it would be superfluous for me to repeat them.

Perhaps it is improper for me to come here. Had I read Mr. Plant's article in the *Journal of Higher Education* a little earlier, I might have stayed away. Mr. Plant said, in the article which I had a chance to read just yesterday, that one segment of the entire field of college athletics where angels should fear to tread, is that area of faculty

control. This is enough, I think, to silence all but the most immodest. However, I didn't see the article in time, and I do want to tread in these sacred areas.

I want to begin with a very simple statement, one that is perhaps overly simple, about the nature of education and the relation of athletics to education. The statement is so simple I wouldn't make it, had I not had the good fortune of reading the NCAA Recruiting and Financial Aids report which Mr. Lumley sent me. It is pointed out in this report that the administration of intercollegiate athletics has improved remarkably in recent decades and the authors question the motives of those persons who, without regard to the integrity and importance of intercollegiate athletics, for publicity benefits they receive, criticize any of the practices or malpractices in which the universities and colleges are engaged.

This seems to me somewhat of a waving of the red flag to almost anyone. I should think President Riesel might take it in that way or President Hutchins or others who are not notorious as publicity seekers.

To me, the whole report suggested that it isn't necessary that we remind ourselves from time to time, as Mr. Marco has well reminded us, of the nature and function of the colleges and universities or other educational institutions. Their one purpose is to educate the young and to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge. Whatever contributes to this purpose is legitimate, and whatever gets in the way of this purpose or distracts from the energies directed to this purpose or dissipates the attention concentrated toward it is illegitimate.

It is important, too, that we always remember what sometimes we are inclined to forget, that colleges and universities exist in a fiduciary capacity. They are not wholly independent. The money which they receive and their economic exemptions from governments place upon them certain responsibilities to do the kind of job that they are designed to do, an educational job and a scholarly job, rather than entertainment or anything of that kind.

Not only are colleges and universities called upon not to waste their resources in entertaining the public or in pleasing the press, or in profiting business men, or in flattering alumni, but they have no legal or moral right to dissipate their resources on these activities.

Their business—I repeat it and you all know it—is education, and there is, I think, no escape from this very elementary principle. It is one we must always begin with—also, it is one we must always come back to in the end.

We look at the problem of athletics from the other point of view, that which Mr. Marco talks on very well indeed, the point of view of the function of sports, the function of games, and we arrive, I think, at much the same conclusion.

It is well that we remember that sports, as we know them, school sports, and eventually college sports, came to us very largely from nineteenth century England. Their function was, as Mr. Marco said, primarily a moral and physical one, to develop the body, to develop discipline, to develop cooperation, to develop, above all, sportsmanship.

The history of sports has nothing to do with all these extraneous matters that have entered into sports in our own day—that have

come to the fore and covered over the original purpose of high school and college sports. I think the two cannot be separated. I don't speak entirely of college here because you can no more separate the problems of intercollegiate athletics from the problems of high school athletics than you can separate the problems of college standards in the intellectual realm from the problems of teaching in the high school realm. One affects the other, and the terrifying consequences of present malpractices in the administration of athletics in our colleges and universities have filtered down into the high schools and down into the junior high schools, corrupting the standards and integrity of the young in those areas.

It is important to recall what the tradition of English and American school and college games and sports was until very recently—and by recently, I mean the last 40 or 50 years.

The major characteristic of these games and sports was that they belonged to the young; they belonged to the boys in school or to the gentlemen in college.

They were entirely amateur, involving no coaching and very little teaching, except perhaps for German or Scandinavian gymnastics. They were entirely self-run. There were no coaches. There might have been trainers, but the coaching was usually done by the older boys who came back. No finances were involved, no admission was charged, no payments were made. The school games ran themselves. There were no expensive stadia and no expensive facilities. Indeed, there were no facilities, and to this day, that is true of athletics at English universities. There are no athletic facilities as such, money is not involved, and there are no coaches.

For the most part, participation in games and sports in the nineteenth century and to this day in England is unorganized; that is, they are really games. When Oxford or Cambridge got ready to put on a Rugby match, the captain put up a notice—would the people who want to apply please show up? They showed up, and somehow or other sorted themselves out and tried to play a game occasionally. They rode their bicycles out to the playing field, which was probably muddy, and when the game was over they rode their bicycles back to college and took a bath, and that was the end of it. Today it is still a casual and amateur affair, unorganized and largely intramural rather than intercollegiate.

This is what America inherited chiefly from England, where sports and games were invented and I think sportsmanship and the ideas of fair play have carried through to this day.

Today, there are very little sports in any part of the continent. There the young men play their sports quite outside their schools.

This was the tradition in our own schools and colleges in the nineteenth century and as it developed in the twentieth century.

Now, I need not remind you that the developments of the last generation or so, I think chiefly the last generation, although it goes back to the beginning of the century, have reversed this tradition, have indeed repudiated it. We have gone to the other extreme. Athletics are no longer amateur but heartily professional. They are no longer designed for the entire student body, either in school or college, but have become almost entirely a spectators' sport. The phy-

sical advantages have thereby disappeared. There is no longer any real emphasis on the teaching of character and sportsmanship. On the contrary, I think the emphasis, particularly in the larger institutions, is almost entirely on winning, and anyone familiar with high school basketball games knows that this emphasis is there as well. Even in your day and mine I think there has been a most marked deterioration of sportsmanship.

When I was in college it wasn't the thing to do, to applaud or to "boo" penalties, as is commonly done in the present day.

The games as now conducted do not even develop true discipline. As Mr. Marco said, they develop the habit of obedience. Mr. Marco did not draw, it seems to me, the larger conclusion which I shall draw. The coaches should train their students and retire from the field entirely on the day of the game—not be allowed anywhere near the stadium—and let the young men play their games, just as professors retire from the examination room. They don't move in and tell their students how to answer the questions they put to them.

All of these developments have been part of the general enterprise of taking the games away from the students. We tend to take education away from the student and even away from the faculty in the larger institutions with rather alarming rapidity, and we tend to take athletics away from the young men and young women. Games are no longer run by students or for students; they are run by professionals pretty much for the benefit of the professionals or for the profit of outsiders—for public relations people generally, the newspapers or sports writers, television or movies or alumni, or local business men—for almost everybody except the boys and girls and young men and women for whom they were originally designed.

The entry, as Mr. Marco again suggested, of financial considerations is perhaps the most notorious example of all the developments.

I clipped an interesting column from the *Times* some time ago, "Football Called Boon to Business," which congratulates Syracuse University and Notre Dame because they are going to play in New York, and pointed out that the restaurants at the last game reported business to be fabulous. The transit authority reported 28,000 extra riders that day, and there was a marked increase in hotel business as well. This is rather a far cry from the function of universities.

Thus in half a century or even less we have repudiated and indeed reversed the tradition and the purposes of athletic games. Instead of developing physical fitness, they develop softness. All the energy and money go into developing a handful of chosen players, and the rest of the student body is allowed pretty much to shift for itself, except in more select colleges where it is possible to bring in many of the students.

As many of you know, the statistics for fitness of the American youth are something to cause grave concern. All investigations prove that among German, French, Italian or Danish youngsters there is a great deal more endurance and physical ability than among the American youngsters of the same age. This may be true partly because we ride automobiles instead of bicycles. We should remove the automobile and restore the bicycle, but if that is not possible, perhaps we can give them their games back again.

Nor do athletics in schools or colleges develop character or sportsmanship. They don't even provide money, which is one of the things that was originally the boast or claim of those who developed big-time athletics. It is rather interesting that just yesterday the University of Denver announced that Denver no longer would play intercollegiate football. The reason was not one to incite enthusiasm, namely that Denver had been losing \$100,000 a year on it. I suppose that is better than no reason, but it is not the ideal reason for giving up intercollegiate football.

Worst of all, I think, is the effect of so many of our malpractices on the character of the young, that it is a reflection on education. At one time there may have been something to be said for athletics as a way of enlisting the interest of the community in education, and many high schools and perhaps some colleges needed to do that early in the century. It is no longer an argument of any kind. Education does not need to win support of the alumni of the various institutions in this way.

What organized intercollegiate athletics do now is to put the educational enterprise on a false base. In the public mind athletics overshadow other activities of schools and colleges. No newspapers ever stress the results of examinations, for example, in their headlines, but always stress to an eager community the victory on the basketball court or football field. Even the universities and the colleges share in this general guilt, for it is one of the characteristics of a thing of this kind that it corrupts. As you all know, the public relations offices are far readier to send out the news of the Ohio State or Williams game, than they are to send out the news of a new book or a new finding of the biology department.

In many universities the highest-paid member of the administration is the coach and the members of the athletic department get way more remuneration than the other departments. You try to imagine what the chancellor of the University of Oxford or the rector of the University of Paris would say on being asked to be concerned in the outcome of an athletic contest to realize how far we have drifted from the European background of athletics as sports.

This is all very well, but where do we go from here? What is to be done about all of these problems? Mr. Marco said he wouldn't dare make any suggestions, that it was something for all of you to consider, and of course it is, but being one those people who does not hesitate to tread where angels should fear to tread, I am going to make some suggestions of things that I think ought to be done.

The problem to my mind isn't really as difficult intellectually as it is made out to be. It is difficult from a practical standpoint, however.

Given the will, I think most of the drawbacks and inadequacies and failures and corruptions of intercollegiate and interschool athletics can be remedied. The remedy is to give the sports back to the young people, give the sports back to the students. Let them run their own games, as they run their own newspapers, as they run their own school dramatics, as they run other things connected with their school life.

Second, the solution is to remove the dollar sign, not just remove it in some respects but to remove it altogether—no more paid admis-

sions, no more paid coaches who do nothing but coach. Every coach should be a member of the faculty, and he should have precisely the same tenure that any other member of the faculty or member of the library has, at the same salary. If that salary isn't adequate, he can feel free, as the lawyer does who refuses to teach in law school or the doctor who refuses to teach in medical school—he can go and earn more money elsewhere. There should be no special coaching. Coaches should be full-time faculty members, working all the year 'round, or all the academic year 'round, on faculty salaries and with faculty tenure.

No more expensive junkets to faraway schools. No more training trips or vacations in Florida for practice purposes, or trips to California to play the local champions or the Rose Bowl champions. No more stadia or expensive athletic equipment. And above all, no admissions charges. Need I say, no payment for athletic scholarships. Nothing to do with the thing of education whatsoever.

Let the young play their games. Give them back to them. They belong to them. They have a right to play their games. They have a right to work it out in their own way. They even have a right to lose games.

Obviously, the game as a spectator sport will deteriorate, which is what it should do. College sports shouldn't be spectators' sports. Those who want spectators' sports can go to the professionals. Those who want to watch brilliant performances in baseball don't go to Amherst; they watch the Dodgers. It can be the same with football and basketball.

If the inhabitants of towns or states are determined to find outlets for their enthusiasm, let them do what they already do in baseball, organize city or state teams. Let them do what they do in Britain, where almost every city and county has its soccer team or football team.

Student interest will decline, as it should. Already sensible students know that if they are going to get on with the job, if they are going to get into medical school or engineering school or law school, they haven't the time that organized athletics require from them, and that attitude may spread throughout the entire student body, as it should.

We must everlastingly remind ourselves that every European university and English university has somehow managed to survive approximately 800 years without this organized paraphernalia of teams, and American institutions will probably survive without the emphasis on athletics and on teams.

There will be a fall-off of enthusiasm particularly in the colleges and among certain alumni, but I think the colleges can well spare the enthusiasm and I suggest it is not the institutions with the greatest teams that attract the most munificent gifts. Instead, there is a pretty close correlation between the badness of the athletic teams and the wealth of universities or the effectiveness and the brilliance of athletic teams and the poverty of their institutions.

The advantages of the policy I suggest to you are, I think, obvious. They are, I hope, persuasive. This policy, if adopted, will strengthen physical training, enable the schools to do a better job for the whole

student body, not just a select number of students. It will bring more students out on the training field and therefore spread the advantages of the games and resulting sportsmanship through the student body. It will revive the spirit of amateurism and sportsmanship, playing the game for its own sake, and save a great deal of money which can be used better elsewhere and should be used elsewhere. It will attract the interest and support of those generally concerned with education and lessen the interest of those who do not care about education.

I don't think halfway measures will do any good, any shifts from more emphasis to less emphasis. I don't want any emphasis. As long as anyone has a financial stake in winning—coaches, players, businessmen, newspapers, television stations—all attempts to de-emphasize athletics will be futile.

All efforts are due to fail unless we attack the problem on basic grounds of basic principles. I think only radical surgery will do here. It is radical surgery from which I believe the patient is sure to recover.

MR. LUMLEY: In arranging for this panel, I had some problems, as you might imagine, to obtain the right people with the kind of courage to say what they want to say here. I looked over the National Collegiate Athletic Association rosters for someone with these specifications, and I selected Richard Balch, M.I.T. athletic director. M.I.T. doesn't have a football team but Dick Balch personally has great courage and the invested ability to call a spade a spade.

RICHARD BALCH (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Before several of you present go out and stab yourselves after having spent most of your life doing what we just heard doomed, I would like to make a few casual comments.

You either have to be stupid to accept this assignment or terribly brave. I hope the latter is the case.

Let me preface my remarks by something I thought Professor Commanger might come up with, but he hasn't, so I choose to hold forth.

It seems to me that history provides us the background of the status quo always being in question in education. Let me give you a quotation from history.

"There are doubts concerning the business of education, since all men do not agree in those things they would have a child taught, both with respect to improvement in virtue and a happy life. Nor is it clear whether the object of it should be to improve the reason or rectify the morals. From the present mode of education we cannot determine with certainty that to which many men incline, whether to instruct the child in what will be useful to him in life or what tends to virtue or what is excellent. Of all these things there are separate defenders."—Aristotle, 400 B.C.

So, too, as each generation criticizes you, again may I quote:

"The child now loves luxury. They have no manners, have contempt for authority. They show disrespect for others and love to chatter instead of exercise. They contradict their elders, misbehave before company, gobble up dainties at the table, cross their legs and tyrannize over their teacher."—Socrates, 500 B.C.

You can draw your own conclusion, pessimistic or optimistic, from early civilization. My personal choice is one of optimism, because generations of men have dealt with the same problem. It suggests to me real hope in the fact that we have not regressed throughout history, even since the time of Aristotle and Socrates.

One other item I might bring to your attention which happens to be a quotation from one of Mr. Commanger's books, and he, too, phrases this as something to which he has paid considerable attention. It is a quotation from John Stuart Mill, in his *Essay on Liberty*. He says:

"A state which always dwarfs its men in order that they may be more docile instruments in its hands will find that with small men no great things really are accomplished."

I suggest to you that we may continue in the NCAA to make rules, pay lip service to ethical conduct and principles, but until our actions convey our conviction of great men, we are wasting our time.

Another thing I thought might transpire today is that we would have a definition of what is education. It seems to me that we all have a problem in arriving at such a definition, and I have a problem in understanding education and athletics. Education to me is the aggregate, is the attitude of the individual through which he acts purposefully, thinks rationally and deals effectively with his environment. If you accept such a definition, athletics are really a part of education.

Each year we have articles written to point out efforts that are made to legislate fair practices for recruiting in various conferences. We are told by magazines of the obvious superiority of the Ivy plan. A president or two proclaims the intolerant condition of intercollegiate athletics, and faculties jeer when standards suffer. Rules are made by conferences as window dressing. If you dare to live up to them—that is, to the letter of the law—you will deprive some deserving student of his opportunity for an education.

Let's stop making rules behind locked doors at conference meetings and in presidents' offices. If we respect the integrity of those against whom we compete we need no rules, really. If we have no respect for competition, the competition we meet, what is to be gained from the rules? The answer is that rules are meaningless and just something else for us to get around.

Instead of spending so much time each year using football as the whipping boy and scapegoat, we ought to be trying to answer more basic questions than those that have been alluded to by Dr. Commanger and others. In other words, is the athletic staff, as he has stated, hired to serve as a group of ringmasters? Is the athletic staff to be tolerated but not admitted to the academic community as teachers—they have been excluded by faculties—or is the athletic staff a group of first-rate men as well as teachers, contributing more than its fair share to the education of the youth of America?

President Eisenhower, and now President Kennedy, and doctors throughout the world have expressed concern regarding the poor physical condition of our youth alluded to by Dr. Commanger. Assuming this concern is justified, we must do all in our power to

provide physical recreational activity. We must even provide non-scheduled time for such activity.

Again Dr. Commanger pulled some quotes from Dr. Plant. He has found that our secondary schools of the country have limited physical education to one or two days a week. He suggests now it ought to be five days a week. Recently *Look* magazine came forth with the following in speaking of the need for daily exercise in our schools.

"Relatively few on the basketball or football team can compete and find space. There is no space available for the average student. Why? Because the community demands entertainment in the form of a winning team. Fuzzy thinking attempts to relate athletic spectacles to the physical well-being of all of our citizens. But there is little real concern for what is of primary importance, namely the physical fitness of all of our youth, both boys and girls."

It seems to me that there is a very pseudosophistication brought about by educators regarding physical activity, and this has done irreparable harm. People are not to be criticized for their preoccupation with the new knowledge or the importance of research. The only truly unwarranted attitude, is that smart aleck approach attributed to a former president of an American university, who is reported to have said, "Whenever I feel the urge to exercise I lie down until the impulse goes away."

It seems to me that as the work week gets shorter and shorter, as a result of technology, the need to learn to play becomes of greater importance to our particular society. Most of us will not be of the academic elite, some of whom pride themselves on physical inactivity. American colleges and universities have inherited a responsibility to encourage previously learned activities, teaching new ones and maintaining a reasonable level of physical fitness. If such is not the case, I question very much why there has been such a growth in health services throughout our university and college communities.

If boards of trustees, faculties and presidents review the contribution their various athletic staffs have made, are making, and could make, much of the money spent on special personnel services could be saved. I speak with feeling, having served for seven years as dean of men at Stanford, where I helped, to a great extent, to build a generation of leaners. It is interesting to me now, as an athletic director, that well-trained coaches learn to know students as well, if not better, than the average student counselor. Just accept the coaches to teaching rank as equal partners in education. Most of them are capable of rising to the occasion and many are equal to it.

By trying to freeze out of the faculty, men dedicated to teaching athletics, we have forced big-time athletics on ourselves. There was a need to support athletic programs—that is, financially—and a still more important need for some satisfaction for the teacher of athletic prowess—the result, you can call it big-time football or the exertion of athletic programs.

Many faculty members resent the time that may be used for athletic recreation. We hear such scornful references as "I suppose he can do his pushups." Many so-called physical education programs have degenerated actually into poor excuses for physical education. In some institutions physical education classes are merely tolerated

by coaches, and frequently the students are used as captive work gangs to do maintenance chores around the athletic department.

It seems to me that until private institutions of learning with endowment funds and public institutions of learning with state budgeted funds completely support the athletic program as a part of an educational experience, until athletic departments share in the total academic budget of institutions of higher education, until the athletic staffs of our various institutions are given recognition as teachers responsible for much of the education of college-age men, it will be necessary in many institutions to maintain a system of self-support or at least partial-support from the agencies. As Dr. Commanger and Dr. Marco suggested, this means training a large number of students, alumni and faculty and the general public as participants instead of spectators. In essence this means continuing to try to remain in the public eye through good entertainment.

I was interested to note in the October issue of the *Journal of Higher Education* a statement by a former president of this Association, Frank Gardner. He wrote on the place of intercollegiate athletics in higher education, and he alluded in a subtitle to "Hold that Tiger."

I have taken this a bit out of context, with apologies to Frank, but I am not too apologetic.

"The United States is a complex society," he said, "and its universities and colleges display amazing diversity not only in their academic and athletic programs but as a result of their regional environment. Procedures which may fit the needs and circumstances of an Ivy League school may not meet those of a school in Texas or Oregon."

I read that back to you because of the conversation of yesterday regarding the contract signing, declaration of intent, or what you will, but it seems to me that Frank has stated very simply why we got into the hassle yesterday in trying to understand the dotting of the "i's" and the crossing of the "t's" that went on regarding the pre-registration certificate.

I would hope very much that we not become involved in a situation in which president, faculty and alumni are without regard for the intended dictates of their particular institution. In other words, as Dr. Commanger has stated very plainly, educational institutions are for the promulgation and expansion of knowledge. It seems to me, however, it must be within this declaration that we be honest and incorporate a statement that suggests the need for intercollegiate teams that will excel in the world of entertainment if we are going to carry on in a less hypocritical way than has been the case in the past.

As I looked through the report of the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids, it occurred to me that a study had been started which would provide a basis to recognize the differences of the athletic programs of NCAA member institutions. The report clearly shows differences in terms of money spent, participation, etc. Institutions schedule others with like interests and the report has certainly served a useful purpose in this regard.

I think a serious error was made yesterday in not preparing the group for the kind of legislation that came up and in not explaining what legislation is voluntary and what is involuntary. I asked a question, as many of the others present did, "what happens if a boy does transfer to M.I.T. from Yale University where he has signed a letter of intent?" It would then behoove me, as a member of this organization, to eliminate that young man from two years of participation in intercollegiate athletics.

I assure you, this should not be the case. Whether you are a faculty representative, an athletic director or otherwise, it seems to me it is your obligation to provide opportunity for participation, and not come to this meeting each year trying to compound rules that eliminate students from further activities in their undergraduate or graduate year.

Some of the other things that have come up seem to me to be misunderstandings on the part of Dr. Commanger and possibly Professor Marco, but let me go over some of the points that were made by Dr. Commanger.

He said there is no moral or legal right to dissipate money for this activity.

If it is the dissipation of money, he is certainly right. The facts are that money is brought into the picture, in many cases, to support physical education programs in several of your institutions. I think this is unfortunate, but nevertheless there have been many students served by the activities of people on the football field, on the basketball court and the like.

Dr. Commanger spent considerable time talking about England. He doesn't do this, in his pragmatic approach, in his own writings. He is a great historian, but he is a great pragmatist, too. He suggested that England has carried on contests for the love of the game. This isn't England. This is the United States. The love of the game is fine, but winning the game is wonderful, and this is what we have all been brought up to believe in this country. Wrong or right, it exists.

He made the point regarding the development of habits of obedience in the athletic field, and it seems to me he is reaching far out of bounds in suggesting that there are men teaching in your respective institutions who do not understand what obedience is, in terms of the practice, or what is involved in letting the boys play the game on the field.

Some of the other points that I think ought to be reviewed are: What is to be done? Dr. Commanger suggests several things.

First, he says, give sports back to the students.

Well, I am not a historian, and he is, but if he looks back into the history of several institutions that I know well, it was the faculty who couldn't find their students, who were off playing games with semi-professional teams and other groups, that brought about the existence of graduate managers, and thereafter athletic directors, and the responsibilities of the athletic departments as they exist.

My own institution, MIT, is a prime example of that. It was very late in bringing about this kind of responsibility that was demanded by the faculty and not by the ogres of the administration.

Remove the dollar sign, is Dr. Commanger's second suggestion.

This is fine. There are several institutions represented here who can remove the dollar sign from the problems of intercollegiate athletics, but many of you cannot. I hope the day comes that we can realize the ideal, namely, that you can all operate a program without the gate receipts. I can assure you it is very pleasant.

Dr. Commanger then suggested, and I concur, that every coach be a member of the faculty. I hope that those faculty representatives who are present will take back that statement to their faculties and suggest that instead of putting coaches off in a corner, never relating them to anything academic, that they make their coaching staff members of the faculty. Whether it be with tenure or not is beside the point. It is certainly desirable that they become partners.

Dr. Commanger suggests no special coaching. Speaking from my own point of view, I invited a number of faculty members to come into the coaching business in terms of part-time service, but the pressure is on them to produce research. They do not have time, even though they have the inclination to take part in this kind of activity, so that particular idea is wanting for time, which I think is real.

I feel that Dr. Commanger answered the question by suggesting that the coaching staff become members of the faculty.

No more junkets, Dr. Commanger suggested, to faraway places. One of the ideals that exists in my mind about athletic programs in our respective institutions is that there is an interplay between different racial groups, whether it be in this country or abroad, and strangely enough the English are the ones who invite us each year, as many of you, to come to the Henry Regatta and to travel to these faraway places.

I hope that there will be more junkets abroad, I hope that more junkets across this country take place, because I think there will be a better understanding between our institutions, if such is possible, both nationally and otherwise.

The statement of time spent—I happen to represent an institution in which I am told by many, that there is no time. Dr. Marco, I am sure, will state there is no time for an engineer or scientist to engage in intercollegiate activity. Gentlemen, the only reaction I have to that is—hogwash! There is just as much time for the engineer and the scientist, if they want to take it. I find that this is true with M.I.T. and its crew, which, if anything, is exaggerated beyond the pale. The crew is a full year-round job. The crew takes up twice as much time as football programs and many other sports, and this is true of the English university which produces the Henry Regatta.

It seems to me that we are basically dealing with the question Dr. Commanger raised of the wealth and poverty of institutions, and if there are means at hand. It seems to me there might be those of you with less endowment than, let's say, Wesleyan University, with the highest per capita endowment in the United States, who could profit greatly from the use of funds that come from television receipts, or perhaps contributed by all of us, that would not be held by the dictates of Uncle Sam.

If such were the case, there could be educational buildings, whether chemistry laboratories, history buildings or gymnasiums,

built to serve American higher education. I think there are professional athletes in large institutions in this country who have an obligation to provide a sinking fund that would be a source of one and one-half or two per cent money that could develop facilities on your respective campuses without you having to go to the federal government or other loan agencies to provide them.

Before I conclude, I would like to go over some of the items that are coming to your attention and make a few observations.

I think I have covered the pre-registration certificate fully enough, but let me just go back once again and say that there is nothing voluntary about the way it is worded, and all it would do is to admit that we are coming closer to professionalism in American college and university sports. If this is what this body wants, then I am sure there isn't a place for a large number present, within the context of the NCAA.

You have another item coming to your attention, the five-year rule. I had the misfortune recently of being placed on the ECAC Eligibility Committee and speak with some feeling when I read a statement that suggests that no boy will have any eligibility beyond the five years. I assure you that there have been numerous cases that have come to my attention and the attention of the ECAC Committee this year that are deserving, and that the leeway for hardship, as difficult as it is to administer, must be at least thought about, if not included in the five-year rule as it is stated.

I think another item that is coming to your attention, that you ought to seriously think about, is the alien student-athlete. We persist in this Association and throughout the country in trying to go through the back door to eliminate the problems that occurred in hockey, that occur in track, that I suppose are occurring in soccer now that it has become popular. But you are about to vote on a statement in the alien student-athlete provision that suggests that a boy who has not had an education abroad but who has participated, let's say, in the Olympics, will be eliminated from competition on your campus.

Is this the way to provide communication between the people of the world? I think this type of legislation must be thought of in terms of that and nothing else.

Then we have on recruiting an item in which it is suggested that we are going to solve our problems by having two people visit the campus instead of one. The student-athlete will bring his father along, so that you people who entertain fathers and prospective student-athletes will have to pay the bill for two people instead of for one. This may be the solution for your problem, but it seems like faulty thinking to me.

I am sure that there are many other items that have come to your attention throughout the program, and I am sure there are questions that you would like to ask of men who have a different view, who have been in the world of education far longer than I.

MR. LUMLEY: As chairman, I would like to thank Mr. Balch for his honesty, integrity and his courage.

Today we have a special guest as our last speaker. I think this is the eighth time I have been connected with Branch Rickey's appear-

ance before some athletic-minded group, including a previous trip to the NCAA. I find Mr. Rickey a kindly, lovable character. I have had great personal enjoyment through watching Branch Rickey, Houston Peterson and one or two other characters hold forth in hotel rooms for hour after hour and day after day. I have high regard for Mr. Rickey. I once brought him to Amherst College to speak on the faculty lecture series. I would say that he was sensational.

You know, he used to coach the University of Michigan baseball team so he knows something about our problems. More to the point, for many years, more than I can remember, he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Ohio Wesleyan University, facing the problems of hiring coaches and running an athletic department in that institution. And it is known throughout the land what he has done in professional baseball.

If Mr. Rickey doesn't know the answers to some of the things that we talk about, then I don't know who does.

BRANCH RICKEY: I wish you weren't here. (To the stenotype reporter.) What would you say after those gentlemen have finished? I cannot help thinking about the worn-out illustration of the fellow in jail who sent for his lawyer. His lawyer asked him what he was there for. He told him. The lawyer said, "They can't put you in jail for that."

He said, "I know that, but I'm here." How to get him out?

I am thinking of the pictures that are appearing probably at this very moment in nearly every African newspaper, showing what happened when a great state university closed shop yesterday because two students of certain color were applying for admission.

Tragic implications. Shocking to good citizenship everywhere. We are in jail. What are we going to do about it? Idealism? How fast can you come to it?

I consider it an honor to be asked to speak on this occasion. Finishing in a little college over in Ohio—Ohio University it is called—director of athletics of that university, at Allegheny College, and then coaching four years at Michigan, and having been before your body as a whole four times in the last 22 years, speaking on the same subject each time, has forced me to make a study of who ought to play and the definition of the amateur. What does it offer? The circumstances under which a man becomes ineligible to represent his university in intercollegiate athletics, for example. What is the definition of education?

Certainly, Dr. Commanger, we have come a long way from the original definition of an amateur who worked with his hands for a daily wage—that is not an amateur.

You have listened to a man who for 30 years has made a study of science and engineering, tell you of facts that must be apparent to you, pointing out the weaknesses, the over-emphasis on intercollegiate athletics, and who has left you without a suggestion of how to solve them—and if he were to speak again I imagine that Professor Marco would say those are details—and quite properly he might say it—left for you to solve.

Then Dr. Commanger goes further and he makes very apt suggestions which, in the realism of Mr. Balch, are hardly acceptable.

I wonder, I wonder what you are going to do about it. I cannot think of a definition of education that leaves out character. Many of our universities, as I have said, do nothing about it.

I want to tell all of you previous speakers what you already know, that the college coaching staff in the field of physical education is the most impressive and controlling force, in my judgment, in the university for molding of character, more than any head or any professor in any department. I want to say to you gentlemen in front of me: pull out the stops. Confess the weaknesses. If you have ideas upon how to correct them, do it.

Idealism is splendid. I can hardly disagree with a statement that Mr. Marco or Dr. Commanger or Mr. Balch made. But you are in jail, and the thing that confronts you is how to get out of it.

This group is a group, generally speaking, of great sportsmen. They know the weaknesses of this over-emphasis better than anybody else. They want these youngsters to go out as great citizens. There is a tremendous idealism in this group. No teacher of any college, generally speaking, has a finer dedication to the task in front of him in the making of good citizens than this group. I have great respect for you.

In my own profession this group knows more about management of baseball teams, for example, than almost all the managers in professional baseball, including the major leagues. The technical approach, instruction and pursuit of it is a splendid thing. You are not to give up the idea of sportsmanship being included in professional games. It is. You cannot avoid it. It is in jail, too. This whole idea of a tendency to professionalism is almost an uncontrollable tendency, and I say when profit is at the end of something you will find enough people in this country to pursue it interminably. It is there. The answer is present all the time. You have competitive colleges.

Oh, I think there is a fine line of demarcation between a professional and an amateur. I fully agree that, to the extent to which you plaster human muscles with dollar marks, you weaken the purpose of all your work.

Certainly, there have to be men among us. It has to be controlled. You know it. How fast, how fast can we solve this great problem confronting all of us in the field of civil rights? How soon can we come to the place where our athletic program will be really a part in the educational definition of the college? Nobody, I understand, has ever agreed fully with the definition of anybody else on education. This is a contributing thing for which you do not owe anybody an apology, but a recognition of weaknesses, and acceptance of them and, I hope, Professor Marco, an effort on the part of all of us to work out the details to solve them.

I could repeat what I have said four times in the last 22 years to this group as a whole, what the definition of eligibility ought to be, what it is in general terms. Circumstances change. This is America. Sport is a function of America, and it may be that in the writing of history 500 years from now there will be a reference to the contribution this country has made to the historiography of the whole uni-

verse, marking it as one of great indulgence in sport, in the participation field as well as in the business aspects.

May God help you to solve this thing.

CHAIRMAN LUMLEY: I know the members here join me in thanking Mr. Rickey for his thoughtful words, and I think you will agree with me that the panelists have done an excellent job, and that they have not been lacking in courage.

Now, for the next few minutes we will hold a panel discussion on the general subject of "Education and Athletics." Who would like to be first? I know there are a lot of seconds. Let's have a first.

VICTOR OBECK (New York University): I would like to ask Dr. Commanger a question. How recently have you examined the English university's athletic philosophy?

DR. COMMANGER: The question as to how up-to-date is my familiarity with the English universities touches on questions that have been raised here by two other speakers. My connection with English universities is a continuing one. As a member of Peterhouse College and a life member and with professorates at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, I think I know a bit of what goes on in English university life.

The suggestion that the English don't want to win and Americans do, it seems to me, is one which fails to appreciate English character. They want to win very badly, and they play very hard to win, but they play as amateurs and not as professionals, and there are no financial interests at stake. Did you have any particular thing in mind?

MR. OBECK: I happened to visit Oxford and Cambridge this summer. You said they had no facilities or equipment. I saw some of the finest fields, boathouses, tracks. I met the physical education staff. They told me that it is true, what you said, that this used to be the case, that it was left strictly up to the boys, but in the present-day civilization they have found the same thing that we have found, that you need leadership, facilities and equipment.

DR. COMMANGER: The boathouses are all built by the students. Most of them have rotted away, and they are trying to get rid of them. No college money is going into boathouses because there isn't any college money.

The university, of course, does not exist except as an organizational entity. The coaching is done by "old boys" who return to help out with the coaching. They are not paid coaches. The playing fields belong to the colleges and they are there for anyone to play on.

I remember well going out to the games of my college. When the afternoon came, they bicycled out from Peterhouse, 20 minutes away, to play a game. There were no facilities there, no showers or anything. And they came back, and that was all of it. There was no admission charged.

Both Oxford and Cambridge have playing grounds for the universities, at which the sum of two shillings, 28 cents, is charged for games, and the people do turn out for some of those.

I think my statement, that they do not have expensive athletics or expensive equipment or any kind of athletic finances is basically sound in both of these universities.

HARRY MACLEAN (Idaho State College): I should like to concur in and reinforce Dr. Commanger's remarks as a fellow Petrian. I am also a member of Peterhouse at Cambridge.

The boat clubs at Peterhouse and other Cambridge colleges invariably are active organizations. However, they are solely student organizations.

The same holds true with respect to other sports, specifically cricket and Rutgers, as they call it.

I would further, Mr. Chairman, like to obtain Professor Commanger's reply to this question—whether or not he thinks that the greater degree of emphasis accorded sports in this country, and particularly the institutional subsidization of sports and athletics, do not flow to a considerable extent from the fact that institutions in this country, or a great many of them, are competing against each other for students to an extent to which English universities are not; and, further, that a great many institutions in this country depend for a considerable proportion of their funds upon appropriations made by democratically-elected state legislatures.

DR. COMMANGER: I am very glad you asked those two questions, because it gives me an opportunity to speak on two very important matters.

It is true—I think it was true a generation or perhaps two generations ago—that colleges were competing for students and athletics was one method of competition. It is no longer true that colleges are competing for students, except in extraordinary cases. The students are competing for the colleges. Good universities and colleges don't need to have a winning football or basketball team in order to get good students.

I suggest to you that if you make for yourself a list of the leading football colleges in the country, beginning perhaps with one in Indiana and moving on to one in Georgia, and others in Texas and in Southern California, you will find that they don't attract good students as a result of their athletic activities, while institutions like Harvard and Chicago and Hopkins don't have serious difficulty.

The day that colleges had to put on performances of this kind to enlist the interest of students is as dead as the dodo. Students are clamoring to get into good universities now, in the sense they must go to the universities and the colleges that offer first-rate intellectual and academic programs because they are planning to go on to medical school and law school and engineering school.

The second point you raise seems to me more significant. It was dramatized just a few weeks ago, when the University of Minnesota backed down on its program to accept no proceeds from games and accepted the Rose Bowl game. The explanation was that there was heavy pressure from the legislature and the failure to do so might have far-reaching repercussions. The surrender on that issue is going to have far-reaching repercussions. It advertises to the whole country that administrators and the faculty think this is the way to win legislative support, and this is not the way to win legislative support. It is the wrong reasoning.

How far will we go in making concessions to popular demands? Will we win legislative support by letting our girls act in night clubs

to win legislative interest? Shall we put on bullfights to win legislative interest? Do we do what the legislature wants us to do in every case? Is it the university's function to please the legislature by winning football games? If the legislature of Minnesota, or any other state, is going to penalize the university for its failure to maintain a certain kind of athletic program, first-rate students will go to other universities and the people of Minnesota will pay the price. In the long run the people of the whole country will benefit by making clear that the function of the university is to educate, the function of the college is to educate and to provide students for the universities, so that they can expand the boundaries of knowledge and go out in the world and solve some problems, such as the civil rights problems and international problems.

We are not going to do this by catering to the prejudices of the legislature, by fielding successful football teams. The notion that somehow you tie together different parts of the country and win understanding because Minnesota goes out to the Rose Bowl and Washington comes down to the Rose Bowl, that Minnesota and Washington understand each other better than they otherwise might, is wholly fallacious. I can see no connection between the right kind of understanding and this particular performance or other performances of that kind.

MR. MARCO: Could I comment on that matter? I have often heard this statement that legislators are swayed by these big winning football teams, but I have never seen it in action. I have known a good many years when Ohio State had outstanding football teams and went to the Rose Bowl, and we fared worse in the state legislature than we did in other years, when we had a poorer football team. I don't see the connection, and I think it is a false belief. I think it is one of our problems, that we believe these things and, therefore, we refuse to act.

DR. COMMANGER: Is it not true that you fare worse than Michigan because of emphasis on athletics?

MR. MARCO: We have fared worse than most of the Big Ten colleges, and we have had some of the outstanding football teams in the last ten years.

DELEGATE: I would like to say that around the turn of the century, about 1910, they had some ideas about scholasticism that both of you gentlemen have kind of parroted 50 years later. The country at that time didn't accept them, and I don't think they will accept them now.

I think the comparison between education in Europe and in England isn't fair to draw with this country, simply because our idea is different, because our objective is to educate a much broader group, and therefore our universities are not for intellectuals solely. We have a much wider and more diverse program.

DR. COMMANGER: Never in my wildest imagining would I suppose that universities were for intellectuals solely. They are for the intellectual activities, however. You see, what I am urging on all of you and on others is not less athletics but more athletics. I want everybody involved, not just 12 or 36 football players and five or 10 basketball players. I want 100 per cent of the student body involved. I can see no reason why American social atmosphere would be hostile

to a development of that kind. If our people want athletic entertainment they can get it. It is not the function of the university to provide it. It is the function of other organizations and institutions to provide it, just as it is the function of other organizations to provide other kinds of entertainment for the benefit of the public.

The only way we are going to enlist the whole of the community in athletics, the only way we are going to strengthen health-building programs, sportsmanship programs that are so essential for our democracy, is by bringing everybody in. There are two reasons why I think sportsmanship has gone down: (1) it has become largely a spectator sport, and spectators want to see their side win at all cost; (2) finances enter in, and those with financial stakes want a winning team.

I would not want to embarrass Mr. Marco by asking him if the business men of Columbus have any influence whatsoever on football and other sports of Ohio State University, but I very much suspect that they have.

MR. RICKEY: I would like to have somebody in this audience speak on the subject of intramural athletics. Is there someone here from the University of Michigan who could tell us what that program has been in recent years. A great effort has been made in many great universities to have everyone engage in athletics who has any tendency in that direction at all. I think that ought to be mentioned by somebody who knows his own program.

MAX SCHULTZ (University of Minnesota): I am chairman of the athletic committee of an institution whose name has been mentioned recently, the University of Minnesota. I am not an expert on intramural athletics. The responsibility for intramural athletics does not rest with the committee of which I happen to be chairman. However, I share with all the experts in the discussion and the addresses, the belief that physical training is essential for all of our young people.

At the University of Minnesota we have an extremely vigorous intramural athletic program, which is administered by the department of physical education and athletics, and which is bursting at the seams of the physical facilities that are available to us.

I share with many of you the dismay about the fact that the financial support for this intramural athletic program has come exclusively, I believe, for many years, from the receipts from intercollegiate athletics. We are fully cognizant of the inherent weakness of such a situation. Thus far we have been powerless to do anything about it. The administration is cognizant. The athletic department is cognizant of the situation. The faculty is very much aware of the situation. We hope that over the years we can remedy it.

We feel very strongly that facilities should be provided so that we can offer an opportunity to every student, every undergraduate student, every graduate student, and the staff as well, to engage in physical exercise and recreational activities. On the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses combined there are at the present time about 24,000 students. Until such a program can be provided from legislative appropriations, we must rely on funds which come from athletic

receipts. These have provided the basis on which we have been able to develop an intramural program.

We are not satisfied at all with the magnitude or excellence of it. We would like to develop it more, but we must look at the situation realistically.

This, incidentally, is not one of the reasons why the University of Minnesota accepted the invitation to go to the Rose Bowl.

DELANEY KIPHUTH (Yale University): A type of program which Mr. Rickey may have been asking about is run at Yale University. We face none of the problems that are faced at a large state university like Minnesota. We do not have the huge number of students that it has to take care of. Consequently, we can do some of the things that we like to do, that others cannot afford.

With slightly under 4,000 undergraduates, we have a required physical fitness program in the freshman year, objective testing on fitness and body mechanics, and the required basic course.

We have intramural competition among 12 residential colleges in 16 sports, including tackle football, crew, baseball, basketball and other sports.

We have had as high as 80 per cent of the undergraduates participating in this program in one year. That means we want to concentrate on increasing the amount of participation of this 80 per cent who are in it now. We need facilities. We need a new \$250,000 basketball court for intramural basketball, which is one place we are short. We are extremely lucky to have this whole program supported out of University funds as an educational cost.

We appropriate for the sport and gymnastic training and intercollegiate athletics about \$1,350,000 a year and make about \$500,000 income.

I. G. NEWTON (North Carolina College): Let me preface my remarks by saying to Dr. Commanger that I am not in any way questioning anything he has said, but I want to ask his comments on the situation as to whether or not athletics, as expressed in colleges today, will help some of the Southern universities to open their doors for intergroup relations.

I make that remark in this sense: For instance, Walt Bellamy left North Carolina to go to Indiana to participate in basketball. We have had several people of that caliber who have not been able to attend Southern state universities who could have added tremendously to their athletic programs.

I am wondering if in this whole process of developing athletics from the standpoint of finances and recruitment, if this would help in any way to bring about better relations?

DR. COMMANGER: It is very hard for me to make any sensible comments on that. As you doubtless know, one of the real justifications for emphasis on intercollegiate and interscholastic sports in the United States, was that from the very beginning it offered an alternative to prestige in the high schools and colleges. The lad with the Irish name or the Polish name or German name, who might come from the wrong side of the tracks, could be accepted as the school hero in basketball or track or football or something else. This pres-

tige on the athletic field was, therefore, one of the many methods whereby Americans managed this great problem of assimilation, of turning the heterogeneous people into homogeneous people.

Unfortunately, that has not worked in the South. It has worked in the North. Whether athletics will accelerate its achievement in the South or not is rather an awkward question. If you had asked that question 10 years ago I think many of us would have said "yes." Many things seemed to be breaking then. Southern schools were acquiescing in playing Northern schools with Negro players, and things of that kind, and the prestige of our Negro athletes in Olympics was a nationwide prestige, not just a sectional one.

My impression, and I may be wholly mistaken here, is that there has been a reversal of this situation in the last five or six years, as part of the general tightening up on race relations in the South and there has been growing hostility to participation by Negroes. I don't know how that is going to come out.

I would like to think that we had so inculcated sportsmanship and the stand for sportsmanship into the minds of the public that the great institutions in the South which for many years have dedicated their major interests to sports, would not have this problem at all, but it hasn't turned out that way.

DELEGATE: I am from a small college. I believe all of us in this room accept the responsibility of realizing that we, as people interested in athletics and physical education, have this responsibility within our own college of developing and bringing out the physical aspects of every man. I think that we are involved in trying to reduce this program to a single denominator. It may not work in your institutions, but I can tell you what a small college or university can do.

A few years ago in taking a count, 82 per cent of our men were actively engaged in either intramural or organized collegiate athletics.

You men in universities, because of lack of facilities, lack of area, have a difficult problem. You have to meet that problem to fend off the criticism that has been placed upon you by the athletic department.

We try to work out our own solutions and we cannot adopt a single or several solutions. We are fortunate in small colleges—because many of our students are on the campus. Universities cannot control the situation of men who come to class from off the campus. They have little or no control. Those men who want to, find it easy to engage in athletics off the campus, wherever they can, wherever they find facilities. I think as long as we try to accept this responsibility of training in the physical fitness field and the physical education field as much as we can, I say then that methodology should go out the door.

I feel that each of us has this responsibility, and we accept it, but to try to meet it with a single solution that somebody can prepare for us, I think, is a mistake. I think we ought to try to do it within our own confines, with the facilities we have, with the money we have available, and then withstand and defend ourselves from all the criticism that comes from outside sources.

FERRON LOSEE (Los Angeles College): I would like to ask Dr. Commanger this question: Sir, do you believe that athletic directors and athletic coaches are educators, according to your own definition of an educator?

DR. COMMANGER: It is quite impossible to answer that question, since I don't know them, but I see no reason why they should not be. Colleges and universities should select their directors and their coaches with a view, not only to their technical ability, certainly not primarily because of their ability to win games, but with the broader view of their influence on the undergraduates with whom they come in contact and their interest in education.

Mr. Lumley and I have both been very careful not to mention Amherst College at this stage, but I must point out that in our institution all coaches are part of the faculty. They attend faculty meetings. They participate in general academic activities. They are expected to do so. They are socially, intellectually and morally a part of the community. Under these circumstances they discover unexpected talents in themselves in the realm of education.

So my only answer is that athletic directors and coaches should be educators, and if we cannot find enough who are, we had better get along without them, or train them.

MR. LOSEE: Sir, I may be mistaken, but I have had the inclination that you have implied by your remarks that perhaps in many instances they are not. Unless you do know them, and you say in your opening remarks you don't, perhaps you are not qualified to make that inference.

I would like to suggest that it is very difficult to find athletic directors and athletic coaches who are not educators in our present system of higher education.

I would like also to submit to you that these people in the majority of cases do fit into the over-all college picture, that they do participate, and that they are recognized in most institutions as members of the faculty, and they contribute to that group and to that organization.

I would like to ask Mr. Balch if in his remarks he might have had the impression that the NCAA is making too many detailed rules and regulations which might be left up to the individual conferences. Did you imply that?

MR. BALCH: I not only implied it, Mr. Losee; I stated it rather bluntly. I will say again, I think the NCAA is engaged in an activity that has brought about confusion even in this discussion here today in terms of what American universities and colleges are doing in their respective fields.

The gentleman who spoke back here, in talking about the variety of universities and colleges, seems to be alluding to one of the great strengths of this nation and one that we cannot change overnight in terms of conformity, nor do I want to see it changed.

It would be just as absurd for me to stand up here and say to each and every one of you, because my institution does not charge gate receipts, that this is the only way of doing things. I said before, it is a pleasant experience to deal with such a situation, but one has to be realistic in terms of what you people and many of your institutions

have done with gate receipts to provide for students who are not the well-known performers.

I would like to add one more thing. Professor Commanger quoted Professor Plant, who has written, I think, a somewhat thoughtful article on *The Place of Intercollegiate Athletics in Higher Education*. Professor Plant happens to be a gentleman who teaches law, and I guess he is present here. He teaches at Michigan. He ended his article in a way in which I think maybe we had better end here. May I quote him? He said:

"We may take comfort, however, in the poet's thought that the Lord looks kindly on those who sin with a warm heart. With patience and a great deal of work, the difficulty can be overcome."

I hope we can end this discussion on that kind of note, because there isn't one way of doing anything we are talking about.

ARTHUR REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): First, I would like to make one observation I think in line with Mr. Rickey's question earlier this afternoon. I think we are doing more in intramural athletics than the general public recognizes. It is not newsworthy. We don't have three or four pages each day in the daily paper discussing the activities of intramural athletics, but intramural athletics are going on full steam in most campuses.

Perhaps on that I would like to ask a question of Dick Balch. You did mention, and I think it is a tremendously important thing, that we have more leisure time in this Ivy economy we are living in today. I think we all recognize that. I think we have a tremendous need to do more in the way of training our young people in the worthy use of that leisure time.

I am afraid that many of our sports are spectator sports—football and basketball and that sort of thing. Many of us have played years of football and unless we went to professional football or coaching we haven't had a football uniform on since our senior year. I think we are falling down in our system in not teaching such things as bowling and skating, things that will carry over, more of the individual type sports. I know we say we cannot afford it. I would say in a country this size, a country with \$500 billion gross national income, there isn't anything we cannot afford if we set our minds to do it.

Can we, as athletic directors and faculty representatives and people interested in American education and the betterment of American youth, set up a program teaching our young people the type of leisure activities they can use when they are 40 and 50 and 60 years old and older?

MR. BALCH: You said we can't afford it. I don't think that a large number of institutions in this country can afford what you have just outlined. Let's take a plant that includes an ice rink and all the other things. Yale University carries on a program you have heard about today, with over a million dollar gross expenditure. They do have to balance out part of that budget by \$500,000 from income. So even Yale, with a very high per capita endowment, cannot face up to this thing completely on its own.

I think we do have to address ourselves to the question of carry-over sports. It is expensive. I think there are ways to go about it.

I vaguely alluded to the use of these monstrous bowl games and I am accused of suggesting that Washington and Minnesota got together to "integrate." This is not the point. The point is that receipts from the Rose Bowl, receipts from bowl games could be directed, and very properly so in my judgment, to the enhancement of facilities in our several institutions. This could be done through the federal government.

I am constitutionally opposed to private institutions seeking any more help than we are now getting from the federal government, but I suggest that with what Mr. Kennedy has said recently it might behoove the NCAA, as a body, to promote a program in which it presents its suggestions to the President—who could then implement them through legislation.

I honestly do not feel that one can stand up here and say we can all afford facilities like Yale, like Harvard, and even like my own, where it isn't the case that the monies are flowing out of a bottomless pit.

I think that Mr. Kennedy's remarks in the last few weeks pretty much tie together what you just said in terms of the interest that this country has in the leisure time that has been brought about by all of our several institutions in the world of technology and science.

Again, may I say I hope that the leadership of this organization does not leave the vacuum that has existed during President Eisenhower's regime in the world of physical fitness and the result that was brought about by that particular commission. I think it has been rather tragic, if you will, that we have continued to pay lip service to physical fitness. I think we are a little bit abhorred by the world because we stick our heads in our pockets when the term comes up.

DR. COMMANGER: I do want to revert to one thing, if you will bear with me.

I mentioned in the course of my talk something that none of you has touched on. It was suggested to me again by the last interchange on the device of raising money by great spectacular sports that will go to support other things. You know that device has gone down into the high schools and the high schools now play night games. The theory is that this raises more money, and that the money finances other high school activities.

I wish all of us would always keep in mind that no man is an island unto himself. We are all part of the continent. No college is an island unto itself. We are all part of the great educational system.

To my mind, the most lamentable single picture of the kind of overwhelming emphasis being placed on athletics and financial returns of great spectator sports, is what it does to youngsters in their adolescent years, what it does to the boys in Indiana who think that winning a basketball game is the only important thing in life, what it does to them to see recruiters come out and pick up boys because they are good athletes. What are we doing to our young people, when we hold before their gaze, day after day, and year after year, all the formative years of their lives, the notion that they must win victories in spectator sports, and that nothing in the world is as important as this?

This is a very heavy moral burden that the colleges and universities of this nation carry around with them, when we think how far we have come in that process of corruption. I think whatever may be said on the other side, that was always kept in the balance.

CHAIRMAN LUMLEY: I am sorry, gentlemen, but we have come to the end of our time. I wish very much, on behalf of the College Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, to thank our speakers who came to talk with you. I hope you have appreciated them. I want specifically to thank all four of them for their very fine addresses.

It is now my pleasure to turn the meeting back to the Chairman of the College Committee.

Report of Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids

CHAIRMAN GINN: I had the opportunity of serving on the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids to student-athletes. It was a very dedicated committee, and we studied these questions for some two years. We have the privilege of having the chairman of that Committee here, Frank Gardner, former NCAA President. I would like to have him come up and talk to you just a minute or two. I think he has a few points he would like to present to you. Some of the things we presented were kicked around yesterday afternoon at the General Round Table meeting. They were referred to again this afternoon. Frank didn't get here in time yesterday to give his introductory remarks for our program, so we will have a couple of minutes from him now.

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): You are very kind. I am very regretful I was unable to be here yesterday afternoon due to the fact my own university kept me from getting here until six o'clock last night.

May I make an observation about one or two things? I heard you had quite a hassle yesterday in the General Round Table.

Over the years I have observed that we have a tendency to look at ourselves and others under the guise, I think, of different groupings. We either look at ourselves or others as Little Evans, who are as pure and white as the driven snow, who flee across the ice just ahead of the hounds, and then some of us are holier-than-thous. I need not expand on that. Then there are the robbers of Sherwood Forest who are looked upon by some as a danger to the crown and by others as true friends of the poverty-stricken. Then there are those, I think, who might be looked upon as the members of the crime syndicate. And finally we have the disinterested spectators of the passing parade. All speak together from time to time and need guidance.

May I say this? This Special Committee was composed of men from private and tax-supported institutions, from small and large colleges.

One of the things I have learned over the years in this Association is simply this, that all of us tend to be parochial and/or provincial in our outlook. I know this is the tendency we have.

I come from a Middle Western, middle-sized university, with certain historical and cultural factors in the background of that university. Some come from highly-endowed institutions, some from

church-related colleges, some from institutions with rather large athletic programs, and some which have small programs.

May I say we find ourselves in a group of ecumenics, each of us assured we have the rule for salvation and the problem is to convince all the others.

The net result means that when we get together we have to hammer out on the anvil of compromise some solutions which may be a step forward. The net results have not pleased everyone, individually, to the extent that he can adopt them wholeheartedly, but they are something that he can not only live with, but we believe will be effective.

Now, may I speak just to the one amendment that Mr. Balch spoke about, and then I want to explain the one that caused the most controversy.

First of all, the five-year rule was not designed to work a hardship on the exceptional boy who, because of illness or something else, could not complete his athletic participation within the five-year program. As a matter of fact, our Committee proposed to the Council that it was dismayed at the prevalence of "red-shirting," the practice of holding a boy from participation in athletics as a sophomore because he is not quite as good as he will be in his junior year. The athletic department registers him and holds him back and deliberately postpones his graduation in order that in three years of competition it will get everything it can out of him. You may not need that hot-shot quarterback this year; you have a good senior, so you withhold him. You don't let him play until next year; you don't use him at all.

We were dismayed at the prevalence of "red-shirting." Some of you don't "red-shirt" at all, but it becomes more and more of a national problem. However, the Council decided a four-year rule was too big a problem, and it put the five-year restriction on this proposed legislation.

It may be any rule will work a hardship on some particular person. I had two years of college and laid off three years and then got money to come back and finish the last two years. Under this rule I would not be eligible, but I think it is aimed at the correction of an abuse. It may work a hardship on some individual persons but over-all it is a step in the right direction.

I would like to get rid of "red-shirting." Maybe you want to live with that, but I don't.

Pre-registration, I know in many parts of the country, particularly in the East, has seemed to be a cotton track and it is a subterfuge to talk about pre-registration.

May I say that the real reason for this came from some of the evils in recruiting.

Some of you are not in areas where there is highly-intensified recruiting. Most of you are. I don't know whether you recognize what it does to the boy where that condition exists. We would like to take a little pressure off those boys, especially the "blue chip" boys some of you are after.

It seemed to us that if we could help solve that problem by finding some way by which we could get the boys off the hook, it would be

a great accomplishment. If we don't do something of this sort those boys are subjected to merciless hounding on the part of recruiters.

Whether we like it or not, that is the way recruiters operate. I don't believe in it either, but as long as we are going to do high-powered recruiting we have to try to lessen some of the evils.

We did discuss in our Committee the possibility that if certain member institutions or conferences did not wish to participate in this program they would not have to do so. It may be that if some of you object to it in principle, that only a segment of our colleges and universities might wish to participate and mutually agree among themselves to honor each other's pre-registration. If that is the case, some amendment from the floor might be introduced, because there is a significant number who would like to continue recruiting right up to the last day before school opens.

I just wonder, Mr. Chairman, if there would be strong objection if the amendment were so revised in its extent, so that only those institutions which do wish to subscribe to it, would be bound by it. A large number of institutions would appreciate this. Whether part of this group would object in principle, because they couldn't go along, and whether or not they would deny that privilege to a rather large number of institutions who would like to see the pressure off the youngsters at this time-period in the summer, I don't know.

The reason this Committee came up with this was not for financial considerations. We would like to get some of the pressure off recruiting, and this is one of the ways of doing it.

Report of the Vice-President-at-Large

JAMES C. LOVELESS (DePauw University): I am sure after the inspirational and challenging statements that we have heard this afternoon this will seem quite routine, and that is exactly what it is, a routine report. I have taken the privilege of writing it out so it will not take much time.

One of the duties of the Vice-President-at-Large is to make the annual report on the occasion of our College Round Table. This report has been one of splendid progress on the part of the College Division of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, especially during the last few years.

According to the reports of the last few Vice-Presidents-at-Large, the most important growth in College Division activities has been since 1954. There has not been quite the same spectacular growth in 1960 in the number of new College Division members added, nor have any special activities been added, such as a new national championship. However, the records show a general upswing in interest on the part of the members of the College Division. This increase in interest has been evident in the participation by the colleges in the administration of the Association, which I think is most important.

Fifty-nine College Division institutions participated in conducting NCAA business in 1960, as contrasted to less than 20 colleges that had representatives participating in the administration of NCAA affairs in 1954.

However, we need more participation by College Division institutions and we must continue to urge the appropriate committees to appoint representatives from the smaller institutions in sufficient numbers to be effective on all committees drafting proposed changes. The willingness of the members of the Association to provide increased participation by colleges was made evident when additional College Division members were placed on various rules committees. The most important appointments were made a year ago at our Convention when three additional College Division representatives were placed on the Nominating Committee and on the Committee on Committees.

I wish to state here that one of the problems facing members of the College Committee and the Vice-President-at-Large is that we do not have an adequate list of representatives for College Division institutions who are interested and willing to work on committees. I urge you to contact your district representative on the College Committee and make yourself available for one of these jobs.

During 1960, the Executive Committee and the Council have been most cooperative and interested in College Division affairs. For example, the College Division reserve fund, instituted by the Council in 1956 with \$5,000 to support championship events, has enabled the College Committee, the Cross-Country Committee, and the Basketball Committee, to promote championships in those sports along with the support financially of other activities.

Since 1957, this College Division reserve fund has been increased to a total of \$57,000.

The Council also granted the College Committee permission to establish regional championships four years in advance, so that advanced planning can be made by the participating colleges. This will enable us to set dates and locations of host institutions for this competition.

I would like to point out that 83 different institutions have participated in the four years of sponsorship of the Basketball Tournament, 51 different members have participated in the national Cross-Country Championships, and approximately 100 different College Division institutions have participated in the regional championships.

The College Committee has been pleased with this participation. However, it wants to recommend for sponsorship any additional sports desired by enough of the membership to make it worth while. I urge you to inform your district representative on the College Committee of your wishes.

A year ago your Vice-President-at-Large suggested a means of increasing regional participation. He presented a plan that would pay part of the expenses of College Division regional winners in track, tennis, golf, to the national championships, where the larger division members participate. It seemed to be desirable.

This recommendation, as you will remember, was approved by the College Committee and was presented to the Council and Executive Committee for their approval. I think it only fair to explain briefly to you why it was turned down. The plan was turned down on the basis of policy. The expenses of other participants are not paid, and if this were approved it would mean the Council would be

showing partiality to this group. It was believed that the cost would be too great to pay the expenses of all competitors in the national championships.

In my opinion, one of the problems which continues to face us is that of classification of institutions. Most of the correspondence I have received during the past year from College Division members concerned this problem, surprising as it may seem. Increased enrollment, constant shifting of interests in athletics by institutions, different sources from which institutions receive financial support, different philosophies of the persons administering the program make this problem a difficult one. It is my privilege to serve on the Special Committee appointed by the College Committee some time ago to make a study concerning this problem. The suggestion that came out of this Committee, which is to be acted upon at this Convention, is one of self-determination. The suggestions that have been made to me indicate that perhaps three divisions might be considered. I am sure the College Committee is continuing to study this problem, and I am certain suggestions from the membership will be greatly appreciated.

It has been my privilege in the past year to serve as your Vice-President-at-Large, and I thank you very much.

Report of College Basketball Tournament Committee

HARVEY C. CHROUSER (Wheaton College): On behalf of your Committee, I would like to express the satisfaction we have had in developing the College Division Basketball Tournament. Three of the Committee members are here, and I would like to have them stand so you can see who they are. If you have any questions you can contact them here, or you will know to whom to direct your questions.

Shober Barr, of the Eastern Division.

Walter Bryant, of the South.

Dan Farmer has been the Western representative for these first four years, and he has been replaced by George Ziegenfuss, of San Diego State, who is unable to be here. He is a basketball coach.

We also have working with the Committee, Art Bergstrom, of the NCAA office, who has given us a great hand with the administrative problems, and Wayne Duke, who has undertaken the promotion of the tournament for us.

On pages 25 and 89-90 of the Convention Bulletin you can read the report of the progress of the tournament and review the financial report. The tournament is growing and it is in a healthy condition, despite the fact that, as you all know, we had bad weather conditions last spring.

As I mentioned last year, we have learned well that the basis of the tournament and the success of the tournament in the future depend upon the success of regional tournaments. If the regionals are financially sound, then we shall have a profitable tournament. We hate to mention the financial aspect, but we have to be realistic because the thing has to be financially successful to stay alive.

This year we are undertaking a new feature as a part of the tournament in the basketball coaches clinic. This is being developed in cooperation with the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

We appreciate the suggestions and recommendations of you men who have requested the establishment of the tournament. There have been some very good ideas presented and I speak the wish of our Committee in saying we want you to get in touch with us on any ideas or any criticisms you may have.

Report of College Cross-Country Meet Committee

WILFORD H. KETZ (Union College): This past fall, on November 12, we held our third College Division Championship. The full report is printed in the Bulletin, but I would like to make several observations about the meets.

We have held our meet at Wheaton for three years, and we plan to go back there next year. Wheaton, of course, is centrally located and has a magnificent park. It is a little too flat for the Easterners and the Far-Westerners, but it is just fine for the Middle Westerners. It is in a clover-leaf and it is one of the finest spectator courses for cross-country I have ever seen, with the start and the finish before the finishing stand and each mile being within 40 yards of the finishing stand, so that the spectators—and they do turn out in good number—get a lovely view of the race.

In 1958, we started with 96 men toeing the mark. Last year, in completely miserable weather with some six or eight or 10 inches of snow on the ground and bitter cold, we had 118 men. In 1960, we were up to 137 competitors.

These 137 men represented 24 colleges, and we had 21 full teams. If you divide the 24 into 137 you can see that on the average we had somewhere between five and six men per team actually competing. This you can contrast with the University Championships at East Lansing which had 102 runners from 31 colleges, an average of around three to each institution. In other words, the University Championships had more individual entries. We are more on a team basis, which I think is good.

As far as the quality of the race is concerned, it was won in a new record. Of course, the conditions were magnificent. John Mulholland, Loras of Iowa, set a new record of 20:28, but eight of the field broke 21 minutes and three others beat 22 minutes.

For what it is worth, especially in the light of what has been said about the alien student-athlete amendment, to the best of my knowledge none of the 10 first-place winners was foreign-born.

Some thought has been given to moving the meet from Chicago. If an adequate course and facilities should be offered in another area the Committee is in agreement that the bid would receive very serious consideration. We had one bid last year, but the facilities just were not up to the standard that we believe that the meet should have.

The eligibility problem raised here last year apparently has been solved.

We have certain problems at the present time that we will address ourselves to during the coming year. One is under what conditions a college team competing in our meet can compete one week later in the University Championships at East Lansing. There has been some indication that a team competing in the College Championships

cannot compete as a team in the University Championship but the members of the team can compete as individuals. The thought of the Committee is that if David wants to meet Goliath, all the more power to him, because it is in the interest of good competition. Runners and teams may enter both, if that is their desire.

Some desire has been expressed that a college all-star team be selected under much the same situation as they are now selecting the so-called University All-American in cross-country.

In the Bulletin it states that the Committee is recommending that the meet next year be held at Wheaton on November 11. This is an error. The IC4A has been moved back to November 20 in the East. The University Division of Cross-Country is to be held on November 27. In other words, the calendar has been moved back one week. Therefore, our recommendation is that our meet be held at Wheaton on November 18, 1961.

College Division Regional Events

ARTHUR J. BERGSTROM (National Collegiate Athletic Association): As you well know, regional College Division competition was devised in an attempt to provide competition on the championship basis in the spring sports. We have found, after two or three years' operation, that in some areas of the country there is a fine reception and fine participation. In other areas it has been on a rather indifferent basis and with indifferent success.

We find that on the Pacific Coast the regional competition is well attended, there is a great deal of interest, and the local committee has done an excellent job of promoting and developing competition. Each year that it has been held on the Pacific coast the entries have increased; they have had fine marks in their meets, and they look forward to the next year's competition.

We have found in the sport of baseball, evidently because of the stress and strain of the regular spring schedule, coupled with bad weather here and there, the reception for regional competition on the College Division basis has not been too good. Golf and tennis, I would say, fall in the same category.

In certain areas we have had a fine turnout in track. This is especially true in the Mid-West, Mid-East and Pacific Coast areas. It appears that possibly the fact that conferences promote conference track meets, conference golf, conference tennis, etc., has reduced the number who compete in the NCAA regional events. Evidently there is the feeling that there is not much point in going a week or so later and playing the same fellows that you have been competing against all spring.

I believe success in the regional competition will lie in the efforts of the local committee to establish an early and acceptable date and do a lot of leg work and ground work on promoting that competition.

CHAIRMAN GINN: I would like to add one point. If a few men in the district want to promote or want to start a new type of activity on the regional basis, all you have to do is inform Art of your ideas, and I am sure that that arrangement will be carried out.

Impending Legislation

ARTHUR REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): I think we might take a moment to look at just one point this afternoon. In our Bulletin, page 173, is the National Transfer Rule. I think that is one point we might make one or two statements about.

First, let me point up that the proposal here is to amend Article III, Section 10, by the addition of the following paragraph:

"He shall be denied one year of varsity athletic competition at the certifying institution if he has transferred from an institution offering more than two years of college work."

I am sure we are all familiar with what we have had in our By-laws for many years on eligibility rules for NCAA events. Notice that this is a new departure, that this proposed legislation does not apply only to NCAA events but rather applies to all activities—football, basketball, all of our activities throughout the year, not just NCAA events at the end of the year.

The second observation I would like to make, and I don't know whether it is of interest to many of you, is that in the conference that I represent, the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, we have a rule that a non-participant who transfers from a four-year institution to one of our institutions becomes eligible at the end of one quarter, or 11 weeks for an institution that is on the semester basis.

I notice that this proposal would mean a transfer student, even though he had not participated whatsoever in athletics in another four-year institution, would have to stay out one full year before he would be eligible.

If others of you have such a rule as we have, that a man becomes eligible at the end of one quarter, it may be that you would be opposed to this legislation.

Let me reiterate quickly again, that it applies not only to NCAA events but it applies to all events throughout the year.

Report of College Committee Chairman

CHAIRMAN GINN: May I preface my remarks as chairman of the College Committee by saying that we hope that each and every one of you here will participate in the business session of the NCAA tomorrow and vote according to your convictions. We do want you to understand the legislation that is before you and that has been the purpose of trying to present some of it to you today and yesterday.

I have been associated with this Committee for a decade. I served first as a member of the Committee and I have had the privilege of being chairman of the Committee for at least four years.

During this time we have seen quite a lot of growth take place within the College Division. It was new at the start of 1950 and I think we have made tremendous growth. That is due to the work that you gentlemen have put into it and to the people who are interested, people who have worked with the College Committee. Also we must not forget that the Council was interested in having activities develop in this area. The men who direct the NCAA are very much interested in the College Division.

I think that the College Division program in athletics is the best athletic program in America. That is where we find athletics at their best, within the College Division.

Some mention has been made of the increase of membership of the NCAA. I believe the membership has increased about 78 per cent in the last 10 years. That 78 per cent has come solely from the College Division institutions. Mostly large institutions belonged to NCAA prior to 1950. I think there has been one large institution that joined the NCAA in the last 10 years, and that is probably the Air Academy. So there has been an interest among the smaller schools in the College Division and they evidently are finding in the NCAA the things that they want. We want that to continue.

We want increased competition on the national level as much as you want it. I speak in behalf of the College Committee when I am making these statements. If you want increased competition the Committee will try to set up machinery to allow you to have that, to prepare and promote it for you.

We have established two national championships in basketball and in cross-country that have been reported to you. There are other areas which some have expressed an interest in, and work and study are being made toward these—in wrestling, track, swimming, soccer and some of the others. There has been some attention given to post-season football and this is being studied at the present time.

I think 1960 was the peak year for competition in the College Division. So we are going forward. However, you know we have some problems, as you find out every year when you come to the NCAA Convention. We are quite concerned about some of the problems. One is that we find there are members of the NCAA, very prominent members and well-established institutions of learning in America, curtailing their athletic programs. Every year we read about some institution that has dropped football or some other sport.

We would like to see more members participating in athletics on our level in the College Division, rather than dropping the sports if they cannot afford to remain in the big time. I think that should be a challenge to our College Division people as well as to all people of the NCAA.

We need a broad program. We have heard many things said about physical fitness and participation. I think we should work very hard on the College Division level for a broad program of participation by many of our students, giving to them the opportunity to participate in our athletic program.

With increased participation and increased activity for our members, there are increased responsibilities. We have to prepare ourselves and have to be ready to accept these responsibilities, and we are somewhat concerned about it.

Mr. Bergstrom has told me a number of times that there has been interest expressed and reasons have been given for setting up certain types of competition, but it has been almost impossible to find anyone to furnish the leadership for staging the events. If we want more competition we have to furnish the leadership and the knowledge and do the work to carry it out.

If we want more representation upon the committees of the NCAA we have to be willing to work on them. We can sit back and criticize and say, "A few institutions are running the NCAA." If we get in and pull our weight, each one willing to accept some of these responsibilities, then the NCAA will be better and we will be better for it.

So I urge each and every one of you, if you are willing to do certain things within the shield and the operation of the NCAA, to advise your district chairman, and then urge others to come here to the national Convention and participate. We need more members in the College Division who will participate in the national Convention, so that they can share in the responsibility and in the governing of the NCAA.

I would just like to mention one topic here. That is in regard to classification between University Division and the College Division institutions.

When this classification was first established it was for basketball. It was established on the lines that were already in force for the schools that played major schedules, those that were listed as such by the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.

In setting up this classification for other sports, of course, the Committee was inclined to follow that classification. However, we know that there are some institutions which might be major in basketball who are not major in other events, so we arrived upon the idea of self-determination, which was granted and set in operation at the Convention last year.

I would like to call your attention to this Convention Bulletin. There in the back pages of the Convention Bulletin you will note a listing of the members of the College Division. This was arrived at by self-determination, and then on page 199 there is a listing of the limited University Division competition, for example, Abilene Christian College (cross-country, track and field.) [NOTE: This listing of institutions classified in the College Division is set forth on pages 341-348 of this Yearbook.]

The thing the College Committee and the NCAA administration would like to know is: Is this division satisfactory with you? Or do you have any suggestions? If you have any suggestions to make at this time, we will be glad to entertain them, or if you have any suggestions to make in the future, please send them to the NCAA office.

We have no way of knowing if you are satisfied with the Division, satisfied with self-determination, unless you express it to us.

May I say that this is very new and we are kind of playing it by ear for a while.

G. F. LEWIS (Central State College): There are two questions I would like to raise relative to this amendment of classification.

First, by what yardstick or by what determination was this figure of 750 undergraduate male enrollment established?

CHAIRMAN GINN: This classification is not related to the question that you pose which relates to enrollment. That was established some time back, in regard to freshman rules, but it doesn't have anything to do with the classification.

Your question, I presume, is where did they get the figure of 750 in regard to the freshman rule.

CHAIRMAN GINN: We were given that figure. I was on that sub-committee and I remember that figure was given to us, but I don't know where it came from. It seems to me the Council gave it to us, but I am not sure.

DELEGATE: The Council decided that about seven years ago.

MR. LEWIS: The second part of my question is this: I personally raise the question about the school being able to run in one category, the University, for example, and then drop back into the College Division in another sport. It seems to me that if you permit that institution to throw all its eggs in one basket, so to speak, for the sport it wants to support, and then move back into competition with many of the smaller schools, in my opinion it is not quite cricket.

CHAIRMAN GINN: I am sure this Committee is glad to get your impression, and I will try to answer your question in this way: that has been a matter of discussion within the College Committee, too, and we have been guided somewhat by information that we have received from the membership through questionnaires and so forth.

A. W. WHEELER (Belmont Abbey College): Ours is a small college in North Carolina. I am concerned about the topic that we are speaking about now, classification. In just thinking out loud I wonder if, after all, you want a record. It is important, regardless of what else has been said here today, it is quite important that we know. I was wondering about the possibility of readjusting somewhat when a College Division team plays a University Division team.

CHAIRMAN GINN: If a College team plays a certain per cent of University Division teams, then it becomes a University team. If the majority of its opponents are from the University Division, it automatically goes into the University Division.

MR. WHEELER: Actually, it comes down to about 20 ball games, so if you play over 12—about 15—University teams you are no longer in the College Division.

CHAIRMAN GINN: That is right.

In closing, I would like to address a few personal remarks. I want to thank all of the members of the College Committee, and other committees with whom I have had the opportunity to serve in this capacity, very much for the opportunity to work with them in co-operation.

It has been a great experience for me to serve on the College Committee and as chairman the last four years. We come in contact with many wonderful men in this business. I have found the NCAA to be composed of a lot of fine gentlemen connected with college athletics. If I had not had the opportunity to serve on the College Committee I would not have been able to gain the acquaintance of many of these fine men. It has indeed been a great experience for me, and I urge every one of you to make yourselves available to work within the NCAA, if you possibly can.

We hope that you will study the propositions, participate in the business tomorrow, and we hope that you have enjoyed our program this afternoon. We think that we had something that you might like, and certainly our speakers have brought to us different ideas and presented to us a different type of thinking, which I think is good for us.

The meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday, January 11, 1961

THE BUSINESS SESSION of the 55th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association reconvened at 9 a.m. in the Pittsburgh Room of the Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, H. J. Dorricott, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The Convention will please come to order.

Before we get under way this morning, I would like to introduce to you our Parliamentarian, Dr. William S. Tacey, of the University of Pittsburgh.

We will follow Robert's Rules of Order throughout the business meeting.

7. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

JAMES K. SOURS (University of Wichita): It is my privilege to represent the other 17 members of the Council in submitting to this annual Convention our year-end report. The Council sits as the policy-directing body of this Association between annual meetings and during the course of 1960 we have attempted to discharge our responsibilities in a conscientious manner.

The detailed record of our meetings is printed on pages 61-77 of the Convention Bulletin. My remarks are designed to highlight certain aspects of the Council's affairs with the understanding that those delegates who are interested in a more comprehensive report will have the opportunity to study the printed record.

Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids

The 1959 Council authorized appointment of this Committee and it was the 1960 Council's responsibility to receive the Committee's report and determine whether the Council should sponsor the legislation which the Committee recommended. I am sure that the delegates here are fully informed in regard to the Committee's work as a result of the printed report of the Committee which was distributed to all members under date of November 15, 1960, and the discussions of the Committee's recommendations which have transpired here during the previous two days. The Council was impressed by the work of this Committee and feels that the Association owes it a debt of gratitude and thanks.

Sports Injuries and Safety

The Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety is embarked upon a slightly publicized but highly significant program. Under the able leadership of Ernie McCoy of Pennsylvania State University, this Committee during the past two years has been engaged in a series of experiments and tests to develop authoritative information on the conditioning of athletes and the prevention of injuries. It has completed its first report and this will be distributed in printed form to the membership sometime during the early part of 1961. We com-

mend this document to your close attention and we hope that this will be the first of a series of constructive reports to emanate from this Committee.

Relations with the Amateur Athletic Union

The NCAA has maintained a formal alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States during recent years. Within the past two years, members of this Association have evidenced considerable unrest with the manner in which the AAU has administered some of its rules, particularly in regard to the sanctioning of certain United States competition and the arrangements for foreign tours. Your Council reluctantly came to the conclusion that the AAU is not administering its rules in a consistent manner and that some of its decisions do not seem equitable and do not reflect well upon the administration of amateur athletics. One of those that comes to mind at the moment, to serve as an example, was the decision rendered in connection with the ill-fated tour of the Swedish basketball team.

At its April meeting the Council voted not to respect the suspensions of the Amateur Athletic Union and authorized the officers to cancel the existing Articles of Alliance. At the present time there is a special committee of the NCAA, under the chairmanship of Wilbur C. Johns of UCLA, which is consulting with a like committee of the AAU to determine whether agreement can be reached on a revised Articles of Alliance. Two meetings have been held and a third one is in the offing. The Council believes that no meaningful agreement can be obtained until there is common understanding between the NCAA and the AAU as to what the rules are to be and how they are to be administered.

Enforcement Program

Certainly one of the most important functions of your Association is the adoption and maintenance of high standards for the administration of intercollegiate athletics and, when governing legislation is enacted, it is inevitable that enforcement machinery must be provided. The NCAA enforcement program is completing its ninth year of operation. We believe that the tone and attitude of intercollegiate athletics have improved as a result of it.

It has been the Council's conviction that firm direction must be constantly applied to this important activity. We have never felt that a lackadaisical effort would be sufficient; rather, that the NCAA should maintain an efficient and effective force on behalf of good conduct in intercollegiate athletics.

Since our last convention the Council found it necessary to take the following disciplinary actions:

(a) Voted that Indiana University, Bloomington, be placed on probation for a period of four years dating from April 27, 1960, and that during the period of probation the institution's athletic teams shall be ineligible to participate in any television programs subject to the administration and control of this Association and the University shall be ineligible to enter teams or athletes in National Collegiate championship competition and those invitational and like events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforce-

ment program; finally, the Council voted to deny the University the privilege of being represented on any NCAA committee and the right to vote on any question before the Association during this period. A résumé of the Council's findings may be found on pages 65-66 of the Convention Bulletin.

(b) Voted that the University of Kansas, Lawrence, be placed on probation for a two-year period dating from October 26, 1960, and that during this period of probation the University's basketball team shall not be eligible to participate in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship or any of the invitational or like basketball events which cooperate with the Association in the administration of its enforcement program; further, that during the first year of the probationary period the University's football team shall not be eligible to participate in any post-season football contests or participate in any television programs subject to the administration and control of this Association. A résumé of the Council's findings in this regard may be found on pages 71-72 of the Convention Bulletin.

(c) Voted that the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, be placed on probation for a period of one year dating from January 10, 1961, and that during this period of probation the University's basketball team shall not be eligible to participate in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship or any of the invitational or like events which cooperate with the Association in the administration of its enforcement program. This action was taken at the Council meeting held January 10, 1961.

(d) Voted that Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana, be placed on probation for a period of one year dating from January 10, 1961, and that during this period of probation the University's basketball team shall not be eligible to participate in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship or any of the invitational or like events which cooperate with the Association in the administration of its enforcement program. This action was taken at the Council meeting held January 10, 1961.

(e) Voted that the University of Arizona, Tucson, be placed on probation for a period of one year dating from January 10, 1961. This action, too, was taken January 10, 1961.

Interpretations

One of the important duties of the Council during the course of any year is to answer questions regarding the interpretation and application of various phases of NCAA legislation. It is significant that the Council has had fewer requests for interpretations during 1960 than at any time in recent years. I do wish to call your attention to pages 178-179 of the Convention Bulletin. On those pages you will find interpretations, some of which are revisions of existing rulings. At the conclusion of my remarks, I am going to make two motions on behalf of the Council. The first motion will be for this body to approve the interpretations on pages 178 and 179 and the second motion will be to approve the other actions of the Council during 1960, as reported in my remarks and as set forth in the printed minutes in the Convention Bulletin. If there are those of you who would like to speak to any of these interpretations, the appropriate time would be when I submit my first motion.

College-Professional Relations

One of the continuing problems which confronts the colleges of the nation is the activities of various professional sports organizations in contacting and dealing with student athletes. Through the years the Council has issued various statements to the membership on this problem, including an extensive printed report in November, 1958, so I am sure that our member institutions are well acquainted with the NCAA attitude in this regard. Our approach to the variety of issues and problems which develop in this area stems from one basic concept; that is, to see to it that a young man obtains the primary goal that he had when he first came to us and completes his college education.

(a) Professional Football: This past November, the Officers issued a detailed statement to the membership on the problems which have developed in the premature signing of undergraduates by professional football organizations. I am not going to weary you with a recital of this matter since the earlier report was quite comprehensive. I should report, however, that the problem in this area has not been resolved and that our special committee dealing with the matter, under the chairmanship of Bill Reed of the Big Ten Conference, is continuing to have meetings with the principals involved in the hope of arriving at a workable solution in advance of the 1961 football season.

(b) Professional Baseball: The history of the colleges' negotiations with professional baseball is one of frustration. We were greatly encouraged when professional baseball, during the course of 1960, indicated an interest in reopening negotiations on the question. Our special committee, under the chairmanship of Reverend Joseph Glavin of Holy Cross, met with the professional representatives and there developed a new professional baseball rule identified as "3K—College Player Rule." Copies of this rule are available at the door and for those who have not already secured a copy, you might wish to obtain one when you leave the hall.

This rule basically protects a college student-athlete only during the academic year. We all recognize that it is far short of what is needed in this area. Nonetheless, we are most encouraged by the cooperative and friendly attitude evidenced by the professional representatives and our special committee reports that once we can begin strengthening summer baseball programs for college student-athletes we might secure the necessary undergraduate protection for student-athletes in the near future.

Frequently we are asked what is the NCAA's attitude toward protective legislation on signing of student-athletes. Our beliefs are not complicated. We feel that a young man should secure his college education before embarking on the vagaries of a professional sports career and once having secured this educational background, he should have an opportunity to bargain for his services. With the increased importance being placed upon education beyond the high school level, young men can ill afford to pass up the opportunities to obtain a college degree.

Committee Responsibility

We believe that this Association has made great advancement in many areas of intercollegiate athletics administration. This advancement is due solely to the conscientious and effective work of the many representatives of our member colleges which serve in the membership and on the numerous committees of the NCAA. The life blood of this organization is the work of its committees which determines policy by channeling of reports and recommendations through the Council to the annual Convention. We are deeply indebted to you who serve so effectively in this regard.

This completes my report on behalf of the Council. My first motion is that the interpretations set forth on pages 178-179 of the Convention Bulletin be approved by this Convention. (The motion was seconded.)

Review of Interpretations

J. W. MASON (Georgia Institute of Technology): I would like to raise a question concerning the first interpretation relative to expenses to be paid for out-of-town trips. I would like to know who is going to decide what are necessary expenses and what sort of record is going to be kept of itemized expenses. It looks to me like we are letting ourselves in for an awful lot of trivial bookkeeping.

MR. SOURS: We have always talked about this in terms of the expenses which are commonly recognized as related to the expenses of the young man going to college—tuition fees, books, board and room.

MR. MASON: On the trip?

MR. SOURS: On the trip, we talk about the board and room the youngster receives as he visits your campus.

MR. MASON: This relates to a bowl trip or an out-of-town football game or something of that sort, as I understand the interpretation.

Is it permissible, for instance, if one of the men goes to the movies to pay for his movie ticket on this trip? Is this a necessary expense?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: If the institution says it is an expense incidental to this trip, yes.

Now we get into the problem of excessive entertainment. This is a matter that will have to be determined later. You are going to have to keep your trips within bounds so as not to provide "excessive entertainment" and if you want to keep them within these bounds you should probably keep an accurate account of your expenses on those trips.

MR. MASON: I think we would much prefer an established maximum rather than an item of accounting. It shouldn't be the \$7.50 which at present is too much, but I think we prefer to cut it rather than go to all the trouble of keeping the extra records.

I would like to ask a question on the procedure. If I want to vote against this, what would be the proper parliamentary procedure at this point?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The proper parliamentary procedure at this point would be to amend the motion that this particular interpretation not be approved.

MR. MASON: I move to amend the original motion by removing the first paragraph of Section 1. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: We are now ready to discuss the motion to amend the original motion. The amendment to the original motion is that the interpretation listed on page 178, on the Principle of Amateurism, item 1, be not approved.

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR. (Southern Methodist University): If I understand the amendment, it is that the original interpretation stand, and not the new one. Is that correct?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: That is correct.

MR. MOUZON: I would like to speak to that motion. I feel that if the original interpretation was correct when it was made, that this change is really legislation by interpretation.

ABNER McCALL (Baylor University): Is the purpose of this amendment to do away with the practice on the bowl trip of paying the students over and above their expenses the maximum of \$75 in lieu of what they would have earned during the Christmas holidays?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: No, sir. The purpose of this interpretation, as I understand, is to pay on a trip only those expenses incidental to that particular trip. We have legislation at the present time which provides that incidental payment of expense shall not exceed \$7.50 and the total amount shall not cover more than 10 days. The interpretation eliminates the practice of \$7.50 a day for 10 days—\$75.00.

J. GORDON GOSE (University of Washington): The inquiry made by the last speaker calls for greater emphasis. Under the original interpretation, the rule was directed entirely to bowl games. As I understand, the new interpretation was designed to limit the payment of expenses for athletic trips of any kind.

The Athletic Association of Western Universities, which I represent, thinks this is basically impractical and supports this motion to amend.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Any further discussion of the question? Are you ready to vote? (The motion to amend the original motion by deleting the interpretation relative to payment of incidental expenses was put to a standing vote and was lost, 63-76.)

L. O. BINDER (Montana State College): I would like to raise a question relative to interpretation 6, at the top of page 179, the second paragraph, which applies to junior college transfers.

It is my understanding, after talking to a member of the Eligibility Committee, that this does not apply to a junior college student who has not previously attended a four-year institution. In other words, if a junior college student goes for a year to a junior college and then to a four-year college immediately, he is immediately eligible.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: This is correct in some conferences.

MR. BINDER: As far as the NCAA is concerned?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Yes.

MR. BINDER: Thank you.

BERNIE SHIVELY (University of Kentucky): Under Recruiting, No. 8:

"It shall not be permissible for an individual alumnus or other friend of an institution to pay the transportation costs of parents of

a prospective student-athlete to fly via commercial air line from their home town to the campus of an institution for purposes of visitation."

I am wondering why it is pinpointed "commercial air lines." What about trains? What about buses? It seems to me that if you would put a period after "student-athlete" you would have what you want.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Bernie, you have a good question. The question, however, is not germane to the motion, since this is not a new interpretation but has been approved by previous Conventions. If you wish to get the answer to the question after the motion, we will be happy to give it to you, but that is not germane to this particular motion, since this is not a new interpretation.

MR. SHIVELY: May I amend this interpretation?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Not at this time because it is not germane to this particular motion.

MR. SHIVELY: If I understand, it is permissible to pay the transportation cost of parents by rail, by bus and in a chartered plane, but not by commercial air lines.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: We have to go to Article VI of the By-laws to get the other interpretations 1 to 6, and if there are any others beyond 9, we have to get them, too, to see whether or not this would be possible.

MR. SHIVELY: All right. Speaking on 3, under Financial Aid:

"Monies derived from the sale of complimentary tickets to athletic contests must be counted in computing the maximum financial assistance under Section 4, (b)."

I agree with the thinking behind this interpretation.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Bernie, may I call your attention again, that this is not new legislation and it is not germane to this particular motion. Only those that are in bold-face type are new interpretations for discussion under this particular motion.

J. GORDON GOSE (University of Washington): Is that correct? This came up in the last year. It is the first time this group has ever had an opportunity to be heard on it.

This practice of the official interpretation is really a remarkable one at best. There is a great deal of new legislation that comes in under this guise. We are carefully told, on the one hand, we are going to put eligibility rules and other rules in the Constitution, where only a two-thirds vote can amend, and then we get all manner of legislation in the form of official interpretations.

As I understand the constitutional provision, anything that has been developed during the last year is subject to review at this Convention, and this has never appeared in any booklet, as far as I am aware, issued by this organization before a few weeks ago. This is something that came up as an outgrowth of the report of the Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids that was discussed at the Conference of Conferences. Certain changes were proposed in this regard, and instead of that, as I understand, the Council came up with this new interpretation, and it so appeared in the document that was circulated a few weeks ago.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Your Chairman stands corrected. Your very efficient Executive Director calls my attention to the fact that these interpretations are new and subject to review by this Convention. Those in bold-faced type are those interpretations which have been revised by the Council and previously approved, but all are therefore subject to review. Your Chairman stands corrected.

MR. SHIVELY: Getting back to No. 8, under Recruiting, I would like to make a motion that we delete "to fly via commercial air line from their home town to the campus of an institution for purposes of visitation." In other words, the proposal would be completed by placing a period after "student-athlete." (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: As I understand the motion, it is that on page 179, under IV, Recruiting, Item 8, your motion will read:

"It shall not be permissible for an individual alumnus or other friend of an institution to pay the transportation costs of parents of a prospective student-athlete."

EARL C. LORY (Montana State University): Bernie, don't you mean, just merely delete the part to fly via commercial airline from their home? You have to leave in the purpose of the trip for the visitation; otherwise, the interpretation would be incomplete.

MR. SHIVELY: Yes, I accept that. You are right. In other words, you delete "to fly via commercial air line."

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Your motion would read that we delete the words in the third line, Paragraph 8, IV, page 179, "to fly via commercial air line."

A. STANLEY TRICKETT (University of Omaha): I would like to ask Mr. Shively if he wouldn't like to take out several extra words there, because this says "from their home town." One might live in Pittsburgh and fly from Washington, Pennsylvania to San Francisco. Just make it to the campus.

MR. SHIVELY: I will accept that.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: So there can be no misunderstanding, you would delete by your motion, in paragraph 8, the words "to fly via commercial air line from their home town."

The paragraph would read:

"It shall not be permissible for an individual alumnus or other friend of an institution to pay the transportation costs of parents of a prospective student-athlete to the campus of an institution for purposes of visitation."

RIXFORD K. SNYDER (Stanford University): The idea has done the same thing, but in the reverse end—within a mile of the campus and stop. Therefore, I think you might want to restate it, any transportation.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: I think his amendment is clear. I think the campus would be the intent. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. SHIVELY: As I said, I am for the idea behind interpretation 3 under Financial Aid, but as an athletic director, how am I going to enforce it? If we have 50 boys on a football squad and they have 40 relatives each (which makes 2,000 relatives), they would have to

pick those tickets up. Or, if the boy picks up the tickets, how are we going to police what he does with them?

I move we delete this interpretation.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Under Financial Aid, page 178, II, your motion is that we delete the interpretation listed under item 3?

MR. SHIVELY: I do not believe we should pass legislation we cannot enforce, and I do not think we can enforce this. (The motion was seconded.)

EARL C. LORY (Montana State University): In the discussion in the Council we found that several institutions have followed the practice of never issuing tickets but have issued to the students the money which is equivalent to the tickets. With four or five or six home games and four tickets at \$3 each, this amounts to a rather substantial financial aid to a student-athlete.

I am not an athletic director, but in the Council the discussion suggested it might be controlled by issuance of tickets at a will-call window to those student-athletes who wish tickets to the game. The students could not handle the tickets but a student would be allowed to give them to whoever he designated at the will-call window.

This has been a subterfuge in some institutions to give to the athletes various sums from \$50 to \$150 over and above the allowed expense, and I feel it should be corrected.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Our legislation, if I am correct, permits a maximum of tuition and fees, room and board, required course-related supplies and books and not to exceed \$15 per month for incidental expenses—commonly what we have termed as education expense. This interpretation means only that if you give complimentary tickets and those tickets are sold, the monies derived from the sale of those tickets should be considered as part of the total aid given.

MR. SHIVELY: If, as the gentleman suggested, the boy turns the name in to the will-call window, he has already sold those tickets. The man simply calls for them and gets his tickets. I am thinking about how you are going to control it. If you are going to pass something, you should be able to control it. I do not see how you can control it. I am for it if it can be administered.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Perhaps some of you who are athletic directors who have attempted to control this thing can give us a little light.

The Council has been informed in the past that there are ways of controlling it. Some institutions apparently do so. Others apparently do not.

Are you ready for the question? The motion is to delete the interpretation No. 3 under II, Financial Aid, on page 178 of the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

C. T. SHARPTON (University of Alabama): Under III, Eligibility Rules, item 6, one of the early speakers this morning spoke in terms of the educational objective which young men should have in mind, particularly the athlete, and it is expected that they will make normal progress toward the objective.

I am speaking now of the junior college transfer. He may enter a junior college for his educational program, not knowing exactly what his objective will be. At the end of one year, or perhaps three semesters, that may well be determined, at which time he might wish to transfer to a professional school or to a degree-granting institution.

I think this rule here would penalize that young man unduly, and for that reason I am opposed to it.

I would move that item 6 be deleted.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You have heard the motion. Is there a second? (The motion was seconded.)

FRED D. TOOTELL (University of Rhode Island): I would be opposed to the deletion of this.

In the first place, it applies only to competition in National Collegiate Championship events. This would mean the individual could come out of the junior college at mid-semester or at the end of the first semester of his second year without having graduated from the institution, and immediately could be eligible for the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships or baseball or anything else in the spring semester.

MR. SHARPTON: Oh, no.

MR. TOOTELL: I think that is correct.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: That is correct if the conference or institution has a transfer rule permitting the junior college student to transfer after the completion of one year in junior college.

MR. TOOTELL: I believe in some sections of the country this is not true.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The purpose of this rule, if I may speak to it for just a moment, is to limit the competition of a student who transfers from a junior college who has not graduated from that junior college. He may attend a four-year institution one year and go to the junior college the second year, but not complete requirements for graduation from the junior college. He then may transfer to another four-year institution, and during the period of residence at the four-year institution in the third year of school or second year of school, transfer back to the junior college and graduate, and then become eligible because he is a graduate of a junior college. This rule would prevent that.

MR. SHARPTON: Do I understand from what has been said that the student who starts his collegiate education in the junior college and who spends three semesters there and then transfers to a degree-granting institution, that he would not be required to spend the full year at that institution before he is eligible to participate in inter-collegiate sports? Is that the interpretation?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: This deals with Article IV, Section 1, of the By-laws, which is page 143. I think it would be well to look at it.

REV. WILFRED H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): The wording is unfortunate. You have explained the background and history, but it says "In the application of Section 1, (d) . . ." to the entire junior college transfer rules. That was never intended as an interpretation. It applies only to boys who have been previously enrolled

in the four-year institution who go to a junior college and who might possibly take credit at a second four-year institution to become a junior college graduate.

That has actually happened. Therefore, the Council should have put in the words, after the first line there, "In the application of Section 1, (d), a student-athlete who has previously enrolled at a four-year institution." That is the only part. It doesn't apply to all of Section 1, (d).

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: "A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution unless he is a graduate of a junior college or is readmitted to the four-year college first attended."

FATHER CROWLEY: That is the part to which the interpretation applies. It should be reworded though.

MR. SHARPTON: I think it should be so worded, as Father Crowley pointed out. This is confusing, the way it is stated here and subject to misinterpretation, unless we put it together.

FATHER CROWLEY: I agree with the gentleman, and I would submit an amendment if it is correct that an amendment be submitted?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: This is an amendment to the amendment to amend the motion. It is in order.

The original motion was to delete the interpretation. Now you want to amend it. The amendment to amend the original motion was to delete it.

MR. SHARPTON: Might I withdraw the original motion to delete and then take it from there?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: If there are no objections from the membership, that motion may be withdrawn. Are there objections to the withdrawal of the motion? The Chair declares there are none, and the motion has been withdrawn.

FATHER CROWLEY: I would then submit, Mr. President, that we add the words: "In the application of Section 1, (d), a student-athlete who has previously enrolled in a four-year institution and who transfers from a junior college prior to graduation . . ."

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: As I understand it, your motion is to insert the words after "student-athlete," first line, paragraph 6 on page 179: "who has previously enrolled at a four-year institution and . . ."

Therefore the paragraph will read:

"In the application of Section 1, (d), the student-athlete who had previously enrolled at a four-year institution and transfers from a junior college," etc.

Is there a second to that motion? (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

JESSE HILL (University of Southern California): In the middle of page 178, I would like an interpretation relative to No. 4, under II, of "during semester or term time."

In my particular institution our final examination in the first semester closes on January 27. The spring semester does not resume until February 8. This period between semesters is listed in our

catalogue. I would like to inquire if it isn't possible to add the period between semesters as well as the Christmas vacation and Easter or spring vacation because we consider the period between semesters in my particular institution a vacation period, and it is so listed in our catalogue.

A. STANLEY TRICKETT (University of Omaha): May I suggest to Mr. Hill, if we just made that for the official vacation period, who cares whether it is Christmas, Easter or spring. They are announced in the university bulletin. Our institution announces vacations between semesters, as his does.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Was that suggestion made in the form of a motion?

MR. HILL: That is acceptable.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Will you repeat your motion then, please?

MR. HILL: I would move that Paragraph 4 be amended to read:

"The phrase, 'during semester or term time', as used in Section 4, (b), shall be considered to be all-inclusive except for all official vacation periods listed in the institution catalogue."

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Then Section 4 would read, in the third line: "closing of an academic year, except for the official vacation periods properly announced in the institution's official calendar."

MR. HILL: That is right.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Is there a second to that motion? (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

FRED D. TOOTELL (University of Rhode Island): I am opposed to the clause beginning at the top of page 179, under III, Eligibility Rules, Article IV, Section 1, of the By-laws, beginning with "the athletic director certifies that the student reported on call for regular uniformed squad practice prior to the beginning of any quarter or semester."

I am opposed to it because I think it is open to abuses. I think it is possible to bring in a freshman and have squad practice early with the varsity and he would be immediately transferred. This may be three weeks ahead of any first class at the institution. Therefore, I would move that it be amended by striking out the words which are in dark type, "the athletic director certifies that the student reported on call for regular uniformed squad practice prior to the beginning of any quarter or semester," and the substitution therefor of the old reading which is above—"or if he participated as a member of the institution's team prior to the official registration date."

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Did you make that in the form of a motion, sir?

MR. TOOTELL: I did.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Is there a second to that motion? (The motion was seconded.)

I would like to call attention to the reasoning of the Council in adopting this interpretation. It is the exact reason that you give in suggesting that we revert to the old interpretation.

Under the present regulations the student can be invited to an institution for participation in football practice. He is not considered to be a regularly enrolled student and does not make what he thinks is

satisfactory progress. He is free to go some place else and his practice experience serves as a try-out period in many cases. This is the thing that the Council would like to stop.

I would appreciate it if other members of the Council who disagree with this interpretation would speak to it.

MR. TOOTELL: My sole objection to it is I think it is subject to abuse. I can see what you are driving at, except I think the record of individuals who participate as members of the institution team is more a matter of record than just saying that the boy participated in the practice session preceding the opening of classes.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: I would like to call your attention to the words in black, "that the student reported on call"—on invitation. That does not apply to a student who has not been invited.

EARL C. LORY (Montana State University): The Council was concerned about one particular instance which has occurred where a student participated in football practice for two weeks prior to the opening of school and transferred to another institution and went out for football. The Council was concerned whether the institutions want to have men on the squad who have practiced with some other institution, or whether you want your men to transfer to another institution for football practice. This would be entirely possible under the present legislation.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: As I understand it, your motion is to delete the black-face type, beginning on the fourth line, at the top of page 179 of the Convention Bulletin, the words "the athletic director certifies that the student reported on call for regular uniformed squad practice prior to the beginning of any quarter or semester," and reinsert the words in italics, beginning in the second line of the same page, "if he participated as a member of the institution's team prior to the official registration date."

WARREN THOMPSON (University of Colorado): I would like to speak to the remarks of the gentleman who spoke immediately before Mr. Lory.

This matter was carefully considered by a subcommittee of the Council in light of the incident that Mr. Lory related. The previous gentleman indicated there wouldn't be sufficient documentation. I would like to take issue with that. I think in the case where the man is involved there would be a vast amount of documentation, whether or not he participated in practice.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Are you ready for the question? (The motion was put to a vote and was lost.)

J. GORDON GOSE (University of Washington): I would like to make one comment not directed specifically to these.

I think it is apparent, as we deal with this problem of these official interpretations, that we have reviewed today—the few that we have had to review here, and far more apparent if you have to live with them day by day and go through this book as I will have to do many times during the coming year—that these are vitally important as a part of our legislation.

As this organization progresses, it is inevitable that we adopt a few more rules every year and a few more official interpretations, and the book gets bulkier and more awkward all the time.

I have great difficulty myself in two respects in dealing with these official interpretations. One is to find the appropriate interpretation. There are interpretations of the Constitution and By-laws, and there will be additional interpretations, and so on.

I find, in the second place, that when it comes to interpreting the language it is very difficult because the interpretation has generally been given in the context of a specific inquiry, in answer to a specific inquiry for some individual, and we have a rather specialized piece of language, like travel by commercial air line, that may apply to that case but does not quite make sense as applied generally.

What I would like to suggest to the Council is, if we are going to be able to live with this thing at all, as it accumulates more and more of these things, that there be some editing of the official interpretations in general and some logical arrangement of them and some indexing, so that they are going to be more useful.

We are just going to come to a point where they almost break down of their own weight. Many of them are very artificially or casually drafted, putting in a humorous context, a good many say a "young man" is ineligible if he does this or that or the other thing. I don't know whether it applies to a fifty-year-old golfer who comes to college or not.

The rules are so vitally important that I do think they ought to be worked over.

I think another thing might be worked on considerably. We talk about how to get rules in the Constitution by a two-thirds majority, and yet we legislate right and left here on official interpretations with a simple majority. The bare bones of a constitutional provision are put in, and then it is amplified in all manner of directions by the process of interpretive action considerably beyond the scope. I think we ought to give some consideration to that.

I would merely like to suggest to the Council that in the coming year, because this organization is developing so much detail on these matters, that some attention be given to this problem. It is very difficult for us, working with this thing during the year, to have assurance as to what these things do mean when they have been rather casually developed and arranged.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Thank you very much. Your point is well taken.

You are now ready to vote on the original motion made some time earlier this morning, that the interpretations listed on pages 178 and 179 of the Convention Bulletin be approved as amended. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. SOURS: I move that the report of the Council, which includes my remarks and the minutes printed in your Bulletin on pages 61 to 77 be received and approved. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: May I ask your indulgence for a moment and ask your cooperation?

There have been printed and are available at the two tables at the entrance proposed amendments, some of them amendments to proposed amendments, which have not yet been circulated to the membership. If you have not received copies of those proposed

amendments, they are available and you should get them before we get into the part of the program where we discuss the amendments.

May I ask you again, if you have proposals or amendments to the amendments and if they are not ready in written form, please bring them to the platform or see that Art Bergstrom, Wayne Duke, Walter Byers or General Sadler get a copy. We will have them duplicated and distributed.

I ask you to cooperate in this request so that the Chair will have in writing your proposals so that there can be no misunderstanding as to the exact wording and intent of the proposal.

8. REPORT OF THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

WILLIS O. HUNTER (University of Southern California): I would like to refer you to the Bulletin, pages 47-53, where is listed by institution the contributions to the Olympic Association as of the date that the Bulletin was printed. Since then there have been additional collections or subscriptions, and they will be published later and be included in these proceedings. [NOTE: The final report of 1960 NCAA Olympic contributions is set forth on pages 135-141 of this Yearbook.]

Gentlemen, for the last seven years your NCAA Olympic Committee has functioned with a few changes in its personnel. Its present membership consists of the following: District 1, Frank R. Thoms; District 2, Robert J. Kane; District 3, E. M. Cameron; District 4, Clarence L. Munn; District 5, A. G. Haussler; District 6, Clyde Littlefield; District 7, Robert L. Davis; District 8, Stan Bates. These gentlemen have done a fine job in their respective districts, and I want to assure you that your NCAA Olympic Committee is most appreciative of the fine cooperation that we have received from the NCAA member institutions.

One of the big jobs has been the collection of funds from the colleges and universities for the U. S. Olympic Association. While there has been a decided variable in reference to the amounts subscribed by the various member institutions, it is certainly gratifying to report that for the 1956 Olympiad the NCAA turned over to the U. S. Olympic Association more than \$600,000 and for the 1960 Olympiad the NCAA has collected more than the \$350,000 quota assigned. We feel that the widespread collections of funds by the NCAA colleges and universities certainly developed an Olympic consciousness, nationwide in scope, which prompted contributions through other media and helped reach the financial goal that was necessary for the success of our participation in the Olympic Games.

Your Committee recommended to the U. S. Olympic Association that a formula be adopted by the Olympic Association for the selection and appointment of Olympic personnel. This formula was based on the procedure operative in the NCAA which provides rotation of personnel as well as widespread geographical representation. This plan was adopted by the U. S. Olympic Association and is to become effective at the Quadrennial Meeting following the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo.

I should like to point out that the success of the United States team in the Pan American Games held in Chicago and the spectacular

lar showing of our men and women at the Winter Games in Squaw Valley was a thrill to us all. The Games in Rome were a tremendous success; and the number of medals won by our athletes is a fine record. It is to be noted that the improvement in a number of events was most significant and demonstrates what can be done.

For the first time an organized development program was established by the U. S. Olympic Association. The Development Committee was appointed with Thomas J. Hamilton as chairman. This development program was most helpful as testified to by the chairmen of the respective games committees as well as the coaches, managers and competitors. This was the start of a program which, if expanded, is the answer to the challenge in our international competition. To start with, money was a problem prior to the time subscriptions were received by the Olympic Association. The Olympic Association reached its goal in the collection of funds for the Olympic Games and in addition \$500,000 which was earmarked for a development program to prepare our Olympic teams for the 1964 Olympiad. This includes, of course, the Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo in 1964.

The colleges and universities are a most important factor to the success of our Olympic teams. Our coaches and athletes who participate in the schedule of events of the NCAA repeatedly constitute a major portion of the personnel of our Olympic teams. From the standpoint of the Olympic Association it is regrettable that a similar situation does not apply to the girls in our colleges and universities where possible training and competition should be encouraged.

It is the feeling of your Committee that the participation of the NCAA member institutions in preparing our Olympic teams for the future is most urgent. Many of the events in which we have consistently excelled in the Olympics are the same as those which have been our great NCAA national championships such as track and field, basketball, and so forth. There are also a number of events in the NCAA program which in many instances are regional or sectional in which we also have developed great Olympic competitors in such sports as water polo, fencing, wrestling, boxing, gymnastics, rowing, skiing, and ice hockey. However, there are a number of events in the Olympic schedule which are not scheduled in the NCAA program and in which we, as a nation, fall far behind in the international competition—to name a few, canoeing, field hockey, modern pentathlon, volleyball. Therefore, it is the recommendation of your NCAA Olympic Committee that consideration of the inclusion of all the Olympic scheduled events in the NCAA program be referred to the NCAA Council for exploration. It is our hope that various Olympic events might be started in sections or conferences or associations under the guidance of the NCAA. As a start a sport might be adopted in a particular section and develop sectional competition which would limit the expense of travel until such time as the NCAA feels justified in expanding it further. If this could be done for the Olympic sports that have fared so badly, we are quite

sure that we would experience the improvement that we have witnessed in such sports as water polo, wrestling, boxing, ice hockey, etc. For example, modern pentathlon might be assigned to the Southwest, field hockey to the Northeast, volleyball to the West, with the expansion of water polo to other sections than presently scheduled.

The NCAA has equal representation with the AAU on most of the games committees, and the NCAA personnel on the respective games committees can well act as a liaison between the Olympic Association and the NCAA. The personnel appointed by the AAU can well act in a similar capacity for the best interest of our Olympic teams. We feel that particularly in communities where the AAU has a local organization that there should be a close alliance between the AAU and the colleges and/or the universities situated in that locality. With strict cooperation in reference to the development programs, clinics, and competitive events much can be done in the selection of potential athletes who could be our later gold medal winners.

The NCAA can call upon the Development Committee through the various games committees for help, financial and otherwise, for the development of Olympic athletes. Specifically, we recommend (1) that the Council be authorized to explore a possibility of scheduling the events for improvements so badly needed, (2) that they consider favorably recommendations made to them by the Development Committee, and (3) that they endorse the international competition to as great extent as possible between Olympiads for the experience and development of our Olympic athletes.

I move the acceptance and approval of this report. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

9. REPORT OF TELEVISION COMMITTEE

RIX N. YARD (Denison University): Inasmuch as your Television Committee report was distributed yesterday, and this is the report for the 1960 section of the two-year plan, I move the receipt and approval of the plan as printed, calling your special attention to the section on Recommendations, found on page 40. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

10. REPORT OF EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE

PAUL W. BRECHLER (Mountain States Athletic Conference): Your Extra Events Committee is composed of: Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University; Kenneth Knox, Southeast Missouri State College; Jesse Hill, University of Southern California; James R. Jack, University of Utah, and myself. During the past year, the Committee held two meetings.

Twelve post-season football games were certified in 1960 as meeting National Collegiate Athletic Association regulations governing such competition, although one—the Gotham Bowl which was certified for the first time—was not played.

Certified for the 1960 season were the following:

Game	Site	Date
Bluebonnet Bowl	Houston, Texas	December 17, 1960
Cotton Bowl	Dallas, Texas	January 2, 1961
Gator Bowl	Jacksonville, Florida	December 31, 1960
Gotham Football Hall of Fame Bowl	New York, New York	December 10, 1960
Liberty Bowl	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	December 17, 1960
Mineral Water Bowl	Excelsior Springs, Missouri	November 26, 1960
Orange Bowl	Miami, Florida	January 2, 1961
Prairie Bowl	Prairie View, Texas	December 31, 1960
Rose Bowl	Pasadena, California	January 2, 1961
Sugar Bowl	New Orleans, Louisiana	January 2, 1961
Sun Bowl	El Paso, Texas	December 31, 1960
Tangerine Bowl	Orlando, Florida	December 30, 1960

Six additional items came before the Committee during the year and at least three of these may be resolved by action at the 55th annual Convention.

Proposed amendments to Article VII of the By-laws, as recommended by the Extra Events Committee and endorsed by the Council of the Association, would require that:

(a) The official football playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of the game.

(b) The management of a certified game must submit to the Extra Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past game before the ensuing contest may be certified.

(c) If a contest is certified but is not held at the designated time, the certification lapses.

The Committee discussed at great length the problem involved with complimentary tickets for bowl games. It has suggested that a uniform game settlement form be created for all certified games to provide a breakdown of total gross receipts, the amount of money paid to the competing institutions and other information vital to fulfilling the Committee's responsibilities, along with the distribution policy for all tickets.

There has been increasing sentiment among the smaller institutions of the Association in favor of the NCAA promoting or even sponsoring post-season football games for College Division members. This matter likely will be considered in greater detail at a future meeting of the College Committee.

It is the Committee's feeling that the sponsors of certified post-season games should make every effort to obtain the services of advisors who have had previous bowl game experience. In this connection, it recommends that such sponsors utilize the services of directors of athletics, business managers and sports information directors in an advisory capacity, whenever possible.

The Committee approved an alteration in its meeting yesterday. The following actions were taken:

The Committee approved the inauguration of four new bowl games to be operated during the 1961 football season. These are:

Game	Site	Date
Aviation Bowl	Dayton, Ohio	December 9, 1961
President's Trophy Game	Washington, D. C.	December 9, 1961
Gotham Bowl	New York City	December 9, 1961
Mercy Bowl	Los Angeles, Calif.	Thanksgiving Day

A word should be said regarding the last two games, the Gotham Bowl and the Mercy Bowl. As indicated by the printed report, the Gotham Bowl game was approved a year ago for operation in the 1960 season. However, the game was not played and the sponsoring group appeared before the Committee at its meeting yesterday to apply for recertification.

The Mercy Bowl game, to be played Thanksgiving Day in the Los Angeles Coliseum, was approved for this one time only. It is a game to be played for the benefit of the California Polytechnic Student Memorial Fund. Receipts from this game will be allocated to the Fund which was designated to alleviate financial hardships of those involved in the tragic air crash of the football team representing that institution.

As indicated in the report, there has been increasing sentiment among the smaller institutions of the Association in favor of the NCAA promoting or even sponsoring post-season football games for College Division institutions. I should like to report to you at this time the Extra Events Committee approved and provisionally recommended the establishment of two such games for the College Division institutions, subject to further investigation by the Committee. The Committee feels that the establishment of such games for our College Division members will be a worthwhile and significant addition to the present program offered this segment of the membership, and the Committee will lend every assistance to successful operation of these games.

The printed report refers to the proposed amendment to Article VII of the By-laws recommended by the Extra Events Committee. In addition to these proposed amendments, the Committee will submit to this Business Session two other amendments to Article VII. One is designed to eliminate that the Committee's meeting must be held in the summer.

The other one would require that only members of this Association may compete in post-season games certified by the Committee.

This completes the report of the Committee. I move that the printed report, together with this supplemental report, be approved. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

11. REPORT OF INSURANCE COMMITTEE

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR. (Southern Methodist University): Each year it is the responsibility of the NCAA Insurance Committee to report to the membership regarding the operations of the Association's two insurance programs; namely, the medical and travel accident plans. As indicated in previous annual reports, these two services are proving to be most valuable in their relationship to the administration of intercollegiate athletics in NCAA member institutions.

Since its inception in 1952, the medical program has experienced a remarkable growth with 228 institutions and 54,659 student-athletes and other athletic personnel participating in the 1959-60 program. As of this date, the 1960-61 plan includes 225 colleges and universities with 56,572 individuals enrolled.

The most recent report, issued December 29, 1960, by the company reflects the conclusions which, I am sure, most of you have already made—that the majority of claims paid during the insurance year of 1959-60 were for injuries sustained in the sport of football. Out of a total of 454 claims paid, 350 or 73.28 per cent were chargeable to football. The 350 claims represent the payment of \$103,054.55 out of a total of \$141,791.68 which was paid for all 454 claims. Several claims arising from the 1959-60 insurance year are pending and thus, both totals, football and the over-all total, will be greater. In 1959-60, total premiums collected amounted to \$134,757.55 with 69 institutions selecting the \$500 deductible provision, 23 the \$1,000 and the remaining 136, the \$250 deductible. You will notice that is a payment which is greater than the total premiums collected.

Your Committee is disturbed by the fact that despite a sizeable increase in the rates, the insurance program continues to operate at a deficit; that is, the company is paying out more money for claims than it collects in premiums. It is the feeling of the Committee that an increase in rates may not solve the problem and may have the effect of discouraging from participation many of those institutions whose loss ratios (claims in relation to premiums paid) have been excellent. At the same time, those institutions whose loss ratios over the years have been far in excess of premiums paid would remain in the program even with a general increase in rates.

Several possible solutions have been considered by the Committee and these are herewith described:

(a) Place a limitation upon some of the benefits provided; for example, rather than allow the cost of a private room, prescribe that the maximum hospital room allowance be applicable to a semi-private room.

(b) Closer pre-audit of fees when specialists are called into the case. We have found since the program has started that the doctors have continued to raise fees when they know that the institution is covered by an insurance policy.

(c) Replace the \$250 deductible provision by a \$500 deductible provision.

(d) Base rates upon the past performance records (loss ratios) of the participating institutions. Records of payments for claims indicate that some institutions, year in and year out, file numerous and especially heavy claims causing an imbalance in the amount of money collected and that paid out. This results in the company requesting an increase in rates in order that it may curtail its losses and the Committee's experience does not show that increasing the rates has been the remedy for which it has been searching.

To point out the effect these numerous and large claims have on the over-all operation of the program let me give you the facts provided by the 1959-60 report. A total of 454 claims has been filed by 118 different institutions. Of these 118 colleges and universities,

37 filed one claim; 20 filed two; 14—three; 12—four; and seven, five, making a total of 90 institutions filing 202 claims. Reduced to percentages, it means that approximately 76 per cent of those colleges making claims filed for only 44 per cent of the claims made. This means that 24 per cent of the institutions filing made 252 claims or 56 per cent of the total, and have been paid \$73,014.82, or approximately 54 per cent of the money collected as premiums. It is surprising to note that five colleges filed for 10 claims; four for 11; two for 12; one for 13; and one institution filed 14 different claims during the 1959-60 insurance year.

In reference to the travel accident plan which has been in operation for the past two years, your Committee is pleased to report that for the current college year, 87 institutions are participating with 17,954 individuals covered by terms of the plan. This represents a 43 per cent increase over the 61 institutions which enrolled in 1959-60. The Committee believes that with colleges expanding athletic contests on an intersectional or transcontinental scope, the Association's travel accident insurance program provides the means by which ample catastrophe protection is available at a most reasonable cost.

The Committee would like to point out that rates per insured person are based on one year's participation regardless of the number of trips made and coverage is in effect from the time an individual or team leaves its home base until return to the same point is made. Also, individuals or teams are protected during the time they engage in supervised travel to and from practice. It is the feeling of the Committee that the travel accident plan offers a service in which a large percentage of the NCAA membership should have an interest.

The Committee plans to meet at an early date to review the program now in effect and make plans for 1961-62. It would be pleased to receive from the membership any suggestions for improvement of the insurance programs.

I move the report be received and filed. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

12. REPORT OF YOUTH FITNESS COMMITTEE

T. J. HAMILTON (Athletic Association of Western Universities): With the approbation of the Fitness Committee and Willis Hunter of the Olympic Committee, it was felt that I might make some prefacing remarks on a pertinent question to fitness, relative to Olympic development.

Olympic Development

We felt that it was right to give attention in this Convention to this question which is very vital to our nation's interest in being represented properly at the Olympic Games.

Walter Byers, Bill Hunter and I served on the Executive Board of the Olympic Committee. We have had many satisfactions from this. We have also had many frustrations, and the problems involved are important. We think you should hear more about them.

You, as members of the NCAA, bear more of the responsibility for our Olympic effort than any other group, so that I feel it is most appropriate that you reflect upon the subject of Olympic development.

It is very evident that the United States must take a new and hard look at its Olympic movement and efforts. The cold war and present international climate demands that we make the strongest showing possible to uphold the prestige of the United States.

In the past the only concern of the Olympic Committee has been to hold the trials, select the squads and coaches, and raise the money to send the teams to the Olympics. Our athletes were sufficiently superior to sweep the field. Now possibly because of long years of success, possibly from laxness and an inadequate organization unwilling to face facts, we have fallen from our top position in world sports. Now the United States is being challenged and defeated in our strong sports, and being eclipsed in sports in which we have had small interest. This condition is tragic since many people of the world have placed their fondest hopes on the image of America's strength and ideals. We have a responsibility to these people as well as to the people of the United States to produce our best. Any effort short of the best our nation can produce is unworthy and unpatriotic.

America must adopt a new attitude and viewpoint toward the Olympic Games. The United States must recognize that to compete successfully at the Olympics, we must cast aside any ideas that exist now in some minds that some of the Olympic sports are important, and others are not. All the sports count, and we are judged by our over-all success just as any industrial company has to consider the profit and loss of each of its divisions in determining its total success or failure. What is to be done?

First, the Olympic organization should be overhauled, modernized, and enlarged to properly direct and administer the tremendous efforts that must be made to properly tap our great national resources in the field of sports and marshal these efforts for the most effective and efficient use.

Second, the Olympic incentives and goals should be built up so that they transcend and surmount all other athletic goals of the nation, be they collegiate, AAU, armed services or professional sports achievements.

Third, it follows that the NCAA, AAU, armed services and other organizations should accept their respective responsibilities in this national movement, and their efforts should complement one another to achieve the desired results.

Fourth, internal politics and self-serving interests should be eliminated as far as possible.

Fifth, a comprehensive and adequate program of development be continued by the various organizations continuously throughout all years contributing to the Olympic goal and national fitness.

The United States has been benefited by the dedicated services of many outstanding men and women who have been coaches, managers, and members of its Olympic Games Committees. At present each of these Games Committee is going through the proc-

ess of evaluating its past procedures and activities and many valuable recommendations for the future will be received. These questions should be answered satisfactorily in every sport:

1. Do we have the proper broad base of participation to produce sufficient athletes worthy of representing our nation in this sport?

2. Do we have a satisfactory system of progressive competition to develop the necessary athletes?

3. Do we have sufficient competition at the top level, including international events abroad and at home, to produce Olympic champions?

4. Do we have coaches and instructors sufficiently capable at all levels?

5. Do we select coaches far enough in advance of the Olympic Games and make them knowledgeable of their Olympic opposition and methods?

6. Do we have sufficient knowledge of our top candidates, and have their talents been developed to the fullest?

7. Are there sufficient facilities and equipment of the proper type to get the job done?

8. Are we abreast or ahead of other nations in research, equipment and methods?

The most pertinent question to be asked here at the NCAA Convention is "What are we colleges going to do to defeat the Russians and the Communists in this important battle area of the cold war?"

If called upon to shoulder a gun to lick the Reds, I know you would. Are you ready to fight as hard on your campus for the budget to finance the pioneering of a new sport on your campus? Will you accept the responsibility of supporting the growth of Olympic champions, which you are equipped better than anyone else to do?

It is our hope that different conferences will each take a little known sport and push its development as early and as fast as possible. For instance, it would be most beneficial if a conference or a large number of schools in the East would install field hockey as an intramural and intercollegiate sport. The East is suggested since the only teams in the country which play field hockey are clubs in the East who could assist in the development.

Perhaps the Southern, Southeastern schools could institute competition in cycling.

Many colleges and junior colleges on the West coast conduct water polo. It would be good if another section adopted the sport, and both areas step up their efforts.

If all the colleges which conduct rowing or have water facilities would add canoeing to their sports competition and regattas, the present puny potential of the United States in canoeing would be multiplied. Canoe equipment is quite economical, too.

The proposals of the Modern Pentathlon Committee and the NCAA Committee headed by Ralph Furey for a program sponsored by the ROTC units on college campuses appear to be an ideal example of how to get a new sport started. This brochure issued

by the Army would institute competition on a local and regional level in a triathlon or three sports—running, swimming and shooting. If the athletic departments will cooperate with the ROTC units in getting this program under way, a big step will be taken.

The NCAA championship in soccer has given a big shot in the arm to that sport and should improve our Olympic potential in soccer.

The fine improvement and enlargement of intercollegiate gymnastics and fencing is noticeable, and it is hoped competition in these activities will be extended in colleges and high schools.

The efforts of our colleges and high schools and the work of their coaches are starting to pay off in wrestling. It would be beneficial if more post-college wrestling could be encouraged.

It has been indicated that volleyball for both men's and women's teams will be on the Olympic calendar. NCAA schools could build toward the 1964 Olympics by putting volleyball on your own competitive sports list.

I know that this discussion of the addition of so many sports may sound too expensive to you, but it is hoped that the different conferences might each choose a new sport to pioneer while also concentrating on the improvement of the Olympic sports in which you now have competition.

There are two additional suggestions we would like to make to this group.

The United States is out-scored badly in women's sports events. We have had many excellent performances by members of our women's Olympic teams. However, obviously some other nations have outreached us in the women's events and will continue to garner the medals unless we give our girls more opportunities for participation and better training.

In swimming the United States has been fortunate to have so many swim clubs and organizations which have developed large and successful youth programs. There is a weakness in our system that these girl swim stars lose out because of the lack of training opportunity when they go to college. Three girls of our 1956 Olympic team—Nancy Ramey, Carol Cone and Dougie Gray—are examples.

The United States needs women's intercollegiate competition in the sports of swimming, gymnastics and fencing. It is hoped that the NCAA athletic directors will cooperate with the appropriate women authorities to see if a properly directed program can be set up to the satisfaction of all. All three sports fit into the cultural training of young ladies, and their addition would add impetus to women's physical educational programs in college and high schools. Undoubtedly your financial support would be needed.

The other suggestion is linked with one national effort in physical fitness. Stanford University and other colleges now conduct a summer camp for young boys. The varsity coaches and staff instruct and direct the youngsters in their own sports, and the kids profit a great deal from a pleasant experience for which they pay their way. If this sort of program could be accomplished at many camp-

uses, the kids could be started toward the Olympic sports under the very best instruction and the base of our participation would be appreciably broadened.

Youth Fitness Committee Report

I turn to the report of your Youth Fitness Committee, whose members, in the order of their districts, are Lloyd Lux, Ernie McCoy, Tom McDonough, Stuart Holcomb, H. B. Lee, Gilbert Hermance, Ed Kimball, Jesse Hill and myself. We desire to report to you on the important subject of Youth Fitness.

Each of the Committee members has been aided by the cooperation of the athletic directors of the universities and colleges in his district, and collectively we wish to thank you for your assistance and commend you on the initiative and progressive action you have taken to push forward the youth fitness movement.

In an attempt to see what is taking place in the area of youth fitness, Committee members surveyed their respective districts. The change from a required physical education program to one of a voluntary nature at the University of California at Los Angeles indicated that there might be a trend in this direction in other parts of the country. The results of the survey indicated that there was no evidence of a serious move in this direction, but that we should alert ourselves to this possibility, and that our programs must be continuously improved if the widely-accepted type of required physical education programs are to continue in effect.

Many excellent examples of real accomplishment in buildings and programs developed, or in the process of being developed, were found at such institutions as Indiana University, Purdue University, Grambling College, New Mexico State University, Worcester Polytechnic Institute. There have been additions to staff and expansions of athletic programs at some institutions. Such sports as soccer, wrestling, swimming, and lacrosse are becoming increasingly popular.

We should like to re-emphasize, once again, that if our programs are to continue their growth and effectiveness and gain the support they deserve, considerable effort must be made to inform our faculties and communities of what we are doing. Open house affairs where facilities and activities can be observed, inviting faculty members to attend sports dinners and professional meetings, using faculty members as assistant athletic officials at athletic events, and having them accompany teams on trips are ways that can be used to further their understanding of our problems and our programs.

Most encouraging to the efforts of your Committee is the manner in which the athletic coaches and administrators throughout the country have given of their time and energy in the promotion of youth fitness in their areas, such as serving on governors' state fitness committees.

All of us were heartened, tremendously, by two recent outstanding announcements that have been issued by the new federal administration.

First, President-elect Kennedy's statement relative to the growing softness of Americans as a menace to our security. It is noteworthy that this statement marked the first time that a President-elect has made a major policy statement for publication under his by-line. "This is a national problem, and it requires action." Mr. Kennedy said, "The harsh fact of the matter is that there are an increasingly large number of young Americans who are neglecting their bodies—whose physical fitness is not what it should be—who are getting soft, and such softness on the part of individual citizens can help to strip and destroy the vitality of our nation." Mr. Kennedy added, "Physical fitness is as vital to the activities of peace as to those of war."

The other significant announcement is the recommendation of the Hovde Committee that the federal government allocate \$2.7 billion for the support of school construction.

In the light of President Kennedy's policy statement, and the great need for facilities and tools to accomplish physical fitness for the youth in our schools, it is vital that the legislation include provision for adequate physical fitness facilities in the school construction program. It is most important that we throw our full weight in support of this issue to make sure that some well-meaning persons will not be successful in eliminating this important national necessity.

Three years ago this Committee through the energetic work of Art Bergstrom issued a survey report entitled, "The Sports and Recreational Programs of the Nation's Universities and Colleges." At that time there was no sound basis of facts and information on the status of facilities, activities, and programs in our institutions. The booklet has found wide usage and a reprint was required. The time has come now, after three years, to conduct another survey in order that the progress and action of NCAA institutions can be measured and evaluated.

Your response the last time was phenomenal. We hope for the same cooperation this year. The same information will be requested this time along with a few additional questions relative to personnel, content of physical education programs, and the use of facilities by community groups.

The initial report was used largely for the benefit of those within our own family group. Our Committee feels that these reports should be circulated more widely if they are to be of maximum value to all of us in getting the job done with regard to the public and responsible governmental officials.

So that the members of the NCAA can exert the strongest possible influence in solving the all-important program of implementing the youth physical fitness movement our Committee submits for your consideration and approval, the following recommendations:

1. That of the proposed \$2.7 billion federal aid to education for the construction of buildings, a proportionate share be devoted to the construction of facilities to be used in developing the physical fitness of our youth.

2. That building and facility space intended for physical education and athletic programs at our respective institutions be main-

tained for this purpose, and that additional space be planned and acquired for future needs in this area.

3. That, wherever possible, university and college physical activity facilities be made available for the use of community groups. The combined use of facilities and instruction by university and college personnel is particularly urged as a summer vacation period activity.

4. That our members review their state laws pertaining to the requiring of physical education as being essential to the accrediting of schools. Every effort should be made to see that good laws in this regard are enforced, and that where needed proper legislation be enacted.

5. That professional opinion supports the view that at least a two year minimum program of required physical education is essential to a student's program of general education.

6. That the NCAA and its members make use of the tremendous opportunity open to them in stressing the importance and promotion of physical fitness through developing brief but strong statements in this regard and having them used and repeated on occasions such as the following: NCAA-TV events, printed on publications and releases, by each institution in radio broadcasting of athletic events, over their public address systems at athletic events, in football, basketball, track and other programs, in college newspapers and over college radio and television stations. Television announcements could be augmented by the use of animated figures.

7. That the NCAA continue to expand its tournament structure, both on the college and university levels. The success of the recent soccer tournament is indicative of the progress that may be envisioned in this area.

8. That our universities, colleges, schools and clubs strive to include in their athletic programs those activities which appear on the Olympic program, and that we increase our support of ideas and organizations that are working for improvement of our country's Olympic program.

This is the report of the Fitness Committee, and following my motion for acceptance, the Committee has two resolutions it would like to place before the Convention.

I move the acceptance and approval of this report. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. HAMILTON: The Committee would like to present these resolutions before this Convention for adoption.

"Resolution in support of President-elect John F. Kennedy's policy statement pertaining to the physical fitness of Americans.

"Whereas, President-elect John F. Kennedy has made a recent policy statement relative to the serious lack of physical fitness of our youth;

"Whereas, President-elect Kennedy has outlined a four-step plan of action directed toward the improvement of this condition, and stated that the new Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare will have the responsibility for implementing the program;

"Now, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the NCAA meeting here in annual session are and always have been vitally concerned with the physical fitness of American youth; who consider the statement and plan of action released by President-elect Kennedy to be of inestimable value to all who are actively concerned with the problem of youth fitness; who highly commend the action President-elect Kennedy has taken in this area; will do all in our power to help him and the federal government improve the physical fitness of American youth."

I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. HAMILTON: "Resolution on support of federal aid to building construction in education.

Whereas, the Hovde Committee has recommended that the federal government allocate federal funds for the construction of school buildings;

Whereas, there is a grave concern that, as in the past, efforts on the part of some persons will be made to exclude federal aid for the consideration of physical fitness facilities,

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the NCAA meeting here in annual session are determined to act so as to assure that a proportionate share of the federal funds recommended by the Hovde Committee will be allocated to the providing of adequate facilities for physical fitness programs in the educational institutions of our country."

I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

13. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS PREVIOUSLY CIRCULARIZED

Council Members-at-Large

DELBERT SCHWARTZ (University of Arkansas): This is about the same thing it was yesterday morning. You will remember that I explained the philosophy behind this amendment was to enable Council members-at-large to serve periods of time long enough to yield maximum service to your organization.

The proposal, I would remind you once more, is not something that came up on the spur of the moment but has resulted from a rather long study by various members of the Council. We feel that the adoption of the proposed amendment will strengthen your organization.

I will read it to you as proposed:

"Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of three years and who shall not be eligible for election or re-election as members-at-large after having served one term as members-at-large, until three years have elapsed."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the amendment. I would then like to speak to it. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. SCHWARTZ: In response to the inquiry brought up from the floor yesterday, the implementation of this will be worked out in

the Nominating Committee. Of course, it is not the intention to have all of these expire at one time. The time has not been sufficient yet, but I understand that recommendations are to be made to the Council on how this will operate.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Is there further discussion of this amendment? Since this is an amendment to the Constitution it will require a two-thirds vote. (The motion was put to a standing vote and was carried, 166-0.)

Basketball Rules Committee

E. J. KNAPP (Texas Western College): This is a proposal to amend IX, Article III, Section 2, (a), fifth paragraph, the change of the commencement of the terms of the members of the Basketball Rules Committee from the first day of September to the first day of January following their election.

I move the approval of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a standing vote and was carried, 181-0.)

Limitation on Playing Seasons

EARL C. LORY (Montana State University): There has been received by the Council a request from several institutions which are located in the northern tier of states, that the earlier practice be permitted in football due to inclement weather setting in at an early date in that area.

The Council has decided to make a slight change in your printed amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws, as it is in your Bulletin on page 177. It would read as follows:

"(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes or 16 days before the first scheduled intercollegiate game, whichever is earlier—"

In other words, the Council is allowing three alternatives—the first of September, two weeks before the opening of classes, or 16 days before the opening of the first scheduled game, which is slightly different from your printed Bulletin.

As I mentioned before, this is for the purpose of allowing those institutions which must complete their schedule at an early date to start practice at an earlier date.

With that change, Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

FRANK A. KRUTZKE (Colorado College): I am a Professor of English. May I suggest that be changed to "earliest?"

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Not only may you, but you should. Is there further discussion?

EDWIN R. KIMBALL (Brigham Young University): I would like to ask the question, what is back of this 16 days? It seems to me this must have the effect of prolonging the football season. We all know now that you can't begin before September 1, and if this legislation is passed it seems that then someone could schedule a game September 1 and begin back to August 15.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You can, under present legislation, begin before September 1.

MR. KIMBALL: That is true, if your school begins before September 1, but this means now if any of us wanted to begin football games September 1 we could begin practice then on August 15.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: That is right.

RALPH GINN (South Dakota State College): This proposition was advanced through the College Committee by College Division institutions. Many of them who are located in the Dakotas and in Montana and Northern Minnesota would like to play eight or nine ball games and get their schedules completed before the winter freeze sets in. Many would like to end the season by the first Saturday in November.

The idea is that they will probably play some games the second Saturday in September. I think that the limitations on the playing season will take care of what the gentleman has mentioned, although he has picked a hypothetical case that could work out that way I presume, if the schools wished to do that or were thinking only in that line.

It would help the institutions in this area if they could start practice maybe on the twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth. Some of them are playing the second Saturday in September. Last year there were more than 20 teams that played September 10, and out of the teams in the NCAA I think there were only about two or three that were allowed to practice before September 1. So that means that there were probably about 16 or 17 teams from our Association playing on September 10 with only about eight or nine days' practice.

We studied this for several years before we proposed it through the College Committee. I think it was first brought to our attention about three years ago. We feel that it would be a good thing for our membership to grant the schools this privilege. After all, the rule now favors the schools that can play until December 1.

WARREN THOMPSON (University of Colorado): I would like to respond to Mr. Kimball's remarks. What he says is true, but I doubt if it is significant inasmuch as most schools would not like to schedule games very long in advance of the time when the students are on the campus.

LEONARD MARTI (University of North Dakota): We do not open classes until approximately the 20th of September each year. We cannot play a game after October at our home, and we cannot practice, because nine times out of 10, or even more, it is frozen up by the first of November. We feel that we are being penalized in not being able to play the full schedule. This would help us. We would get a few extra practice days and play a full schedule of nine games.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Is there further discussion? (The motion was put to a standing vote and was carried, 167-8.)

Boxing Championships

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Unless there are objections from the floor, we would like next to present an amendment which properly comes under the uncircularized amendments. That is the amendment which you have in your hands on the ditto sheet, Amendment XV, the boxing amendment. Are there objections to discussing this problem at this time? Hearing none, I will ask Earl Lory, Montana State University, member of the Council, to present the amendment.

EARL C. LORY (Montana State University): It is the recommendation of the Council that Article V, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws, be amended by the deletion of "The National Collegiate Boxing Championships."

Due to lack of interest and the small number of schools entering into the Boxing Championships, the Council recommends that the national championship be deleted.

I should like to make one explanation. The Council has every intention of maintaining the Boxing Rules Committee to maintain the rules for boxing for those institutions which do participate in the boxing program. This would not be deleted by this amendment. I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

Track, Swimming Rules Committees

WARREN THOMPSON (University of Colorado): The purpose of these two amendments to the By-laws is to provide representation on the Swimming Rules Committee and on the Track and Field Rules Committee on the part of high schools.

The amendment to Article III, Section 2, (d), would read as follows:

"(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large, and two who shall represent secondary school swimming interests. One of the members shall be elected as chairman."

I move the adoption of this By-law. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. THOMPSON: Thank you, gentlemen. So far as I know, this is the first time I ever made a successful motion before the NCAA group.

The companion motion, another By-law, is an amendment to Article III, Section 2, (e) as follows:

"(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and two who shall represent secondary school track and field interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members shall be elected as chairman."

I move the adoption of this amendment to the By-laws. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: It is now 12 noon, and this meeting will stand recessed until 2 p.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 12 noon and resumed at 2 p.m.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Before we begin the business of the afternoon, I should like to call your attention to the fact that there has been another proposed amendment to amendment III, the Five-Year Rule. If you do not have a copy of that proposed amendment, you will find it on the table by the entrance.

Constitutional Amendments

RIXFORD K. SNYDER (Stanford University): This amendment to Article IX of the Constitution has been carefully considered by the Council and was presented at the Round Table discussion earlier in the Convention.

It is designed to give the Association membership ample opportunity to study and assess any amendments to proposed amendments to the Constitution to be taken up at the annual meeting.

This is provided for in order to be sure that they do not go beyond the original intent of the proposed legislation in these proposed amendments to the amendments. This is to be done as indicated in the text by limiting amendments from the floor to those that do not increase the modification of the constitutional provisions to be amended, and by requiring such amendments to be submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to the opening of the convention. The Secretary in turn will have copies made of these and distributed to the members.

The question may come up in your thinking as to what "increase the modification" means. That is a very fine phrase. It is interpreted to mean to make more liberal the provisions of the section under review. Whether or not the proposed amendment would make the section more liberal, if it were a question, would be one for the Chair to decide.

I think the only other comments I can make are these: The point was made, I believe on Monday, that requiring the amendments to be made prior to the opening of the Convention might limit somewhat the opportunity to legislate through the democratic process on the Convention floor. I think, on the other side, it might be said that if the legislation is sufficiently strong in the liberal direction to receive such a ruling from the Chair that there is still the opportunity at a subsequent meeting or annual Convention to introduce additional amendments as a regular procedure.

In behalf of the Council, I would move the proposed amendment to Article IX of the Constitution as it appears on page 175 of the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded.)

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): We have had written amendments, and I understand there may be other amendments which may be proposed this afternoon. Ordinarily, whenever we take action or pass regulations they take effect immediately. I am wondering if that has been brought out from the presentation of this amendment at this time, or if we wish to present it at the close of the session this afternoon.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The Chair will rule this will not take effect until the close of this meeting.

MR. GARDNER: That causes my alarm to dissipate.

FRED D. TOOTELL (University of Rhode Island): I would move to amend the fourth line from the bottom by striking out "at or prior to the opening of the Convention," and substituting therefor "previous to 1 p.m. on the day previous to the annual meeting."

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The Chair would like to call your attention that the Convention actually opens with the business session. I believe that is not your intent. Is that correct?

MR. TOOTELL: No. The program lists the opening of the Convention for Monday. You are using dual terminology if such is the case.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: That is true. However, with the opening of the Convention, on the first day of the Convention was the appointment of the special committees, the explanation of the voting procedures, the reports of the Vice-Presidents, reports of the rules and tournament committees, report of the Secretary-Treasurer, report of the Executive Committee. That is all the business of the Convention done on the first day.

I would assume that you want the proposed amendments to the amendments to be submitted at one o'clock prior to the final business meeting.

MR. TOOTELL: That is correct. My reason for it is simply that it will give greater flexibility. It will give us an opportunity to discuss them in the general round tables and come up with modifications and prepare to have them mimeographed.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: It would be my understanding then that in the present situation this would mean that the amendment to an amendment would be submitted prior to or previous to, in your words, one o'clock yesterday for today's meeting.

Please review in your own mind, sir, my words, to see if they agree with yours.

Fourth line from the bottom of VIII, after the word "Secretary", strike "at or prior to the opening of the Convention" and insert these words: "prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention."

Is there a second to that motion? (The motion was seconded.)

Discussion? It is my understanding from the person who makes this proposal that this would give the members of the Convention the opportunity for full discussion of amendments during the round tables and the round table discussion, before they come up for final vote. Is that correct?

MR. TOOTELL: That is correct.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: This is an amendment to the amendment. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried, 158-0.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: We will now vote on the amendment, as amended. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried, 169-0.)

HARRY BURRUS (Washington University): To be consistent, wouldn't it be advisable to include the same statement in XIV related to By-laws amendments?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: That is next on the agenda; if you will bring it up then, it will be appreciated.

By-laws Amendments

ROBERT ROLFE (Dartmouth College): This proposal to amend Article IX of the By-laws goes hand in hand with the suggested change in the amendments to the Constitution just voted upon. It will be found on page 177 of your Bulletin.

I don't think I can add anything to what Rix Snyder has said in explanation of this proposal. It should give the membership more time to study amendments to amendments and hence vote more

intelligently on suggested changes. As he said, it also prevents the adoption of more restrictive amendments to amendments than the original proposal and should serve to expedite the business on the Convention floor.

I am sure the criticisms that have been made of the other proposal are equally valid here, but I move the adoption of this amendment as printed. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. BURRUS: For the sake of consistency, I move the terminology be the same as in VIII. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are now ready to vote on the amendment, as amended. Is there discussion? Since this is a By-laws amendment you will vote by voice. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. GARDNER: Since this is Article IX of the By-laws, by constitutional requirement this is one of the specific By-laws which demands a specific two-thirds vote. Am I right?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The Chair stands corrected. The Parliamentarian ruled this morning that an amendment to an amendment does not require two-thirds; the amendment does. Therefore, those in favor of the amendment as amended, please rise.

MARK PLANT (University of Michigan): I think that is not correct. The section of the By-laws being named that requires special treatment only requires that treatment with respect to circulation of the By-laws, but does not require a two-thirds vote. In other words, Section IX of the By-laws does not require a two-thirds vote. It does require if there is an amendment to VI, VIII or IX of the By-laws, that amendment must be circulated in the same way as the constitutional amendment.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: "... by majority vote of the members present and voting, without previous notice, except that no amendments of the provisions of Articles VI, VIII and IX shall be proposed, voted upon or adopted except upon such notice as is provided for amendments of the Constitution in Article IX of the Constitution of the Association."

MR. PLANT: The special reference is to the notice given, but it doesn't require a two-thirds vote.

MR. GARDNER: May I call your attention to the specific wording, "is voted upon or adopted except upon such notice as is provided for amendments of the Constitution in Article IX." Those amendments specifically call for the two-thirds vote. The words are "voted upon or adopted, as provided for in Article IX of the Constitution." If you refer to Article IX of the Constitution you find it is a two-thirds vote.

MR. PLANT: I think what it means is this: shall not be voted upon except upon such notice as is provided for amendments in the Constitution.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: That is right.

RAY ELLICKSON (University of Oregon): I should like to suggest that even if this does call for a two-thirds vote there are many two-thirds votes taken in many conventions by voice vote. I would sug-

gest you ask for a voice vote and the indication is it will be overwhelmingly more than two-thirds.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: There were no negative votes on the voice vote. Since our Parliamentarian has not yet arrived, the Chair will declare that the amendment passed by more than a two-thirds majority, and we will move on to the next item, Post-Season Football Contests.

Post-Season Football Contests

EVERETT D. BARNES (Colgate University): During the past year the Extra Events Committee, as you learned from the report of its chairman this morning, Paul Brechler, has held several meetings. Part of the purpose of these meetings is to review the bowl games certified by the Extra Events Committee and approved by the Convention.

As the result of our study of the bowl games last year, we feel that adoption of these amendments will facilitate and make more efficient the work of the Committee in the selection of teams to compete in the various bowl games and will generally improve the administration and conduct of post-season competition.

Therefore, it is proposed to amend Article VII, Section 1, of the By-laws, by the insertion of a new paragraph (d) as follows:

"(d) The official football playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of the game."

I suggest, Mr. President, because of the note below, that we should take these one at a time. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. BARNES: Paragraph B also resulted from examination of the conduct of bowl games. As I reported earlier in the Convention, some of the reasons for that were to exercise very careful control of these to assure that the participating teams were fully protected and that the proceeds of the games were allocated as provided for by our Association.

The reasons for requiring application for renewal of a post-season game certification are apparent; there have been several instances of lack of continuity in games and this amendment would provide the Extra Events Committee with additional control of these contests.

Therefore, I move that we amend Article VII, Section 2, Paragraph (c) of the By-laws, as follows:

"(c) Certifying that any given contest meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association. The management of a certified game must submit to the Extra Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past game before the ensuing contest may be certified; further, if a contest is certified but is not held that season, the certification shall lapse."

I move the adoption of that amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

Recruiting

IVAN WILLIAMSON (University of Wisconsin): Before bringing this to a vote, I would like to give you the background on the reason for

the Council's proposal, to supplement that which Jim Weaver presented in the General Round Table meeting yesterday.

This comes as a recommendation from the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids. Since you probably do not have that report with you, I would like to read what the Committee recommended to the Council and the reason for the Council's sponsorship.

"The intent of this proposal is to reduce the number of visits a gifted prospective student-athlete will make to the campuses of member institutions. Our present legislation permits a member institution to pay the transportation costs of a prospect to visit the campus on one occasion, but Section 5, in its present state, permits an individual to transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit a particular campus as many times as the underwriter may wish to make payment.

"The Committee recognizes that it is not possible to enforce a total ban on the visitations of prospective student-athletes to educational institutions. It is the Committee's belief, however, that the proposed legislation will definitely curtail the number of visitations since the paying party is obligated to travel with the young man."

Now, just one other comment. This means the entire visit, the complete trip.

I will read the proposed amendment to Article VI, Section 5, at the top of page 176 of the Convention Bulletin.

"Section 5. No member institution shall permit or allow any outside organization, agency or group of individuals to utilize, administer or expend funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes, including the transportation and entertainment of, and the giving of gifts or services to, prospective student-athletes or the relatives and friends of prospective student-athletes. The pooling of resources for such purposes by two or more persons shall constitute such a fund. The foregoing prohibition shall not apply to persons upon whom a given prospective student-athlete may be naturally or legally dependent; further, any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution provided such person, at his own expense, accompanies the prospective student-athlete on his visit."

Before so moving, I would like to refer you to page 147, under Section 5, official interpretations 1 and 2. These will still come under the proposed amendment.

I move that Article VI, Section 5, of the By-laws be amended as read and presented in the Convention Bulletin, page 176. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

WARREN THOMPSON (University of Colorado): In the middle of page 176, under the heading B, By-laws, Amend Article VI, Section 5. The first two paragraphs have exactly the same wording as that which you will find on page 147. The only change is that the first part of that under Section 5 has no subdivision, and the second part has a caption, (a). So there is no modification in that part.

Section (b), however, is new language. It reads as follows:

"(b) An institution may not pay any costs incurred by an athletic talent scout in studying or recruiting prospective student-athletes.

An institution may not place any such person on a fee or honorarium basis and thereby claim him as a staff member and entitled to expense money."

I move the adoption of this proposed By-law. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

NCAA Purpose

ERNEST B. MCCOY (Pennsylvania State University): Before moving for this amendment, I would like to address my remarks for the moment, if I may, to one or two of the questions that were not completely answered on this floor when this amendment was previously discussed.

I would like, first, to address my remarks to Tad Wieman, who raised the question of the NCAA getting into the work of the admissions officer of your institution.

I am sure that I speak for the Council when I say that we are in the admissions business insofar as eligibility is concerned. This is spelled out on page 119 of your Bulletin and points out that all student-athletes must be accepted on the same basis as any other students, in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution.

I believe that it is not difficult to recognize the possibility that admissions officers would be concerned when they read the term "admissions" in our book. However, it is also difficult for me to believe that the NCAA might be able to enact legislation of any type that would control the admissions officer under any circumstances when, if my information is correct, and I believe it is, we have many state institutions in particular states whose admissions officers have before them legislation to the effect that they must accept any applicant from an accredited high school in the state from which that boy is graduated.

I do not believe that we in the Council can legislate admission practices or policies. "Admissions" is in the statement simply because it is believed that this is one of the basic athletic issues—that all student-athletes must be accepted on the same basis as any other student.

I would further like to direct my remarks in answer to some questions from Mr. Larson of the Border Conference in regard to the statement of eligibility. His questions evolve around rules that are now on the book concerning NCAA events, and the question of those institutions who have the privilege of using freshmen athletes on their varsity teams because of the size of their enrollments.

This legislation does not affect those eligibility rules that are now on our books controlling eligibility for NCAA events.

Eligibility is mentioned in this area simply so that if in the future eligibility rules are proposed on the floor of the Convention concerning athletic contests other than National Collegiate events, that this legislation is in the Constitution and not in the By-laws. The Constitution now permits, of course, legislation by this body concerning eligibility in events other than those on the NCAA championship basis.

Those rules in the By-laws, as you so well know, may be changed by a majority vote on the Convention floor. This simply places any legislation of this type affecting you in the future under the Constitution where, to have it passed, it must have a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Smith, from Arizona State, made the statement to the effect that it was his opinion, that the basic issue at question in this proposed amendment simply meant that we were taking from the conferences their rights to legislate for their membership. I do not believe that any thing in this amendment takes from any conference this privilege. Any change in eligibility rules that would govern events other than NCAA championship events would have to come on the floor of this Convention and be passed by a two-thirds majority. It does not, in my mind at least, affect the conferences in any manner.

I move the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, Article II, items A, B and C, as it appears at the top of page 172.

"Constitution: Amend Article II as follows:

"A. Change the title to: 'Purposes and Fundamental Policy.'

"B. Insert before the present words in that Article:

"Section 1. Purposes

"C. Add the following new Section:

"Section 2. Fundamental Policy. It is the fundamental policy of this Association that legislation governing the conduct of the inter-collegiate athletic programs of member institutions shall apply to basic athletic issues such as admissions, financial aid, eligibility and recruiting; that the member institutions shall be obligated to apply and enforce this legislation, and the enforcement program of the Association shall be applied to an institution when it fails to fulfill this obligation."

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

J. W. MASON (Georgia Institute of Technology): We heard a good deal of what is not intended here. I wonder what the purpose of it is. I personally would find it very difficult to support or vote for it as long as there is pretense that the NCAA has anything at all to do with admissions. It is not an admission agent. I personally cannot see why we should vote for anything that pretends we have anything to do at all with admissions officers.

MR. MCCOY: I believe these questions are already on the book. The Association may control anything that is stated here through a By-law that is now in the books. Those questions may be changed by a majority vote on the floor of this Convention. This simply moves those items of importance to the Constitution where any change will demand a two-thirds vote of the Convention. Does that answer your question, sir?

MR. MASON: No.

CLYDE SMITH (Arizona State University): I notice throughout our handbooks here that there are consistent phrases indicating the NCAA encourages institutional control, and I literally believe that is what they mean.

If they do not intend to come into the area of admissions, then I would recommend that admissions be stricken from this paragraph.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: By your statement, do you mean that in your opinion the problems that might be associated with admissions in the recruiting business do not apply to a basic athletic issue?

MR. SMITH: It is my feeling that our registrars, our accrediting agencies in the four regions and our faculties are very well qualified to take care of this matter as far as their institutions are concerned.

ABNER MCCALL (Baylor University): Since the statement has been made that admissions are controlled only insofar as they pertain to eligibility, and since we have the word "eligibility" there, it doesn't pertain to anything else, I move that we amend this proposal and strike out that word "admissions." (The motion was seconded.)

FRANK GARDNER (Drake University): I realize the fears that the Association may be getting into the area of admissions. May I point out a specific case in which we have already dealt with admission?

This Association took action some years back against a member institution whereby through the admissions officer of that institution a young man transferred from another member institution. He had actually played long before they ever received a transcript from the other institution.

We have already talked about being regularly admitted. Now, if we have nothing to say about admissions, then this means that when an institution does not regularly admit a transfer student according to its own rule, we have nothing to say about that. We have always taken action saying that this was a violation of the institution's own rules and a violation of our rules.

I must submit, if this amendment to the amendment is passed, it simply means if a case like this comes up again this Association cannot take action against an institution that violates its own rules of admission.

ALFRED W. SCOTT (University of Georgia): I will have to vote against this resolution if admissions is left in because I know my president and the faculty think admissions is their prerogative. I see no reason in the world why we should have "admissions" in there. In the case Frank gave just now, it wasn't on the fact that the boy was admitted; it was his eligibility that was concerned. We didn't care whether he was admitted or not; it was only whether he played or not. Wasn't that right?

MR. GARDNER: A part of it was not only his eligibility but the fact that the institution violated its own rules; thus, the athletics were not under institutional control at the point of admission.

MR. SCOTT: That still applies to his eligibility, does it not? That is the point you were trying to make, that he wasn't eligible. The eligibility was whether he played athletics.

MR. GARDNER: Oh, yes.

MR. SCOTT: That is what I meant.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: May I call your attention to the bottom of page 142 of your Convention Bulletin? I think perhaps some of you are not cognizant of the fact we already have legislation in our By-laws dealing with admissions. That last sentence: "That is, he must have been admitted under the published admission rules of that in-

stitution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective."

The statement has been made before that we are in the admissions business, and the statement has also been made that we are putting it in legislation as a part of our Constitution, so that if legislation is needed on a nationwide basis, it can be done only by two-thirds majority vote of those attending the Convention and voting. We do already have legislation on the books on admissions policy.

MR. SMITH: Will you refer to page 119, Article II, Purposes, (1): "The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association."

I will interpret that to mean that puts admissions under the institution.

I will go further: "The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship." That is encouragement to adopt.

Now, if we go the other way, we ought to explain these rules that I have read.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: If you will continue on the same page, paragraph (9), page 119 in your Convention Bulletin, mine says the purposes of the Association are, among other things—

"(9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics."

I again repeat, it has been said many times before, yesterday and today, that this, instead of going into the By-laws, becomes a constitutional amendment which requires two-thirds rather than the majority.

You are now voting on the amendment to amend, striking out the word "admissions" in the proposed amendment to the Constitution, as listed on the top of page 172, I, NCAA Purpose, Section 2. (The motion was put to a vote and was defeated.)

MR. GOSE: Just a brief comment before we vote on the original motion.

I don't wish to be technical about this and am prepared to vote in favor of it under Mr. McCoy's interpretation. I am somewhat bothered by the text of the proposed amendment as compared with the description of it. The text of it, when one reads it independently, says nothing more than: "It is the fundamental policy of this Association that legislation governing the conduct of the intercollegiate athletic programs of member institutions shall apply to basic athletic issues such as admissions, financial aid, eligibility and recruiting."

The description repeatedly given of it is that legislation must be in the Constitution, and I would like to have it there. If everybody is agreed and the record will show that is the sense of the interpretation that will be given to this, that is one thing, but as a matter of formal constitutional interpretation, I certainly doubt the correctness of that as a normal interpretation. If that is the sense of this meeting, well and good.

I can only illustrate by saying the Constitution of the United States says the federal government shall have the power to coin money, but it doesn't say it must prescribe in some later provision of the Constitution what kind of money. It says it shall establish the armed forces of the United States, but Congress does that by legislation, not by putting it in the Constitution.

I think we ought to be clear of our intent. I am merely speaking for the sake of the record, rather than proposing a formal amendment, that our intent is that this legislation is going to be in the Constitution itself, so that the two-thirds actually are required. I just wanted to emphasize that is Mr. McCoy's interpretation on which this is submitted to this meeting.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: That is right. You are about to vote on the amendment of Article II of the Constitution as listed under I, page 172, of the Convention Bulletin. Since this is a constitutional amendment, it requires two-thirds majority. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried, 137-66.)

Pre-Registration

WARREN P. MCGUIRK (University of Massachusetts): May I preface the presentation of the amendment to proposal II, Pre-Registration, at the expense of appearing redundant, by reviewing briefly the prior action that prompted the proposed legislation.

During the summer of 1958 our Association sponsored a conference attended by 47 representatives of our 14 allied conferences, four affiliate associations and the membership of the 1958 NCAA Council. This diversified group met to review various elements involved in intercollegiate athletics, to review the past history of recruiting and financial aid, study present practices and conditions, and consider possible future trends.

This group was concerned with the development of plans and recommendations for the improvement of intercollegiate athletics—that is, athletic administration for the years ahead. A special committee was appointed, charged with the responsibility to review present practices and trends in athletic recruiting to the end of developing legislation which would bring under better control this particular aspect of intercollegiate athletics.

Further, this Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids was directed to study developments in financial aid to determine whether the Association's rules were adequate or whether revised or new legislation should be sponsored by the Council.

The Special Committee conducted an extensive survey of all member institutions of the Association to develop pertinent information on recruiting and financial aid practices as they exist at the present time, as well as to obtain the recommendations of our member institutions as to what our future plans and course should be.

Following that survey, a supplementary questionnaire was circulated to obtain the members' reaction to specific propositions which the Committee had under consideration at the time. The membership's response to the specific question of legislation was favorable

in regard to the pre-registration service, assuming that all details could be reasonably resolved.

The Special Committee was enthusiastic with a favorable response from the membership and believed that this form of legislation can eliminate many of the most bothersome and distasteful aspects of recruiting.

The proposed amendment recommended by the Special Committee and endorsed by the Council is one which simply and plainly states that it is purely voluntary for the institution and also for the prospective student-athlete. This is solely to alleviate recruiting pressure and, I am repeating, for those students who have decided on their choice of college. This legislation merely advances the determining of attendance at an institution from September to June 15 or some intermediate date.

It is understood that some high schools may not complete appropriate transcripts by this date, but this is merely a starting date. If a student does not register at an institution the pre-registration is canceled. We know that in the past decade a number of our conferences have had limited or restricted pre-registration in their use of the letter-of-intent. Many of us in this audience may well have not been enthused in the past about how these letters were handled. I think in recent years, influenced by the good experience that many of the conferences have enjoyed, we have learned that a pre-registration form or procedure can be desirable.

I think, gentlemen, what we have to reconcile today is whether we wish to give the pre-registration a chance. It is difficult for us now to determine what some of the problems may be, but I cannot honestly understand how we may learn what these problems will be, unless we try to obtain experience in pre-registration procedure.

So, at this time, I urgently request that you support the legislation at this meeting.

May I refer you now to Amendment II, Pre-Registration, and to B, By-laws, on page 172: "Renumber Article IX as Article X and insert a new Article IX as follows:"

Section 1. In brief it sets up the pre-registration procedure.

Section 2. In a sense it sets up the operating procedure.

Section 2 (a) Pre-Registration form, (b) who may sign; that is, appropriate signatures required on the form, (c) date of signing, June 15 or later, (d) who receives copies of the form, (e) number of registrations available to any institutions, and (f) penalty for violation.

With regard to Section 2, (f), the Council is recommending the addition of the following, after "competition":

"Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a student-athlete who does not receive from the institution in which he enrolls unearned financial aid based in any way on his athletic ability."

I move the adoption of this amendment to the proposed amendment to the By-laws. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The Chair will rule that the motion is out of order, in that the motion should read that the proposed amendment be approved. Then an amendment to the amendment is in order.

J. W. MASON (Georgia Institute of Technology): I would like to make the point, that the constitutional amendment should be voted on first, since that authorizes the change in the By-laws.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Our Parliamentary rules that "A" should be presented first.

MR. MCGUIRK: Now that I have been properly advised, may I refer then to Proposed Amendment II, A, the Constitution. I move the adoption of the amendment of Article III, Section 5, of the Constitution, by the addition of the words, "and their pre-registration."

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You have heard the motion. Is there a second? (The motion was seconded, put to a standing vote and was lost, 72-127.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The Chair has been advised that our constitutional provisions, Article II, Paragraph (9), still would permit this Convention to discuss and to pass, if they so desire, Section B under this proposal. The Chair has ruled, unless there is opposition from the floor, that we will not discuss Section B under Pre-Registration. This proposal has lost in its entirety because of the action on the constitutional amendment. If there is objection from the floor, we will hear your objection. We will proceed otherwise.

RAY ELLICKSON (University of Oregon): I am not sure I have made up my mind completely as to how I want to vote on this proposal, but I do believe that we should look at (9) of Article II of the Constitution:

"(9) to legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics."

I think whoever drafted the original constitutional amendment was poorly advised. There is plenty of authority under this provision to consider pre-registration as a By-law provision. I would like to see us go ahead and take action on this if that is what the Convention would like to do.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: If you would make the motion that we consider this item, and obtain a second and an affirmative vote, we will do so.

MR. ELLICKSON: I move that this be taken up for consideration at this time. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: It has been moved and seconded that the item, Pre-Registration, under B, listed in your Convention Bulletin on page 172, be discussed at this time. (The motion was put to a standing vote and was carried, 113-74.)

MR. TOOTELL: You have already stated that you are putting these things in the Constitution in order that they require a two-thirds vote, not to be imposed upon the majority of the membership. Now you are contradicting yourself.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Your vote was to consider the proposals, not to adopt.

J. WILLIAM DAVIS (Texas Technological College): Is it true we are discussing proposition "B" now?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: We have not yet had a motion on it. We are about to do it.

MR. MCGUIRK: I move the adoption of this amendment to the proposed amendment to the By-laws. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. DAVIS: I would like to comment on this very briefly. I want to comment in favor of the motion. I think there has been a good deal of misunderstanding about this idea of the pre-registration certificate. I think there have been some illustrations used that can certainly lead to questions as to its application. I believe there is nothing sinister in this proposition, and I think it is definitely aimed at a specific evil which we in the NCAA can do something toward correcting.

I was of the opinion personally that the NCAA should not legislate generally on subjects unless there are some specific evils which need correction on the national basis. I believe this to be one area in which there is such a need. Specifically, the evil we are aiming at is to try to prevent this summer recruiting, when boys—and these are only a few boys and only the highly sought-after boys—are subjected to considerable pressure after they have already made up their minds at one time, to change their minds at the last minute. We know from experience that these evils have occurred, and we think this is a method whereby they can be corrected. It will not be a complete cure, but I think it is a move in the right direction.

Those conferences which have operated with a type of letter-of-intent have found they are workable, they are usable, and they go a great distance toward correcting some of the evils.

Therefore, I would like to recommend this proposition very seriously for adoption at this time.

MAX SCHULTZ (University of Minnesota): If I am not mistaken, the amendment to part "B" has not been introduced as yet, and I am raising the question as to whether or not this amendment should not be discussed first, before we discuss Article 9.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are right. It should be.

MR. SCHULTZ: If this is the case, if at the present time you have the amendment to part "B," I would like to ask for clarification.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: To follow parliamentary procedure, the Chair will entertain a motion to amend the amendment to the By-laws as circulated this morning, that these additional words be added to Section (f), "provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a student athlete who does not receive from the institution in which he enrolls unearned financial aid based in any way on his athletic ability."

MR. SCHULTZ: I so move, and I would like to speak to the motion afterward. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. SCHULTZ: I am asking now, for clarification concerning the wording as it is written in the amendment to Part II. I am specifi-

cally addressing myself to that part of the amendment which says, "the student-athlete until he shall have been in residence two calendar years and in no case may he represent the institution in more than two varsity seasons of competition."

I would like to have this clarified: what is meant by two varsity seasons? Supposing a boy is a football player and a baseball player, does that constitute two varsity seasons?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: It would be my interpretation that would not be two seasons. It would be two seasons of any one sport.

MR. SCHULTZ: Could this be clarified by amending this amendment to state that he may represent the institution in no more than two seasons of competition in each sport?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Yes, it could be amended.

MR. SCHULTZ: I so move that it be amended.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Our Parliamentarian says that this particular amendment to amend the amendment is out of order. The debate will have to be limited to the amendment to the amendment, and therefore the debate would have to be limited to that section of the amendment to the amendment dealing with the additional words appearing at the bottom of the proposed amendment to the amendment. Your motion would be out of order until the amendment to the amendment is passed. Then your motion would be in order.

WILBUR JOHNS (University of California at Los Angeles): I would like to ask a question about the amendment. Does it mean that at no time after registering in the institution he can receive aid, or does it mean just during this period?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: It is my understanding that this would deal with a student on his transfer only. If at the end of his first year and for his second or third year, he were given aid, this would be satisfactory, but not at the time of transfer. Is that correct?

Our Executive Director and I disagree. It is the intent of this particular amendment to the amendment that at no future time at that institution can he receive aid based on athletic ability.

HAROLD BEATTY (Fresno State College): Just a point of clarification. If the boy at the institution signs the letter-of-intent, I would understand by this amendment the institution could offer him a job opportunity where he would earn the equivalent to an ordinary grant-in-aid. Is that correct?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: If athletic ability were not taken into consideration in giving him the position, that would be correct.

MR. BEATTY: Who would be able to determine that?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: That is a good question.

Any further discussion? Are you ready for the question on the amendment to the amendment? You are voting on the amendment to the amendment, to approve Section 2, (f), with the addition of these words at the end of the sentence, as printed in your Bulletin: Change the period to a semicolon—"provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a student-athlete who does not receive from the institution in which he enrolls unearned financial aid based in

any way on his athletic ability." (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Now if the gentlemen who spoke about another amendment to the amendment a minute ago will restate it, I think we are in order.

MR. SCHULTZ: In order to clarify the amendment which we just passed, I would recommend and move that the first sentence of the amendment be modified to read: "until he shall have been in residence two calendar years, and in no case may he represent the institution in more than two seasons of varsity competition in each sport."

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: It is the Chair's understanding that your motion would change the wording in the proposed amendment of the By-laws, beginning in line 8—two seasons of varsity competition in any sport. Is that correct?

MR. SCHULTZ: That is correct.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Is there a second to that motion? (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are now ready for the question on the amendment as circularized and as amended.

LYSLE BUTLER (Oberlin College): I think I must oppose this even in its modified form. I don't think most of the questions that have been raised by the smaller colleges have been answered in any manner. This amendment as amended is still philosophically unacceptable. It creates the impression that all student-athletes are subsidized athletes. It enhances the prestige of the athletic contract signed in quadruplicate.

One result will be to force recruiting and proselyting out of the summer into the spring and that you are going to have a drive on the sought-after athlete. Perhaps it would be better to have it in July and August, when they are no longer in high school. It does not alleviate recruiting pressure. It merely makes the pressure earlier and greater.

Finally, it penalizes the students and their athletic participation. In many cases the blame is not on the student-athlete but on the recruiter.

R. L. BALCH (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): If we continue to engage in the efforts of life, liberty and the pursuit of athletes in this organization, it seems to me that the point that was just made again brings to the attention of this group, and it is certainly to be abundantly clear to the Council and the Executive Committee, that there is a considerable division within our organization.

I fully realize what the gentleman from Texas has said of the problems that they have in the Southwest Conference and possibly in many other conferences. I don't think it is fair for many of us present to deter them in meeting their problems. It suggests to me that probably in the future we ought to organize the NCAA around at least two and possibly there are three or four groups who have independent interests. I would hope very much that the study that was started just yesterday, on documenting the various

degrees of help given within the institutions, the way they are carrying on in terms of financing, be furthered. This would enable those of us who feel, as the gentleman from Oberlin has just stated his case, that we would like to continue in other than a business of athletics, recognizing, however, that this is a business that is popular, that makes available to many students what they would not otherwise have. I would hope very much that this vote does not come before us with the understanding that we are going to deprive Texas or other institutions of meeting their real problems.

I suggest to you that in any standing vote that is taken today you will not get a representation from other than a prejudiced group that is represented in several of the large institutions where they hate to admit that professionalism is this close to the door. There will be others from smaller institutions who will vote against this because of the principle involved.

FREDERICK W. ROLF (Northern Illinois University): I think I represent a group of people here who are completely confused on this issue at this point. Therefore, I wish to move that this matter be tabled. (The motion was seconded, put to a standing vote and was carried, 120-84.)

Five-Year Rule

JAMES K. SOURS (University of Wichita): I speak for an amendment which is admittedly controversial, and before I address myself to the amendment specifically, I should like to make a couple of observations.

I think we are all aware of the fact that we in our membership are a highly heterogeneous association of individual members, and we have differences in sizes of institutions, differences in the sizes of our athletic programs and our budgets. Some of us are public and some of us are private. We come from different sections of the country. There are also differences in the way we look at problems or what we conceive to be problems. Some people at certain times ask themselves what appears to be best for their institution, and at other times what is best for college athletics in general, and all of us are about equal, I imagine, in our vacillation between those two points.

Consequently, in such an association as this, as I see it, as proper investigation can be made legislation must come in the form of compromise which perhaps satisfies no extreme position at the moment but which seeks a common denominator which binds together the hopeful aspirations of each group as much as possible.

The amendment for which I speak, which is Article III of the Constitution, to which we propose to add a new Section 10, is precisely controversial because it satisfies neither of the extreme facets of the problem that is involved here. On the one hand, for example, we talk about the excesses of such things as "red-shirting" in its various degrees. On the other hand, at several points in our Constitution and in the By-laws of this Association we have dedicated ourselves to see that the young men have an opportunity to progress toward a degree which we concede to be highly important.

This amendment, as I say, will satisfy neither of the extreme positions that might be involved here, because in my opinion it is a reasonable compromise, seeking the common denominator between these divergent views. It promotes academic progress, and yet it recognizes the common hardships and exceptions, if it does not recognize all those which are institutionally unique.

I would move the adoption of a new Section 10 to Article III, of the Constitution, as it appears in the middle of page 173 of the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. GOSE: I have been requested by Professor Booth of the University of California to present a proposition. Professor Booth had to leave the meeting to return to Los Angeles. However, I may say I am in complete sympathy with the proposition.

I propose that the following amendment be made to the amendment: Delete the proposed language of paragraph (a) and substitute therefor:

"(a) He must complete his seasons of participation in ten semesters or 15 quarters of residence."

I call your attention to the top of page 144 of the Convention Bulletin. On that page there is a rule for the participation in NCAA events. It is, I think, substantially identical language with the amendment I propose. He must complete his seasons of participation, it says there, "within 10 semesters or 15 quarters of residence from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution."

This particular rule on the top of page 144 was voted in as the rule of this organization for NCAA events at the Cincinnati meeting two years ago. We went through exactly the same process, as I recall now. A five-year rule was proposed and 10 semesters or 15 quarters of residence was proposed as an alternative, and was then approved.

It seems to Professor Booth and to myself and many people in our area, that this is a rule that makes sense; that it does not make so much difference what the calendar period was from the first date of entrance, but rather that the person does not keep going to school indefinitely. Certainly there are hardship cases. We have experienced some of them in our own group, where boys had to leave school because of some illness in the family—it is not going to happen very frequently—have gone beyond the five-year period. We know in our own group, when we have a rule we can waive it for internal purposes, but the present rule that is proposed, like all other NCAA legislation, becomes hard and fast, no matter what the hardship. There is no way of getting it relieved, and we would like to have the amendment made that I suggest.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Is there a second to the motion to amend? (The motion was seconded.)

MR. GARDNER: May I speak to this? It seems to me this is a further relaxing of our intent, which the Committee recommended to the Council and which the Council formulated in the proposed amendment. As a matter of fact, the Special Committee recommend-

ed to the Council a four-year limitation, which the Council in its prerogative, decided should be five years. If I understand it, this would mean a further relaxing of this proposition and make it possible for a man to continue for eight years possibly at intermittent periods until he finally finishes for as long as 10 semesters in residence.

May I review briefly the reason why I object to this amendment to the amendment?

Our Committee has prepared a three-year study of these problems. We are deeply alarmed at the increasing prevalence of "red-shirting" which means that you deliberately withhold a boy from competition and thus force him to continue his education beyond the period at which he would normally have graduated because at that moment of varsity competition you do not need that man.

I submit, that we are primarily engaged in the process of education. We are not engaged primarily in trying to make possible increased varsity participation by boys who can better serve us three years from now than they can now.

I am heartily in favor of doing whatever we can to stop this "red-shirting" business, and it is growing. It is not an isolated thing. I have talked to various chairmen of various conferences. They said, "We don't like it. We would quit it if everybody else would. We are in competition with members of other conferences who continue to practice it. Unless it is done on a national scale, the job won't get done."

I think the evils we face in the possible deprivation of a single individual boy here and there are not nearly as disastrous to the future of intercollegiate athletics as the rapidly growing practice of "red-shirting", deliberately withholding a boy from competition and postponing graduation, and doing it under the guise of helping the boy.

I am opposed to any further relaxing of this provision.

MR. JOHNS: I don't know whether you missed the point, but I believe if you will study the situation you can't "red-shirt" a boy when he isn't in school.

The idea we have in this amendment is that we believe that the time the boy is in residence in the institution is the important thing. If he is forced to drop out, whatever the reason, legitimately, he is not in school, but once he has completed his 10 semesters in residence his competitive availability is used up. So I don't believe you are aggravating the "red-shirting" situation by this.

MR. GARDNER: To make myself perfectly clear, I am going to raise the same thing on the original amendment. If this amendment is voted down, I shall immediately move—I don't know whether it would be passed, I doubt it—that it be changed to four instead of five, as a trial balloon.

MR. MOUZON: I would like to suggest to Mr. Johns that he can "red-shirt" that boy 10 years if he wants to. He could put him in school for 10, 12 or 14 years.

MR. JOHNS: This discussion has become one of "red-shirting." I have no sympathy for the "red-shirting" procedure, but if we

want to legislate against "red-shirting" let's do it. Let's not burn down the house to get rid of the rats. Let's not go at it indirectly by putting in a five-year rule. If we want to legislate against "red-shirting" let's go after it and do it directly. This indirect approach is not the way to approach that problem.

MR. SMITH: What is the purpose of the five-year rule, please?

MR. SOURS: I think the purpose is to find, as I suggested in my remarks a moment ago, an appropriate middle ground which recognizes legitimate needs for exceptions, such as military service or time out for military service, religious missions, etc., and not the excesses that all of us, I am sure, are concerned about—red-shirting. I believe the members of the Council feel that it is a step closer toward fulfillment of our conscientious progress toward the degree.

MR. SMITH: We at Arizona State discourage what is commonly known as "red-shirting." I agree with Frank Gardner 100 per cent in his talk. I think it is something we need to concern ourselves with. However, this is again a time when it becomes very difficult to pass a rule where you can take care of these matters. There is a time when conceivably a boy would want to be at school nine semesters and complete those nine semesters, when something outside of his control has happened to put him in that situation. I certainly think that should be taken into consideration.

FERRON LOSEE (Los Angeles State College): I certainly am not opposed to the armed forces. I wouldn't dare be. And I respect religions. But how can you decide what is important? In this case I think I can also see value in family responsibility and financial losses and things of that sort. If there are two hardship cases recognized, it seems to me there could be many others.

D. S. McALISTER (Citadel): I might say that this five-year rule was first adopted to prevent coaches from shaking the bushes for those who had failed somewhere at some other institution and gathering under their wings a lot of 27 or 28 year-old-boys to make up the team. That happened once in our area, and it was a very good team. I think that is the thought. But as Mr. Sours said, this is to require quantitative and qualitative progress of the student along with his athletic contribution, which is, I think, the best thing for competition. I think it is the best thing for us today.

I think many conferences already have the five-year rule. Some have tried the hardship ruling, and I think most of them have given up those hardship considerations because they have found that they have not been necessary. So I can only say that those conferences which have had the five-year rule, as we stated, have not run into anything that is objectionable to them, and I don't believe other institutions would.

THOMAS J. HAMILTON (Athletic Association of Western Universities): I think there is another individual being lost sight of in this case. There are, I think, a large number of legitimate cases, as Ferron Losee pointed out. You have hardships who are unable to attend through five consecutive years and the 10 semester or 15 quarter rule residence takes care of them. If you legislate on this you are depriving a large number of young men of the

opportunity to have participation in intercollegiate competition, which is an important part of the educational process to my mind.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: The Chair is in doubt on one thing, and asks the person who made the motion to amend the amendment to check me on this.

MR. GOSE: I will check back exactly as I read it before.

"(a) He must complete his seasons of participation in 10 semesters or 15 quarters of residence."

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are voting on the amendment to the amendment, as presented under III, page 173 of the Convention Bulletin. Since this is an amendment to an amendment, it requires a majority vote. (The motion was put to a standing vote and was defeated, 74-125.)

MR. GARDNER: I said I would do this, so I am going to do it.

I move that in the proposed amendment so considered, the word "four" be substituted for the word "five." If I get a second, I will talk on it. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. GARDNER: There is one point I want to make clear. I recognize in many institutions you have a five-year program of education. We are not talking about programs of education; we are talking about participation. I want to make it perfectly clear that I recognize, as almost anybody else, there will be some injustices perpetrated among some men somewhere. I am much more concerned, however, with the rising tide of evils resulting from the thing I talked about previously, and if nothing else, I would like to get the "aye" votes of this Convention on the particular amendment I propose.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: There is a parliamentary question to which I must find the answer first.

May I have your attention for just a moment? The question before me is a ruling as to whether under parliamentary procedure, an amendment to the By-laws, can be amended twice on the floor of the Convention. My question is: Can the amendment to the amendment be more restrictive or less restrictive, or does it make any difference?

MR. GARDNER: I would suggest that the Chair take a ruling from the assembled delegates as to whether or not this is permissible, if the Chair is in doubt.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: That would be fine. The Chair is in doubt as to whether this is in strict accordance to procedure you wish to follow. We will now vote on whether you wish to consider this amendment. (The question to consider the amendment was put to a standing vote and was lost, 56-129.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are now ready for the amendment to the Constitution, III, as it appears on page 173 of the Bulletin. Since this is an amendment to the Constitution, the vote will be taken by a standing vote. (The motion was put to a standing vote and was carried, 158-46.)

MR. JOHNS: To be consistent, we should change our rule relative to eligibility for NCAA events. We have ruled the boy can be

eligible for NCAA events but not to play for the college. Our rules for eligibility for NCAA events don't say anything about the five-year rule.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are correct. Will you hold that and bring it up before the end of the Convention?

National Transfer Rule

JAMES C. LOVELESS (DePauw University): Before I read this recommendation, I should like to answer a question that was posed yesterday concerning when this boy that transferred would lose a year, and I suggested it would probably be the first year, but that is incorrect. The institution involved would, of course, make that decision.

The Council offers the amendment to amend Article III, new Section 10, you have just voted above, by the addition of the following paragraph:

"(b) He shall be denied one year of varsity athletic competition at the certifying institution if he has transferred from an institution offering more than two years of college work."

I move that this be adopted. (The motion was seconded.)

WALTER L. HASS (University of Chicago): I would like to ask a question. Does this mean a boy who has competed in athletics at the first institution? I think it means to cover a young man who is enticed from one institution to another for the purpose of athletics. I would like an answer to the question.

MR. LOVELESS: I think this has nothing to do with whether he is a migrant athlete or not.

MR. HASS: In other words, any student who transfers loses a year of eligibility?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: If you will look at Section 10, the amendment just passed, in the first paragraph it says: "An institution shall not permit a student-athlete to represent it in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he meets the following requirements of eligibility." If he is not in collegiate athletic competition, it wouldn't make any difference; he is not involved.

MR. MASON: I believe this rule would work an undue hardship on a lot of student-athletes, and I am against it for that reason. It would not hurt us. We are not concerned as an institution. But it would hurt a lot of students who transfer from our institution to other institutions, and as such I am opposed to it. It would work a hardship on those boys.

We have a particular case. We are an engineering school. We have a lot of boys come to us who decide they are not interested in that kind of work after they get there. It would be much harder for them to get grants-in-aid in other institutions if they are going to be denied eligibility. It would be much harder for those people to go on with their education. On that basis I am opposed to it.

E. E. WIEMAN (University of Denver): Assuming this is passed, would it be effective immediately?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: It would be effective as of now. It would not be retroactive certainly. Anyone who transferred from this date on would be affected.

L. O. BINDER (Montana State College): I have a question of interpretation. Are you trying to take away a year's eligibility or a year of varsity competition? Many institutions require a year of residence before a boy is eligible. That means he must be at the school two years before he competes. Is that what you mean?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: In answer to your question, if a student transfers from one institution to another and the institution from which he transfers offers more than two years of college work, he will be denied one year of varsity athletic competition. If your institution has a rule that he has four years of varsity competition and no rule on the transfer, he has three. Otherwise, he has only two. If your institution and your conference have a transfer rule plus, this is two years. He has two years remaining if he participated one year. If he went to the institution two years he has one year left. If he went three years he is through, if he played varsity competition in the other institution as a freshman.

E. S. ADAMS, JR. (U. S. Military Academy): I would like to bring up a problem that is applicable to the service academies. Approximately 40 per cent of our students are transfer students; that is, they have gone to college or university and then are eligible to enter one of the service academies. They have to start, of course, another four-year academic course when they make such a change.

A similar rule is in effect in the ECAC, in which three of the service academies are located, and the exception, of course, is made for these men who effect such a transfer, because obviously it would be quite a critical hardship for the young men entering into one of the service academies not to be able to participate in any of the 17 scheduled sports.

LAURENCE MULLINS (Marquette University): There is one detail that perhaps we had better not overlook by making it effective immediately. Three schools—Scranton, Denver and Marquette—have just given up the game of football. If this were to be effective immediately it would take a year's eligibility away from those boys who would have the opportunity to go to other schools. I think there should be an exception made in case the school gives up the game of football.

REV. EDMUND P. JOYCE (University of Notre Dame): I am somewhat confused. I would like to ask a question and see if it can be clarified. Does this actually mean that any boy, whether or not he receives athletic aid, if he has been in one university for one semester, thereby loses the possibility of a year's competition in the second school to which he transfers?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Yes.

FATHER JOYCE: If this is correct, it seems to me this does work a considerable hardship, particularly in many of the minor sports. I also question whether or not the original intent of such a rule was not for football, where the abuses are prevalent, trying to get away from attracting an athlete from one university to another on the fellowship basis. At the University of Notre Dame, for instance, we have a no-transfer rule. We actually will not permit a boy to play football or basketball or any of our other major sports if he has been in a university with such a program. We do run into instances where a boy spends a semester in another

university and wants to participate in tennis or golf or some of the minor sports, and I think we are hurting these boys, without really getting to the heart of the problem.

ROBERT F. RAY (State University of Iowa): I would like to ask a question. If a conference or an institution has a rule which applies, that no student may be eligible if he transfers until one year has elapsed, may this year be considered to run concurrently to that indicated in the proposed rule, or must the student be deprived one year of varsity competition to which he otherwise would be entitled?

MR. LOVELESS: If I understand it correctly, it would be concurrent. I think the intention here is that a great number of institutions are living by this rule now, but there are also others that are not. I am not sure that I should make this comment, but I have thought all along that this was a means of keeping some institutions from actually "red-shirting" transfers, if you want to call it that. Many times the boy transfers because he is disgruntled at your institution. He transfers to ours, and all we do is to add a fifth year to his education so we can still claim the three years. From the information that has come to me on this, a great number of people here are against that practice.

MR. RAY: Mr. President, the thought of the Council in proposing this should show that the year intended should be a concurrent year for those institutions and conferences which have rules providing that the transfer student must be one year in residence before he is eligible to compete in athletics.

JOSEPH J. VERDUCCI (San Francisco State College): If a boy attends a four-year institution and competes for one year and then attends a junior college, does this rule apply for him?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: He is a transfer student from a junior college and the junior transfer rule would govern him.

ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): I would like to propose an amendment as something of a compromise that I think would meet the needs of the smaller institutions and still accomplish what we are trying to get at.

At the end of the existing amendment, I would like to propose this amendment:

"... and if he has participated in any athletics at the first institution attended."

My thought is a student who has not participated in athletics at the first four-year institution and who does transfer should not be penalized a year of varsity competition when he transfers. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. REYNOLDS: It would be well to change the word "first" to "prior—prior institution attended."

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Do we have discussion on the amendment to the amendment?

C. C. WIDDOES (Ohio University): I would like to ask a question on that. Would that also apply to freshmen competition at the first school? Was that your intention, sir?

MR. REYNOLDS: Any participation.

MR. WIDDOES: Whether freshman or what.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: This would involve only the intercollegiate athletic competition. If you have a freshman program but there is no competition there is no question of eligibility. If there is competition, of course, that would be considered.

MR. REYNOLDS: Mr. President, I would suggest including then the word "intercollegiate" athletics. I think that would be clearer.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: "Intercollegiate athletic competition" is in the first paragraph of Section 10, and this is a subordinate part to that.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Are you ready for the amendment to the amendment? You are voting on the amendment to the amendment, printed in your Convention Bulletin, page 173, IV, by adding at the end of the sentence in bold type: "and if he has participated in any athletics at the prior institution attended." (The motion was put to a standing vote and was carried, 189-63.)

MR. BEATTY: I can understand the problems that we face in athletics as far as recruiting is concerned, the hijacking of athletes from one institution to another, but in attempting to pass such a rule we are still thinking in terms of a few large institutions. This capacity to rob from one another is hardly as prevalent as it seems and is uncommon in some other cases. I think we are penalizing students who, for legitimate reasons, change from one institution to another in their freshman year and saying, "You are in a common classification with a person who decides to change to another institution because somebody offers him more money." I think it is about time we take into consideration that not all athletes change from one institution because of the remuneration or gifts or anything of that sort that they may receive from that other institution.

MR. LOVELESS: I think it should be pointed out, too—and I hope when you vote on this you will give this consideration—there are a great number of institutions where a boy or girl has to petition to be allowed to complete nine semesters of regular work. I think this invites institutions to add a fifth year to a regular four-year course, so boys who transfer to you can go ahead and use it up and get three years of eligibility.

MR. BEATTY: I think you realize that a five-year institution for an A.B. degree is passed by the faculty conference or the faculty alumni committee in that institution. I defy you to name any institution where the athletic director can go over and say: "We need a five-year program so we can use a boy for the fifth year." I have never been able to do it, and I don't think any athletic director in the NCAA has ever been able to do it.

MR. MULLINS: I am not sure of the parliamentary procedure, but I don't want my thought to get lost and have this subject voted on without some consideration being given to athletes from schools such as Scranton, Denver and Marquette, where a sport has been dropped. I think an exception should be made. I propose such an amendment, wherever it belongs. An exception should be made for athletes who are transferring from an institution that has given up a varsity sport.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: There has been one amendment to the amendment. The second amendment to the amendment may be placed before this Convention. Will you word this amendment as you wish it and bring it up and see that it gets presented now?

DELEGATE: Would this amendment as amended mean it is permissible for a boy transferring from an uncompleted second semester not to lose a year of eligibility, but a boy transferring from the first semester who has played football would lose his eligibility?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: I think that is what it means.

MR. JOHNS: In the interest of saving some time, it might be well to get back to the language of the amendment. There is just one rule, and that is all. He loses one year of varsity competition, and that is the long and the short of it. There are no tricks in here. The rule states he loses one year of varsity competition.

MR. SCHULTZ: It appears to me that there is considerable confusion concerning the intent, the purposes and the implementation of the proposed ruling of those amendments. I move, therefore, that the matter be tabled and be brought up to the Association perhaps at some future date. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

All-Star High School Games

OLIVER K. CORNWELL (University of North Carolina): This proposed amendment was discussed at considerable length Monday and, as you all know, it has quite a background.

Tug Wilson served on a committee that reported in 1955, and the one part of that report that was adopted by this Convention is on page 147, limiting facilities and staff in terms of high school games.

This amendment grew out of the study that Frank Gardner has referred to and out of the 1960 Conference of Conferences.

The legislation requested by the High School Federation some time ago took in considerably more territory in that it used the words "controlled, operated and managed by state associations." The present rule or amendment was recommended unanimously by representatives at the National Federation's most recent meeting. It reads under V, a constitutional amendment to Article II, a new Section 10, by the addition of the following paragraph:

"(c) He shall be denied his first year of varsity athletic competition if, following his graduation from high school and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest which was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association, or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations."

I move the approval and adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

FRANK CARVER (University of Pittsburgh): I hold no brief personally, either for my institution or for high school. However, I have sat here since 9 a.m. today and watched this assembly debate things, whether it can or cannot. I do not believe it is within

the province of the NCAA to legislate in the area in which it has no definite authority. For that reason, for my University, I cannot support this amendment.

EARL SNEED (University of Oklahoma): I want to ask a question. I fear it may be groundless, but I do want to find out about it. I will state the facts.

The Crippled Children's Society in the State of Oklahoma is the beneficiary of a rather large sum of money each year, money derived from an all-star high school game played between the Texas all-stars and the Oklahoma all-stars. This game is played in Wichita Falls, Texas, and therefore as one club comes from Oklahoma I assume it is interstate.

Under this provision, as I read it, for that game to be continued it would be necessary to receive the approval of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

Now, my question is: If this National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations should say: "In our opinion it is unwise for the states of Oklahoma and Texas to play this game," then, I don't like to be dramatic, but the crippled children of the State of Oklahoma would lose that money. Is that correct?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: That is correct.

MR. SNEED: Then may I propose an amendment?

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Yes, sir.

MR. SNEED: I would like to amend this proposal so it would read: "or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations or all of the state high school athletic associations involved." I move to amend. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. SNEED: May I say one word? In that it is appropriate for one high school association to approve all of these state games, I think it would be doubly appropriate for the high school associations in two states to approve it.

B. T. HARVEY (Alabama State College): Whether you know it or not, in many states the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations do not include the Negro high school associations, and they cannot belong. We do have some all-star games which are promoted, and that means that those students who come to our colleges would be handicapped. Mr. Sneed took the words out and made it possible for the state associations to approve the game.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are voting on the amendment to Article III, Section 10, (c)—remove the period and add these words: "or all of the state high school athletic associations involved." (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are now voting on the amendment to Article III, Section 10, (c), as it appears on the top of page 174 of your Convention Bulletin. Since this is an amendment to the Constitution it requires two-thirds vote. (The motion was put to a standing vote and was carried, 105-46.)

By-laws Authority

FRONTIS JOHNSTON (Davidson College): I am to present the proposed amendment to Article VI, Section 1, of the Constitution. The original section to be amended is found on page 129. You will notice at the bottom of page 174 that the suggested alteration simply eliminates one phrase, italicized in the fifth line from the bottom. It eliminates the eligibility of students for intercollegiate athletic competition. Since you have adopted the first proposed amendment or the proposed amendment I, on page 172, this is now a proposal to transfer the phrase on eligibility from the By-laws to the Constitution.

I move the adoption of this proposed amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a standing vote and was carried, 129-6.)

Alien Student-Athletes

ROBERT F. RAY (State University of Iowa): I should like to start this presentation by saying that last year, after presenting a proposal at the Convention in New York to amend the Constitution to provide for a rule concerning alien student-athletes, which did not pass, there was some question as to whether or not there was a concern on the part of the membership in this area. A motion was made from the floor that the matter be sent back to the Council for further study.

I would like briefly to report to you concerning what was involved in the presentation of the amendment that is to come before you today.

A survey was made of all the member institutions in the NCAA; both the faculty representatives and the athletic directors were invited to respond to this survey. The results of this show that a total of 329 institutions in this Association responded; that is, there is at least one response from each of 329 members. Faculty representatives and directors of athletics agreed where the institution was represented by two votes.

Eighty-three per cent of the membership indicated in their response to the question: "Would you be in favor of the NCAA taking no action whatever in regard to alien student-athletes?" 83 per cent responded in the negative. In other words, 83 per cent wanted this body to take some action.

When the results of the survey were further presented to the Conference of Conferences, the vote was two to one in favor of this body taking some action.

The proposal that is before you today is but one of five presented to the membership. The membership was asked: "For the purpose of helping to determine the United States representatives in the Olympic Games, do you believe only those persons who may represent this country—that is, citizens of the United States—should be eligible for NCAA championship events during the qualification year?" The membership responded—148, yes; 145, no. At the Conference of Conferences only eight conferences were for this proposal and 11 were against it. So it was not deemed wise by our Council that this be presented in the form of legislation to this meeting.

A second proposal: "Would you support a rule which would restrict the number of alien student-athletes to represent the member institutions in the NCAA championship events?" The response was: 125, yes; 128 institutional votes cast, no. In the Conference of Conferences, two were for it and 19 were against it.

The Council deemed that this should not be presented on the basis of this response from the membership to you at this time as a legislative proposal.

"Do you believe an alien student-athlete should be in residence in the United States for at least 24 consecutive months prior to becoming eligible for NCAA championship events?" On this proposal the vote of the members was: 93, yes; 206, no. At the Conference of Conferences nine were for it and 12 were against it, and it was again deemed that this should not be presented as a matter of legislative action.

A fourth proposal: "Would you be in favor of legislation prohibiting offers or awards of financial assistance to alien student-athletes, except those awarded in recognition of demonstrated superior scholarship and/or aid awarded because of condition in which athletic abilities are not taken into account, such as exchange scholarships?" The results on this one were: favorable, 206; 94, opposed. At the Conference of Conferences the vote was about 2 to 1 in favor of this proposal.

It was decided, however, that the fifth proposal that was suggested, because of the overwhelming support which it received from the members, should be the one that would be presented to this Convention.

If you will turn now to page 175 of the Convention Bulletin, you will find this proposal. It has been attached to the preceding section of our rules concerning NCAA championship events. You will notice under (e) of those rules, a student to be eligible for this competition "must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of a junior college or of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of this rule; however, no freshmen are eligible for participation in NCAA-sponsored athletic contests by the provisions of paragraph (d)."

The new proposal follows:

"Participation as a representative of any team whatever, or as an individual, experienced in a foreign country by an alien student-athlete in each twelve-month period after his twentieth birthday, and prior to his matriculation at a member institution, shall count as one year of varsity competition as referred to in this paragraph."

In the course of this Convention you have adopted a five-year rule. You have provided for a further restriction on the competition of athletes who are American citizens and who attend American universities and colleges by saying that you are going to limit what they may do to a five-year period from the time after they enroll.

What this rule that is before you today proposes to do, what it hopes to accomplish, is not to discriminate against any students, re-

ardless of their origin or nationality, but rather it attempts to provide a common basis on which students who are born in this country and attend this nation's institutions may compete on a fair and equitable basis with those who come to us from foreign lands. It suggests, in other words, that because we do not run races between kindergarten children and high school students, we ought to have some similar basis that evens the races in terms of a rule with regard only to our NCAA championship events.

On behalf of the committee which has made this extensive study, and the Council, I move the adoption of this proposition. Before going further, I would like to suggest that if this proposition had been presented by a mail vote to the members of this Association and we had not indeed just asked: "What do you think about this matter?", but presented it for a vote on the basis of the survey response we received it would have been approved by the membership 236 to 56, so 71 per cent of the members of this Association have indicated that they favor this legislation. The question was: "If the Council approves this amendment, would you be in favor of its adoption?" and that was the vote. The Conference of Conferences supported it by a vote of 17 to 2; the Council presents it to you by a vote of 14 to 1. (The motion was seconded.)

FRANCIS SMILEY (Colorado School of Mines): I feel that the remarks made are very appropriate, and we would go further in eliminating any semblance of discrimination if in the third line of the bold-face type the words "by an alien student-athlete" were removed. It would do exactly the same thing and there would be no suggestion of discrimination against a particular group.

I so move. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: Your motion, Fran, is to amend the amendment by the deletion of the words in the third line in bold type, at the bottom of page 175 of the Convention Bulletin "by an alien student-athlete." It would read then: "experienced in a foreign country in each twelve-month period."

MR. SCHULTZ: I would like to raise a question as to whether or not the amendment that has just been proposed would deprive one year of competition of United States athlete-students who have been invited to participate in competition in foreign countries.

MR. RAY: It would not, if I understand the proposal, because the competition that he would experience would be as a member of a college team or as a student in a university. The proposal would be that if he did this after he was 20 years of age and not enrolled in any institution, it would be prior to entrance, so the answer to that would be—no, he would not be deprived by virtue of representing the United States in a foreign country.

MR. MASON: I believe that if a student after graduation from high school enters the armed services and reaches the age of 20 before he enters college, but serves in a team outside of this country, he would be covered, the way it is worded.

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are right. Further discussion? You are about to vote on the amendment to the amendment, which deletes the words "by an alien student-athlete," in the third line of the bold-

face type, under X, page 175. This requires a majority vote. (The motion was put to a vote and was defeated.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: You are voting to amend the By-laws, Article IV, Section 1, (e), as printed at the bottom of page 175 in your Convention Bulletin. Since this is a By-law it requires a majority vote. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

Extra Events

PAUL BRECHLER (Mountain States Conference): In an attempt to have the NCAA processing games consistently it is proposed to amend Article VII, Section 2, (b) of the By-laws, as follows:

"Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests which are to be received from proposed sponsors only at a regular meeting of the Committee and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding annual Convention of the Association."

All this means is taking out the word "summer" so that the Committee, if it likes, can meet before June 21 and not during the definition of the summer months.

I move that this be approved (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. BRECHLER: The next proposal is just as simple. The Committee feels if we are going to have NCAA control of bowl games it is reasonable that those teams who compete in these games ought to be from members of the NCAA organization. Therefore, it is proposed that we amend Article VII, Section 1, by the insertion of a new paragraph (g) as follows:

"The competing institutions shall be members of this Association."

I move that this Convention adopt this proposal. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT DORRICOTT: To answer a question that was raised some time ago this afternoon relative to the inconsistency in the Constitution and By-laws on the so-called five-year rule and on the national championships, 10 semesters or 15 quarters, the Chair has ruled, unless overruled by the Convention, that the Constitution and By-laws Committee will make the proper adjustment in Article IV, Section 1, of the By-laws, to conform to the action taken today in the adoption of the new Section 10 of Article III of the Constitution.

14. OTHER PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

College Player Rule

J. A. GLAVIN (Holy Cross College): You may have wondered why you received this morning those orange sheets on the new Professional Baseball's College Player Rule. I would like to say a few words on it.

First of all, as you are aware, the NCAA enjoyed an agreement with the major leagues beginning in 1956. That college player rule protected the college baseball players only after matriculation as sophomores and through to graduation. That agreement was abro-

gated in 1958, the principal reason being that the minor leagues had not been included in the original agreement. You are all aware no doubt of the unfortunate state of affairs existing after the abrogation of the agreement. Hence it was with a good deal of enthusiasm that your Special Committee responded to the overtures made by professional baseball for a resumption of negotiations leading to the establishment of a College Player Rule.

The Special Baseball Committee—consisting of Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University; J. O. Christian, University of Connecticut; Richard Siebert, University of Minnesota, and James F. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference—met in New York on August 30 last and found its members in complete agreement on all points of the problem.

On August 31, our group met with the professional group, which was under the chairmanship of Lee MacPhail of the Baltimore Club. It was finally apparent to us that a sweeping player rule was out of the question at this time. At the very best, all we could hope for was to make a beginning. Your Committee was disappointed that so little could be accomplished at this time, as is evident from the College Player Rule ultimately passed by both major and minor leagues. However, your Committee was very much encouraged by the spirit of friendliness, cooperation and desire to help that was evidenced by the members of the professional committee. We definitely feel that a good beginning has been made and that further progress will be made in the near future. As a result of a suggestion made by John Quinn, of the Philadelphia club, Eppie Barnes and myself flew to Louisville where we were able to speak in favor of the College Rule at the closed session of the minor leagues.

Two problems rose from the professional people in our meeting, namely, the perennial difficulty of tryouts, and the larger issue of summer baseball. The first needs attention. At its December meeting, the Eastern College Athletic Conference passed the following legislation in this regard:

"A student practicing or trying out with a professional team in any sport, even though he receives no expenses or payment therefor, except as a student with written permission from the appropriate athletic authority at his institution, may practice or try out under a professional baseball team provided he receives no expense allowance or other payments in connection therewith."

Prior to this action of the Eastern College Athletic Conference, the Council of this Association had endorsed the report of the Special Baseball Committee and further urged and recommended to the member conferences the adoption of similar legislation.

Therefore, in line with that, I would like to propose this resolution:

"Whereas, good progress has been made in the renewed negotiations with Professional Baseball, and

"Whereas, the recommended tryout legislation protects both the amateur's standing and the eligibility of our college baseball players, and

"Whereas, it provides institutional control of the student-athlete,

"Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Convention urge and recommend to member conferences the adoption of similar legislation."

I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

MR. MULLINS: I notice the American Football Coaches Association has passed a resolution going on record in favor of the return of the two-platoon system to football. I made an effort to say a word down there and read some reasons that I had to show why we should never return to two-platoon football, but the program wouldn't permit it. I thought that inasmuch as the football coaches have expressed their opinion it certainly would be appropriate for NCAA to express an opinion.

I am going to read a letter that I wrote to Lou Little on November 23, 1951, after talking to many coaches, and some of them I have just talked to since I have been here.

I think it is in order to have an expression from the delegates here assembled. But I do want to give you these reasons, because they are just as appropriate now as they were when I wrote them. There has been no change whatsoever, as I see it, and the letter reads as follows:

"In reply to your communication of November 19, I should like to let you know I am one of those who thinks the two-platoon system as we now know it in football, should be eliminated just as soon as possible.

"I think the simple rule of 10 or 15 years ago which specified that a player leaving the game could not re-enter until the end of that particular quarter, is the most all-around satisfactory rule for substituting that football has ever had.

"The reasons that come to my mind right now which make me dislike everything about the two-platoon system as we now know it are:

"1. Endurance should play a vital part in any good athletic contest. Once we minimize endurance as we have in the platoon system, we are taking part of the heart and soul out of our great game of football.

"2. Football to me means block and tackle. Not block or tackle. Why should we develop boys to be just half football players. We should give them the full benefit of the game. There are some quarterbacks in particular who haven't made half a dozen tackles during their collegiate careers. That is not football.

"3. All sports seasons are becoming so long that gradually the idea that a boy should participate in only one sport is becoming more and more prevalent. I dislike everything about the thinking behind this situation. Now we have football going that even one better. Thousands of boys are permitted to play only half of the one sport they do participate in.

"4. Coaches who don't like the idea of the platoon system are practically forced to play it, especially on a hot day, or be overwhelmed by manpower that has been sitting on the bench and resting.

"5. A great deal of the interesting tactics and strategy that used to prevail in football, and still does in most of our other sports, is now missing. A coach used to have to weigh several factors before making a substitution because he knew that once one of his players was replaced he could not re-enter the game until the quarter was over. This would make him think twice before putting a great offensive back in the game when it meant he must sacrifice defensive efficiency. The score, the team, condition of the field, the wind, and other factors had to be taken into consideration before the substitution was made. Now all that interesting phase of the game is missing.

"6. The platoon has contributed greatly to a few so-called 'super' organizations in collegiate football, where we now have even offensive and defensive coaches and other specialized coaching non-essentials. Football isn't and shouldn't be that complicated. Anyone who says it is, is just kidding himself as well as the public.

"7. I've heard it said that the platoon system helps the small college. Nothing could be further from the truth. It used to be that a small college every once in a while had at least a fighting chance of defeating a larger and more influential school such as was the case when Centre College went up to beat Harvard. With our present trend, even a fighting chance will no longer exist for the small school and that is not healthy. Small colleges cannot even come close to financing platoon system football with all its costly ramifications. And small colleges, incidentally—not the big powerful universities—are the backbone of collegiate football.

"8. I believe the football fans of the country would legislate against the platoon system if they had the opportunity to do so. They no longer get really acquainted with the boy on the football field. He is not there long enough to learn his mannerisms, etc., and even a program is not sufficient any more to keep tab on the swarms of players who are running to and from the bench every time the ball changes hands. Newspaper men, radio men, and even coaches, are almost as confused as are the spectators.

"9. How can anyone really feel that he is an All-American any more when he participates in only half of what the game has to offer? If the day has come when a player can only play 30 minutes, then we'd better cut the playing time in half and give our bands more time to maneuver out on the field.

"10. How can a football monogram—the symbol of the school—mean so much to a boy when the most he can play—the very most—is half of each contest. If we are not careful we'll be giving monograms to athletes who play a total of 10 minutes a season.

"11. It's time we discontinue this super-duperism and the highly specialized techniques and get back to the real fundamental spirit of football—a game of skill, heart and endurance. If we in athletics don't cut it out, others will do it for us.

"By the time this letter is typed up and off to you, Lou, I suppose I'll think of a dozen other reasons to back my contention that the platoon system of football will do a lot more harm for football in the long run than it ever will do good. At any rate, the foregoing takes care of a good part of the picture and I hope it will contribute

something toward keeping football the great game it always has been."

Now I want to bring out two or three additional reasons. One is that Lynn Waldorf brought out at the time if you play 60 minutes of football you are actually only playing 12 minutes; if you are in the platoon system and playing half that 12 minutes we have a Spartan-like game where you only participate six minutes. Has the thought occurred that the two defensive teams in platoon football never play against each other. It is great for professional, but for our purposes and intercollegiate athletics it shouldn't be.

I hope that the following resolution will be adopted, and I move its adoption:

BE IT RESOLVED, that the delegates to the 55th annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Convention, in Pittsburgh, for the good of intercollegiate football, go on record as opposing rules changes that would permit the return of free substitutions or so-called two-platoon football. (The motion was seconded.)

PAUL STAGG (Pacific University): At this time many of the small college representatives have left. The two-platoon football was discontinued, in my opinion, in the name of the small college, when the small college did not believe that it should be discontinued. I feel it would be out of order for this group to make a recommendation with so many of the small college people gone. The Football Coaches Association has made its recommendation.

LYSLE K. BUTLER (Oberlin College): I think we must be facing the same thing that we faced last year at the end of this meeting. At that time I objected to the resolution which was proposed, that we instruct the Football Rules Committee of this organization not to consider certain rule changes. I think I was wrong then, and I haven't changed my mind now.

I do think that it is not right for this organization at this time, late in the day, to make such a regulation or recommend it to its Football Rules Committee. We do not instruct our rules committees in any other areas.

There are many facets of this thing which have not been considered. We have had a 10-minute speech opposing the two-platoon system. I would like to have about 10 minutes of your time to point up the reasons for it. I think that would be a mistake also.

Let it suffice to say that the Football Coaches Rules Committee considered this for many years. This year they argued for four and one-half hours on whether to recommend two-platoon football. They did recommend it six to four, from their Rules Committee, that two-platoon football be brought back in.

The high schools have two-platoon football. You can't claim that the pros and the high schools have a different game and they are only interested in men who cannot go the whole way and cannot play a rugged game of football. I venture to say in half a dozen years we will have one rule as far as substitution is concerned in football.

My point here is that I think it is a serious mistake at this late date, in a three-day meeting, to instruct our Rules Committee.

I move this resolution be tabled. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

15. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

(The Committees for 1961, nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the annual Convention, are set forth in the Register Section of this Yearbook.)

16. REPORT OF MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

REV. WILFRED H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): On behalf of the Memorial Resolutions Committee, we wish to present the following report:

BE IT RESOLVED, that the delegates to this 55th annual Convention publicly and sincerely acknowledge the debt of gratitude owed to the following men who in life gave distinguished service to the cause of intercollegiate athletics and who have been called out of this world by Divine Providence during 1960:

Doyle Allsup, Trainer, The State University of Iowa;

Edward Baker, Head Football Coach, Carnegie Institute of Technology;

Joseph Boland, Assistant Football Coach, The University of Santa Clara and Notre Dame University;

Dr. Percy Carpenter, Director of Athletics, Worcester Polytechnic Institute;

B. D. Crudup, Director of Athletics, Johnson C. Smith University;

Rex Enright, Director of Athletics, University of South Carolina;

Lyle Garnish, Basketball Coach, Hobart College;

Sterling A. Geesman, Track Coach, Ohio Wesleyan University;

Morris D. Gilmore, Director of Athletics, U. S. Naval Academy, Member of Lacrosse Rules Committee;

Dorset Groves, Baseball Coach, Assistant Football and Basketball Coach and Athletic Manager, University of Washington;

Charles J. Harrington, Assistant Football Coach, Washington and Lee University;

Blair Heaton, Susquehanna University;

Dr. A. W. Hobbs, Dean of the College of Arts and Science and Chairman of Athletic Committee, University of North Carolina;

E. C. (Irish) Krieger, Supervisor of Officials in the Big Ten and former Secretary of Football Rules Committee;

Rev. Burke O'Neill, Faculty Representative for Athletics, University of Detroit;

E. C. Quigley, Director of Athletics, University of Kansas;

John J. Schommer, University of Chicago, Football and Basketball Official;

E. G. Schroeder, Director of Athletics, University of Iowa;

Arthur N. Smith, West Virginia University;

Dr. Robert Strozier, President, Florida State University and former member of NCAA Committees;

Hans Wagner, Wrestling Coach, Colorado State University;
J. B. Whitworth, Assistant Football Coach, University of Georgia;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the bereaved families of these departed gentlemen be offered our sincere condolences and notified of our expression of esteem.

I move the adoption of this resolution.

PRESIDENT DORRICKOTT: You have heard the resolution. Those in favor stand for a moment of silence. (The assembly rose and stood for one minute in silent tribute to the deceased associates.)

17. REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

(The Officers for 1961, as nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the annual Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.)

PRESIDENT DORRICKOTT: May I ask our good friend, Delbert Swartz, of the University of Arkansas, Vice-President of the Sixth District, to conduct the new President to the stand, and may I ask Ed Mouzon, past Secretary-Treasurer, to conduct Father Crowley to the platform?

While they are doing this, may I express my sincere appreciation for your kind indulgence and for a successful Convention. Thank you.

It is a pleasure to present to you the new President, Henry B. Hardt.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARDT: I am deeply humbled by your action. I consider this purely as a call for service in your wonderful organization. I pledge you my very best effort in conducting and in developing the affairs of the NCAA. I am truly grateful for the presence on our team of officials such as this grand man, Father Crowley, and of a very good and experienced Council and a very wonderful executive staff. I believe we can get the job done.

I hope that we can all go away from this meeting, even after all of the many things that have vexed us a bit today, singing the praises of the entire NCAA.

Is there any further business before the Convention?

If not, I now declare this Fifty-fifth annual Convention of the NCAA adjourned.

The Convention adjourned at 6:05 p.m.

SECTION IV

Report of the Treasurer

The accounts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, set forth on pp. 298-307, were audited by the Francis A. Wright and Company, a firm of accountants and auditors located in Kansas City, Missouri. The Company's report, signed by Ralph E. Bostwick, CPA, included the following exhibits and schedules which "fairly reflect the financial position of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on August 31, 1960, and the income and expense of that organization for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted principles of accounting applied on a basis consistent with that of preceding years."—P. L. Sadler, Lehigh University, NCAA Secretary-Treasurer.

BALANCE SHEET (Exhibit A)

ASSETS			
	Year Ended August 31, 1960	Year Ended August 31, 1959	
Current Assets			
Cash on hand and in banks	\$209,599.35	\$135,305.89	
Accounts receivable—trade	21,631.92	19,777.07	
Accounts receivable—other	50.00		
Interest receivable	2,085.59		
Inventories	26,150.95	24,331.41	
Television program expenses paid in advance	14,795.15	11,687.62	
Prepaid expense—other	6,281.99	1,840.53	
Total Current Assets	\$280,594.95	\$192,942.52	
Investments			
Funded cash reserve—Schedule 1	\$214,415.69	\$207,415.69	
Other investments—Schedule 2	270,293.99	224,586.23	
Total Investments	\$484,709.68	\$432,001.92	
Fixed Assets			
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Cost Less Depreciation
Furniture and equipment	\$21,562.22	\$ 8,150.72	\$13,411.50
Leasehold improvements ...	9,530.11	6,026.35	3,503.76
	<u>\$31,092.33</u>	<u>\$14,177.07</u>	<u>\$16,915.26</u>
Cost of Fixed Assets Less Depreciation	\$ 16,915.26		\$ 12,696.76

Other Assets			
Advance—basketball tournament		\$ 1,500.00	
Advanced National Collegiate Athletic Bureau	\$ 1,287.36		
Unamortized equity purchase—National Collegiate Athletic Bureau	8,000.00		
Unamortized advance—New York publications	20,000.00	25,000.00	
Travel deposit	425.00	425.00	
Total Other Assets	\$ 29,712.36	\$ 26,925.00	
Total Assets	<u>\$811,932.25</u>	<u>\$664,566.20</u>	

LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS

Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 8,423.02	\$ 18,507.44	
Olympic contributions and expense	49,845.43	651.93	
Medical and travel insurance collections and expense	30,433.94	6,067.85	
Payroll taxes withheld	1,670.59		
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 90,372.98	\$ 25,227.22	
Deferred Income			
Publications	\$ 2,052.96	\$ 1,657.84	
Statistical	3,246.80		
Dues	162.50	575.00	
Ice hockey	6,328.89		
Medals	14.24	204.36	
Basketball		254.22	
Total Deferred Income	\$ 11,805.39	\$ 2,691.42	
Reserves			
Funded cash reserve—Schedule 1	\$214,415.69	\$207,415.69	
College Division events	25,318.40	25,257.36	
Baseball tournament	10,400.23	5,935.21	
Ice hockey tournament	10,204.97	7,204.97	
Special committees	5,416.93	10,000.00	
Boxing tournament	1,825.21	1,175.21	
Committee on sports injuries and safety ...	1,810.00	2,610.00	
Total Reserves	\$269,391.43	\$259,598.44	
Surplus			
Balance August 31, 1960—Schedule 3	\$440,362.45	\$377,049.12	
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus ..	<u>\$811,932.25</u>	<u>\$664,566.20</u>	

FUNDED CASH RESERVE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1)

August 31, 1960

Appropriated Cash	\$ 6,830.69
Savings Accounts	
City National Bank & Trust Company.....	\$ 15,000.00
Traders National Bank.....	12,000.00
Metropolitan Savings & Loan Association..	10,000.00
Home Savings Association.....	10,000.00
Homestead Savings Association.....	10,000.00
Mercantile Bank & Trust Company.....	10,000.00
Total Savings Accounts.....	\$ 67,000.00

United States Government Securities

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Cost
U.S. Treas. C./I.	5-15-61	4 3/8	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 12,935.00
U.S. Treas. Notes	5-15-61	3 3/8	14,000.00	13,973.75
Consolidated Federal				
Farm Loan Bonds	8-20-62	4 7/8	25,000.00	25,593.75
U.S. Treas. Notes	11-15-62	3 3/4	13,000.00	12,756.25
Federal National				
Mortgage Assn.	11-12-63	4 1/8	25,000.00	25,125.00
U.S. Treas. Notes	8-15-64	5	23,000.00	23,201.25
U.S. Treas. Notes	8-15-64	5	27,000.00	27,000.00
			<u>\$140,000.00</u>	<u>\$140,585.00</u>

Total Cost of United States Government Securities.	\$140,585.00
Total Funded Cash Reserve Investments to Exhibit A	<u>\$214,415.69</u>

ADVISORY INVESTMENT TRUST (Exhibit A, Schedule 2)

August 31, 1960

Appropriated Cash				\$ 45,000.00
United States Government Securities:				
	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Cost
U.S. Treas. Bonds	11-15-61	2½	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 4,956.25
U.S. Treas. Notes	5-15-64	3¾	30,000.00	29,737.50
Consolidated Federal				
Farm Loan Bonds	3-20-68	4¼	10,000.00	9,925.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds	2-15-80	4	10,000.00	9,875.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds	8-15-83	3¼	26,000.00	26,000.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds	5-15-85	4¼	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total United States Govern-				
ment Securities			\$91,000.00	\$90,493.75

Corporation Stocks (at cost):

	Number of Shares	Class	Cost
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	75	Capital Stock	\$6,215.63
E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Co.	25	Common	5,284.53
General Electric Co.	50	Common	4,432.72
B. F. Goodrich Co.	50	Common	3,974.19
Northern States Power Co.	200	Common	4,811.50
Standard Oil Company of Indiana	100	Common	4,868.13
Texaco, Inc.	51	Capital Stock	4,300.81

Total Cost of Corporation Stocks.....	\$33,887.51
Other Investment Balances	
Principal balance	<u>\$ 381.48</u>

Total Trust Account	\$124,762.74
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Other United States Government Securities

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Cost
U.S. Treas. Bonds	1995	3	\$100,000.00	\$100,531.25
Total Advisory Investment Trust to Exhibit A.....			<u>\$270,293.99</u>	<u>100,531.25</u>

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (Exhibit A, Schedule 3)

Balance September 1, 1959.....	\$377,049.12
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Additions

General Income—	
Schedule 3A	\$267,183.38
Less: General Expense—	
Schedule 3B	211,650.73
	<u>\$ 55,532.65</u>
National Collegiate Athletic Service	
Bureau net income—Schedule 3C.....	26,372.05

Total Net Income for the Fiscal Year

Ended August 31, 1960.....	\$ 81,904.70
Prior Year Adjustments.....	685.54
Increase in equity of NCAA publications over previous year's balance.....	<u>4,901.70</u>
Total Additions to Surplus.....	<u>\$ 87,491.94</u>

\$464,541.06

Deductions

Balance of 1958-59 Publication Income	
Distribution—Homer Cooke, Jr.....	\$ 561.81
Repayment of publication loan chargeable to the 1958-59 publication operations....	<u>2,500.00</u>

Decrease in equity of NCAA statistical division due to unearned income	\$3,246.80	
Less: Statistical Accounts Receivable	880.00	
	<u>2,366.80</u>	
Transfers to Special Reserves:		
Funded Cash Reserve	\$7,000.00	
Special Committees	5,000.00	
Ice Hockey Tournament Fund	3,000.00	
College Division Events Fund	2,000.00	
Baseball Fund	1,100.00	
Boxing Tournament Fund	650.00	
	<u>18,750.00</u>	
Total Transfers to Special Reserves ..		18,750.00
Total Deductions from Surplus		24,178.61
Balance August 31, 1960		<u>\$440,362.45</u>

GENERAL INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A)

	Year Ended August 31, 1960	Year Ended August 31, 1959
Membership Dues	\$ 48,387.50	\$ 46,787.50
Meets and Tournaments		
Basketball	\$173,258.50	\$181,547.91
Baseball	4,838.75	4,030.54
Track and field	1,119.98	8,045.52
Boxing	673.44	755.04
Gymnastics	626.83	
Swimming	352.80	
Wrestling	172.39	
Ice Hockey		2,263.29
	<u>\$181,042.69</u>	<u>\$196,642.30</u>
Total Meets and Tournaments		
Royalties and Others		
Administrative fees	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00
Don Spencer Company	5,000.00	3,000.00
Registration fees	1,620.00	1,505.00
Sundry	852.85	173.62
	<u>\$ 22,472.85</u>	<u>\$ 19,678.62</u>
Total Royalties and Others		
Investment Income		
Net Investment Income—Schedule 3A1	\$ 15,280.34	\$ 6,984.06
	<u>\$267,183.38</u>	<u>\$270,092.48</u>
Total General Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3		

INVESTMENT INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A1)

	Year Ended August 31, 1960	Year Ended August 31, 1959
Income		
Interest—U. S. Securities	\$ 11,472.43	\$ 6,807.61
Interest—Savings accounts	2,362.57	1,330.45
Dividends—Corporate stocks	1,029.00	393.13
Gain on sale of corporate stocks	1,220.74	
	<u>\$ 16,084.74</u>	<u>\$ 8,531.19</u>
Less: Loss on sale of U. S. Securities	287.98	1,295.02
	<u>\$ 15,796.76</u>	<u>\$ 7,236.17</u>
Expense		
Safe keeping fee	\$ 20.00	
Trustee fee	496.42	\$ 252.11
	<u>\$ 516.42</u>	<u>\$ 252.11</u>
Net Income to Schedule 3A	<u>\$ 15,280.34</u>	<u>\$ 6,984.06</u>

GENERAL EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3B)

	Year Ended August 31, 1960	Year Ended August 31, 1959
Rules Committee Meetings		
Football	\$ 5,362.25	\$ 4,279.05
Basketball	3,925.93	2,199.19
Track and field	2,998.66	1,839.26
Swimming	2,153.24	2,288.04
Wrestling	1,764.82	1,481.39
Skiing	1,707.55	1,330.21
Baseball	1,661.09	1,272.25
Gymnastics	1,096.14	1,931.73
Ice Hockey	826.18	758.14
Fencing	605.34	1,505.22
Soccer	451.29	305.09
Lacrosse	315.89	347.68
Boxing		1,759.75
Total Rules Committee Meetings Expense	<u>\$ 22,868.38</u>	<u>\$ 21,297.00</u>
Other Committee Meetings		
Council	13,182.52	8,743.69
Infractions and Ethics	9,866.96	10,216.78
Executive	4,246.15	3,971.97
Special	1,656.23	3,013.90
College	1,395.09	2,034.03
Extra Events	420.00	300.49
Public Relations		658.39
Miscellaneous—Eligibility		185.99

	Year Ended August 31, 1960	Year Ended August 31, 1959
Total Other Committee Meetings Expense	\$ 30,766.95	\$ 29,125.24
Meets and Tournaments		
Olympic basketball	3,789.05	
Insurance	466.00	420.00
Cross-country	424.00	504.00
Total Meets and Tournaments Expense..	\$ 4,679.05	\$ 924.00
Miscellaneous		
Annual convention	\$ 5,748.94	\$ 4,361.08
Complimentary membership guides.....	1,532.18	1,490.54
Conference of Conferences.....		416.72
Total Miscellaneous Expense.....	\$ 7,281.12	\$ 6,268.34
Grants		
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.....	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 26,500.00
National Association of Basketball Coaches	3,000.00	2,000.00
Physical education	147.00	
Others	1,071.85	1,323.56
Total Grants	\$ 54,218.85	\$ 29,823.56
General and Administrative		
Salaries	\$ 54,925.72	\$ 50,576.54
Printing and duplicating.....	8,963.67	8,145.95
Rent	5,544.08	4,948.98
Annuity and insurance.....	4,039.09	3,998.06
Postage and express.....	2,775.07	2,888.53
Travel, meetings, and entertainment.....	2,749.97	3,179.67
Depreciation and amortization.....	2,633.00	2,293.92
Telephone and telegraph.....	2,593.08	2,323.03
Stationery	1,448.25	1,464.19
Office supplies and expense.....	1,357.95	1,283.84
Payroll taxes	845.84	612.56
Membership dues	844.00	750.00
Contingency	684.85	502.72
Office equipment repairs.....	552.68	
Utilities	504.90	502.32
Pres. and Secy.-Treasurer expense.....	352.39	157.60
Subscriptions	199.50	269.60
Miscellaneous	822.34	561.74
Total General and Administrative Expense	\$ 91,836.38	\$ 84,459.25
Total General Expense to Exhibit A, Schedule 3	\$211,650.73	\$171,897.39

**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUREAU
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3C)**

	Year Ended August 31, 1960	Year Ended August 31, 1959
Publication Income		
Book sales	\$ 88,120.98	\$ 90,517.63
Advertising	10,676.37	10,311.23
Newsstand and special edition sales.....	20,800.13	18,099.11
	<u>\$119,597.48</u>	<u>\$118,927.97</u>
Less: Direct Expense		
Manufacturing	\$ 56,095.14	\$ 46,747.32
Editing	1,269.90	1,680.90
Transportation and shipping.....	2,705.91	4,722.24
Promotion	154.19	2,953.89
	<u>\$ 60,225.14</u>	<u>\$ 56,104.35</u>
Gross Publication Income.....	<u>\$ 59,372.34</u>	<u>\$ 62,823.62</u>
Statistical Service Income—Note 1		
Schedules and publishers service.....	\$ 3,680.20	
Statistical service	1,881.16	
Printed forms	1,721.83	
Statistics subscriptions—Note 2.....	8,046.80	
	<u>\$ 15,329.99</u>	
Other Income—Note 1		
Grant—General operating from NCAA....	\$ 50,000.00	
Grant—Allocation from television budget	10,000.00	
	<u>\$ 60,000.00</u>	
Total Income	<u>\$134,702.33</u>	<u>\$ 62,823.62</u>
General and Administrative Expenses— Schedule 3C (1).....	<u>\$108,330.28</u>	<u>\$ 42,200.00</u>
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3....	<u>\$ 26,372.05</u>	<u>\$ 20,623.62</u>

[NOTE 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association assumed complete ownership of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau as an integrated sub-unit as of September 1, 1959. As a result of this purchase the various income and expense accounts as noted above are not comparable to the previous fiscal year ended August 31, 1959.]

[NOTE 2. Of the total of \$8,046.80, it has been calculated that \$3,246.80 represents deferred income applicable to the 1960-1961 fiscal year. The above statement is prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements and therefore the \$3,246.80 unearned income has been included.]

General and Administrative Expense
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3C1)

	Year Ended August 31, 1960	Year Ended August 31, 1959
Salaries	\$ 60,653.32	\$ 42,000.00
Administrative expense		
Postage and mailing	7,553.59	
Amortization of NCAB purchase of equity		
Printing	7,000.00	
Rent	6,608.35	
Telegraph	5,940.00	
Office supplies	3,488.09	
Amortization of publication advance	2,803.46	
I.B.M. tabulating	2,500.00	
Payroll taxes	2,071.84	
Janitor service	1,454.53	
Meetings and entertainment	1,331.00	
Telephone	1,287.23	
Insurance	1,296.52	
Professional services	770.70	
Maintenance	762.50	200.00
Electricity	696.07	
Travel	617.49	
Automobile allowance	570.07	
Depreciation	400.00	
Miscellaneous	141.40	
	384.12	
	<u>\$108,330.28</u>	<u>\$ 42,200.00</u>

TELEVISION INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3D)

	Year Ended August 31, 1960	Year Ended August 31, 1959
Income		
Assessments	\$ 88,000.00	\$ 72,000.00
Less: Refunds to contributing schools	42,429.66	30,505.86
Net Income	<u>\$ 45,570.34</u>	<u>\$ 41,494.14</u>
Expense		
Salary—Program Director	\$ 4,999.92	\$ 4,500.00
Office operating expense	15,000.00	15,000.00
Attendance statistics and analyses	10,000.00	10,000.00
Committee meeting expenses	6,910.27	4,880.13
Publicity and public relations	1,976.55	414.58
Contingency	1,853.90	1,309.68
Telephone and telegraph	1,598.64	1,849.88
Printing and duplicating	1,348.05	934.22
Program director's secretarial assistance	960.00	960.00
Special travel and entertainment	484.99	1,312.40
Postage	264.64	172.68

Program director's office expense	60.08	133.22
Miscellaneous	113.30	27.35
Total Expense	<u>\$ 45,570.34</u>	<u>\$ 41,494.14</u>
Balance	<u>\$ —0—</u>	<u>\$ —0—</u>

INCOME AND EXPENSE—BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT
COLLEGE DIVISION—(Exhibit A, Schedule 3E)

	Year Ended August 31, 1960	Year Ended August 31, 1959
Income		
Net receipts	\$ 60,310.31	\$ 62,167.27
Less: Rebates to Colleges	5,946.18	8,878.80
	<u>\$ 54,364.13</u>	<u>\$ 53,288.47</u>
Expense		
Team expense	\$ 37,156.61	\$ 33,113.40
Administrative:		
Commission to underwriter	11,202.25	7,006.24
Trophies, medals and plaques	1,998.01	2,661.04
Executive office and committee member expense	1,879.06	1,347.37
Telephone and telegraph	1,199.07	1,131.46
Printing and postage	929.13	588.63
	<u>\$ 54,364.13</u>	<u>\$ 45,848.14</u>
Excess of Income Over Expense	\$ —0—	\$ 7,440.33
Less: Transferred to College Division Events Reserve	—0—	7,440.33
Balance	<u>\$ —0—</u>	<u>\$ —0—</u>

Financial Reports of 1960 Meets and Tournaments

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1960 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP Omaha, Nebraska, June 10-15

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 35,575.50
Program Receipts	893.76
Bozell & Jacobs Co. Refund	62.04
Miscellaneous Income	118.70

\$ 36,650.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
District Publicity Directors	\$ 320.00
Bozell & Jacobs	3,937.96
Press Box and Umpires' Room	150.15
Fontenelle Press Headquarters	575.32

\$ 4,983.43

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 359.96
Jack Clauff	1,271.26

\$ 1,631.22

Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Umpires	900.00
J. Kobs and K. Anderson Expenses	490.80
Official Scorekeeper	112.50

\$ 1,503.30

Games Expense	
Awards	
Medals and Plaques	\$ 425.55
Trophies, Lapel Pins	198.40
University of Nebraska Revolving Fund	550.00
Public Address	
Announcers	160.00
Police and Ushers	481.00
About Sign Painting	42.00
Building and Grounds Expense	
Stadium Employees	476.00
Stadium Rent	2,000.00
Russell Sports (2 Bat Boy Suits)	22.73
Local Transportation	
Charter Bus, Omaha Transit	254.50
Yellow Cab Company	715.75

Boston Cabs	224.24
North Carolina Cabs	108.00
Training Room	
Towels	57.60
Barker-Foster Liability	301.15
NCAA Executive Office Expense	413.86

\$ 6,430.78

Total Disbursements \$ 14,548.73

NET RECEIPTS \$ 22,101.27

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Boston College	\$ 4,567.76
St. John's University	4,253.40
University of North Carolina	3,237.30
University of Minnesota	2,136.60
Oklahoma State University	2,322.90
University of Arizona	3,858.50
Colorado State College	1,769.40
University of Southern California	4,223.70

\$ 26,369.56

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Omaha Underwriters) (\$ 4,268.29)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF 1960 COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Regional Tournaments

Income	
Gross Receipts	\$ 35,578.37
Expenses	
Game Expenses	\$11,785.26
Team Expenses (Schedule A)	27,049.37

38,834.63

NET RECEIPTS (\$ 3,256.26)

Final Tournament

Income	
Gross Receipts	\$ 47,210.28
Expenses	
Game Expenses	\$10,693.08
Team Expenses (Schedule B)	10,115.24
Administrative Expenses ...	5,997.27
Evansville Tourney Corp. ..	2,000.00

\$ 28,805.59

NET RECEIPTS \$ 18,404.69

Net Receipts

Regional Tournaments	(\$ 3,256.26)
Final Tournament	18,404.69

Distribution

To Tourney Corporation - (50% of Net Receipts, Final Tournament)	\$ 9,202.25
To Competing Institutions (Schedule C)	5,946.18

\$ 15,148.43

Schedule A (Regional Team Expenses)

Regional Losers

Abilene Christian College	\$2,016.00
American University	797.00
Arkansas State College	665.80
Assumption College	763.92
Augustana College (Illinois)	652.25
Austin Peay State College	501.60
Belmont Abbey College	1,290.00
Buffalo, University of	1,546.80
Chapman College	885.60
Colorado College	1,587.60
Cornell College	426.00
Drexel Institute	433.10
Fairfield University	390.00
Johnson C. Smith University	1,284.00
Lamar State College of Technology	1,904.40
LeMoyne College	776.90
Lincoln University (Missouri)	1,000.20
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College	240.00
Prairie View A & M College	2,350.60
St. Anselm's College	739.20
San Francisco State College	482.40
South Dakota State College	1,375.80
Trinity University	2,800.80
Upsala College	340.00
Wabash College	742.00
Wartburg College	654.70
Wisconsin, University of (Milwaukee)	402.70

Schedule B (Finals Team Expenses)

Quarter-final Losers

American University	\$1,332.00
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College	850.00
St. Michael's College	2,147.40
Wheaton College	734.64

Semi-final

Cornell College	1,425.60
Kentucky Wesleyan College	484.00

Final

Chapman College	\$3,141.60
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Schedule C (Proration to Competing Institutions)

24 @ \$143.28

Abilene Christian College	Lamar State Col. of Technology
Arkansas State College	LeMoyne College
Assumption College	Lincoln University (Missouri)
Augustana College (Illinois)	Prairie View A & M College
Austin Peay State College	St. Anselm's College
Belmont Abbey College	San Francisco State College
Buffalo, University of	South Dakota State College
Colorado College	Trinity University
Drexel Institute of Technology	Upsala College
Fairfield University	Wabash College
Fresno State College	Wartburg College
Johnson C. Smith University	Wisconsin, Univ. of (Milwaukee)

4 @ \$214.92

American University	St. Michael's College
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College	Wheaton College

2 @ \$394.02

Cornell College	Kentucky Wesleyan College
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2 @ \$429.87

Chapman College	Evansville College
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1960 UNIVERSITY DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

First-Round Games, New York City, March 8

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 31,554.51
Radio and Television Income	4,700.00
Less: New York City Gross Receipts Tax (145.02)	
Total Receipts	\$ 36,109.49

DISBURSEMENTS

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 175.56
Games Committee and Officials Expenses	\$ 175.56
Committee Expense	131.30
Referee Compensation and Expenses ..	663.20
Games Expense	\$ 794.50

Basketballs	\$ 8.45
Marquee Sign	40.00
Miscellaneous Postage, Telephone, etc...	175.00
Payroll Taxes, Compensation, Insurance, etc.	875.70
Preparation and Cleaning	1,421.20
Public Liability Insurance	243.72
Public Address System	25.00
Publicity and Advertising	491.66

Special Force Personnel and Officials...	2,405.99
Miscellaneous	26.00
Building and Grounds Expense Rental..	12,474.88

\$ 18,187.60

Total Disbursements \$ 19,157.66

NET RECEIPTS \$ 16,951.83

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Duke University	\$ 1,516.65
New York University	150.00
University of Connecticut	600.30
West Virginia University	1,355.00
U. S. Naval Academy	628.50
Princeton University	226.50

\$ 4,476.95

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 12,474.88

First-Round Games

University of Kentucky, Lexington, March 8

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 8,971.00
Program Sales	370.75
Radio	150.00

Total Receipts \$ 9,491.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Supplies	\$ 12.50
Telephone and Telegraph	30.71
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.).....	142.60

\$ 185.81

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 305.89
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	330.00
Clerical Expense	162.73
Express on Tickets to Schools	14.68

\$ 813.30

Officials Fees and Expenses

Don Elser	\$ 170.14
Stan Machock	152.00
Leonard Wirtz	114.63
W. H. Henderson	166.49

\$ 603.26

Games Expense	
Equipment	\$ 45.90

Buildings and Grounds Expense

Supplies	42.86
Labor	305.09

Program Expense

Sellers' Commissions	71.82
Printing	316.56
Ushering	50.00
Organist	15.00
Rest Room Workers	12.00
Miscellaneous	10.28

\$ 869.51

Total Disbursements \$ 2,471.88

NET RECEIPTS \$ 7,019.87

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

University of Notre Dame	\$ 1,296.00
Ohio University	727.50
Miami University	2,769.50
Western Kentucky State College	649.00

\$ 5,442.00

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 1,577.87

First-Round Game

De Paul University, Chicago, Illinois, March 7

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 3,091.00
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\$ 3,091.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 84.60
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	30.00

\$ 114.60

Games Committee and Official Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

R. E. Meyer, Referee.....	\$ 92.50
Pat Haggerty, Referee	223.77
D. Allen, Timer	10.00
Dr. J. Seri, Scorer	10.00

\$ 336.27

Games Expense

Public Address, Announcer	\$ 50.00
Lights and Maintenance	50.00
Electrician and Janitor Service	32.00
Ushering	89.50
Security Detail	20.00
Musician	10.00

\$ 251.50

Total Disbursements\$ 702.37

NET RECEIPTS \$ 2,388.63

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Air Force Academy\$ 2,093.10

\$ 2,093.10

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 295.53

First-Round Game

University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California, March 8

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 7,272.00
Other Income	
Radio and Television	828.00
Postage	8.83

\$ 8,108.83

DISBURSEMENTS

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets\$ 101.98

\$ 101.98

Official Fees and Expenses

Mr. Filiberti	\$ 75.00
Mr. Overly	197.57

\$ 272.57

Games Expense

Clean up and Labor Insurance\$ 765.21

\$ 765.21

Total Disbursements\$ 1,139.76

NET RECEIPTS \$ 6,969.07

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Idaho State College	\$ 2,262.00
University of California	391.80

\$ 2,653.80

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 4,315.27

First-Round Game

Oregon State College, Corvallis, March 9

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 2,810.00
Program Receipts	37.92
Radio Income	150.00

\$ 2,997.92

DISBURSEMENTS

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 139.85
Clerical Expense	34.80
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	57.27
Sellers' Commissions	4.00

\$ 235.92

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
John Combs	\$ 305.33
Lou Soriano	147.60

\$ 452.93

Promotion Expense

Clerical Expense	\$ 25.00
Postage	8.00
Telephone and Telegraph	18.60
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	35.10

\$ 86.70

Games Expense

Signs	\$ 6.25
Game Timers	10.00
Training Room Supplies	3.45
Public Address Announcer	
and Technician	23.60
Building Charges	119.54
Program Printing and Engraving	70.50
Program Seller Commissions	9.48
Guards and Ushering	57.28

\$ 300.10

Total Disbursements\$ 1,075.65

NET RECEIPTS \$ 1,922.27

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

New Mexico State University	\$ 3,858.54
University of Oregon	235.00

\$ 4,093.54

DEFICIT (\$ 2,171.27)

First-Round Game

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, March 7

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 17,094.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	149.45
Radio and Television Income	2,007.00
Total Receipts	\$ 19,250.45

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Telephone and Telegraph	\$ 37.00
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	16.75
	\$ 53.75
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 142.40
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers and Ushers	485.50
Ticket Office Expenses	100.00
State and City Taxes	338.03
	\$ 1,065.93
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Al Lightner, Referee	\$ 224.83
Larry Varnell, Referee	185.44
Floyd R. Taylor, Ticket Manager ..	150.00
	\$ 560.27
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
Local Transportation	\$ 16.20
	\$ 16.20
Games Expense	
Training Room	
Salaries	\$ 6.00
Laundry and Supplies	4.00
Public Address	26.75
Building and Ground Expense	
Labor	150.00
Program Expense, Printing	50.00

Provo City Police	56.00
Parking Lot Parkers	40.00
Press Box Expenses	10.00
Parking Lot Clean-ups	10.00

\$ 352.75

Total Disbursements\$ 2,048.90

NET RECEIPTS \$ 17,201.55

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

University of Southern California	\$ 1,964.00
University of Utah	200.00

\$ 2,164.00

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 15,037.55

East Regional

Charlotte, North Carolina, March 11-12

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 64,549.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,791.50
Advertising	1,500.00
Other Income	
Radio and Television	10,450.00
Total Receipts	\$ 78,290.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Supplies	\$ 28.00
Clerical Expense	45.00
Telephone and Telegraph	10.00
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	49.60
	\$ 132.60
Ticket and Administration Expense	
State and City Taxes	\$ 1,936.48
	\$ 1,936.48
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Joe Conway	\$ 329.59
Leonard Wirtz	277.45
Stan Machock	296.80
Max Macon	275.82

Travel Expense of Games Committee

Robert N. Brown	148.07
Ernest B. McCoy	219.72
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Games Expense \$ 1,547.45

Equipment	
Implements: Six Basketballs	\$ 115.50
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	252.91
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Rental of Coliseum	7,513.50
Program Expense	
Advertising Commissions	300.00
Sellers' Commissions	497.87
Printing	1,821.07
Supervisor of Press	50.00
Statisticians	50.00
Scorekeepers	40.00
Timekeepers	40.00
Announcers	50.00
Organist	50.00
Postage for Awards	3.67
	<hr/>

\$ 10,784.52

Total Disbursements \$ 14,401.05

NET RECEIPTS \$ 63,889.45

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Duke University	\$ 941.55
New York University	1,819.50
St. Joseph College	2,000.10
West Virginia University	1,903.50
	<hr/>

\$ 6,664.65

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 57,224.80

Mid-East Regional

Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky, March 11-12

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 96,220.00
Other Income	
Radio and Television	5,050.00
Program Receipts	1,667.88
	<hr/>

Total Receipts \$102,937.88

DISBURSEMENTS

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

Hagan Anderson, Referee	\$ 345.72
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Chas. H. Ectinore, Referee	310.56
Jim Lennan, Referee	344.97
Z. J. Mihalik, Referee	275.71
Ben R. Edelen, Referee	75.00
	<hr/>

Games Expense \$ 1,351.96

Motion Pictures and Permanent	
Records	\$ 401.18
Office Supplies	30.90
Coaches Dinner, Team Refreshments ..	239.60
Express on Trophies	3.27
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Building Rent	11,546.40
	<hr/>

\$ 12,221.35

Total Disbursements \$ 13,573.31

NET RECEIPTS \$ 89,364.57

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Georgia Institute of Technology	\$ 1,542.60
Ohio State University	1,177.50
Ohio University	1,089.25
Western Kentucky State College	775.00
	<hr/>

\$ 4,584.35

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 84,780.22

Mid-West Regional

Kansas State University, Manhattan, March 11-12

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 53,925.55
State and City Taxes	1,288.45
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,177.50
Advertising	124.95
Other Income	
Radio and Television	21,096.00
	<hr/>

Total Receipts \$ 77,612.45

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotional Expense

Entry Blanks and	
Preliminary Announcements	\$ 66.93
Publicity Folders and Posters	69.00
Other Advertising	6.00
Postage	173.25
Telephone and Telegraph	75.26
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	251.53
	<hr/>

\$ 641.97

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 340.56
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	819.00
Clerical Expense	220.00
State and City Taxes	1,377.58
Freight on Tickets and Trophies	6.59

\$ 2,763.73

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

William Fouts, Referee	\$ 415.26
Gordon Overstreet, Referee	395.92
Harvey Murdock, Referee	331.50
Lou Kellogg, Referee	274.50

\$ 1,417.18

Games Expense

Equipment

Implements - Basketballs	\$ 99.28
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	89.00

Training Room

Salaries	20.00
Laundry and Supplies	24.40
Public Address	50.00

Buildings and Grounds Expense

Supplies	18.37
Labor	1,182.89

Program Expense

Sellers' Commissions	285.50
Printing	684.20
Statisticians	40.00
Scorer and Timer	40.00
Liability Insurance	147.70
Traffic Control	286.50

\$ 2,967.84

Total Disbursements \$ 7,790.72

NET RECEIPTS \$ 69,821.73

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

DePaul University	\$ 1,926.95
University of Kansas	642.00
University of Texas	2,476.60
University of Cincinnati	2,156.50

\$ 7,202.05

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 62,619.68

West Regional

University of Washington, Seattle, March 11-12

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 24,938.87
State and City Taxes	381.13
Program Receipts	
Sales	631.49
Radio-Television Income	4,782.00

Total Receipts \$ 31,033.49

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Supplies	\$ 1.50
Clerical Expense	65.00
Postage	8.64
Telephone and Telegraph	69.20
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	39.52
Miscellaneous	5.81

\$ 189.67

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets and Applications	\$ 577.97
Commissions (Ticket Agencies, etc.)	122.65
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	230.00
Clerical Expense	138.40
Police, Parkers, Guards and Ushers	946.00

\$ 2,015.02

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

Alex George, Referee	\$ 477.50
W. D. Lawrence, Referee	536.05
Bo McAlister, Referee	557.36
James Ryan, Referee	510.86
Cass Mills, Timer, and Robert Tate, Scorer	40.00

Travel Expense of Games Committee

R. S. Keene, Selection Committee	102.10
Forrest F. Twogood, Coaches Committee	203.30

\$ 2,427.17

Games Expense

Equipment	
Implements	\$ 116.30
Signs	47.48
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	197.20
Training Room Salaries	20.00
Public Address	80.80
Buildings and Ground Expense	
Labor	495.36

Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	133.51
Printing	1,189.25
Property Room Man, Towels, etc.	20.00
City Admissions Tax	681.13
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,981.03

Total Disbursements \$ 7,612.89

NET RECEIPTS \$ 23,420.60

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
University of Utah	\$ 2,263.50
University of Oregon	1,165.50
University of Santa Clara	2,450.25
University of California	2,115.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,994.75

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 15,425.85

National Finals

Cow Palace, San Francisco, California, March 18-19

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$117,213.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,337.39
Other Income	
Postage	330.92
Parking	739.14
Radio and Television	28,450.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$148,070.45

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 3.69
Publicity Folders and Posters	19.48
Other Advertising	95.00
Supplies	567.46
Postage	301.99
Telephone and Telegraph	430.69
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	739.81
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,158.12

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 495.92
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	1,338.16
Clerical Expense	2,101.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,935.08

Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Joe Conway	\$ 543.52
Zigmund Mihalik	595.58
William Fouts	370.07
Alex George	504.38
Edward Curcio	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,063.55

Travel Expense of Games Committee	
Committee Expense, Sheraton Palace ..	\$ 329.10
Harry Davis Tournament Management, Hotel Whitcomb	128.87
Greg Englehard, Tournament Chairman	297.70
Harry Davis, Tournament Management.	75.00
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	\$ 830.67

Games Expense	
Equipment - Implements	\$ 193.21
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	450.00
Training Room	
Salaries	59.13
Public Address	60.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Rental - Cow Palace	11,337.97
Supplies	959.29
Labor	881.83
Statisticians	120.00
Ushers, Clerk	504.88
Police, Guards	835.23
	<hr/>
	\$ 15,401.54

Total Disbursements \$ 24,388.96

NET RECEIPTS \$123,681.49

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expense	
New York University	\$ 5,998.50
Ohio State University	5,212.50
University of Cincinnati	5,074.00
University of California	533.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 16,818.00
	<hr/>
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$106,863.49

Financial Summary

1960 National University Division Basketball Tournament

RECEIPTS

Advanced by NCAA	\$ 1,500.00
First-Round Games	
Madison Square Garden, New York	\$ 12,474.88

University of Kentucky, Lexington	1,577.87
DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois ...	295.53
University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California	4,315.27
Oregon State College, Corvallis	(2,171.27)
Brigham Young University, Provo	15,037.55

Regionals \$ 31,529.83

Coliseum, Charlotte, North Carolina ...	\$ 57,224.80
Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky ...	84,780.22
Kansas State University, Manhattan ..	62,619.68
University of Washington, Seattle	15,425.85

Finals \$220,050.55

Cow Palace, San Francisco, California ..	\$106,863.49
Deferred Income - 1959 Finals, Louisville	254.22

\$107,117.71

TOTAL RECEIPTS \$360,198.09

DISBURSEMENTS

Administration

Individual Awards	\$ 2,525.41
Trophies	840.57
Telephone, Telegraph, Postage and Express	612.54
Secretarial Assistance	75.00
Duplicating Film	804.39
Selection Committee	656.84
Selection of Officials	185.75
Printing of Handbooks	442.60
J and N Stamp Company	1.40

Committee Expenses \$ 6,144.50

A. C. Lonborg	\$ 876.23
Bernie A. Shively	606.40
Forest B. Twogood	317.00
Robert N. Brown	718.80
Roy S. Keene	400.30
Ernest B. McCoy	419.60
Lewis P. Andreas	287.05
Homer F. Cooke	206.10

NCAA Executive Offices \$ 3,831.48

Expenses of Executive Director, Colorado Springs Meeting	\$ 227.59
Tickets for Office Staff	18.25

Press Headquarters	353.15
Expenses of NCAA Staff at San Francisco	1,106.11

\$ 1,705.10

Tournament Headquarters	\$ 500.00
Return Advance	\$ 1,500.00

Total Disbursements \$ 13,681.08

NET RECEIPTS \$346,517.01

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

To Competing Institutions

University of California	\$ 16,117.07
Ohio State University	14,773.98
New York University	14,773.98
University of Cincinnati	13,430.90
Duke University	8,058.53
Ohio University	8,058.53
Western Kentucky State College	8,058.53
DePaul University	8,058.53
University of Oregon	8,058.53
University of Utah	8,058.53
West Virginia University	8,058.53
St. Joseph's College	6,715.45
Georgia Institute of Technology	6,715.45
University of Texas	6,715.45
University of Kansas	6,715.45
University of Santa Clara	6,715.45
Princeton University	2,686.18
U. S. Naval Academy	2,686.18
University of Connecticut	2,686.18
University of Notre Dame	2,686.18
University of Miami (Florida)	2,686.18
U. S. Air Force Academy	2,686.18
Idaho State College	2,686.18
New Mexico State University	2,686.18
University of Southern California	2,686.18

\$173,258.51

To NCAA Treasurer \$173,258.50

\$346,517.01

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1960 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Wisconsin, Madison, April 7-8-9

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 17,642.30
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,645.25
Advertising	117.50
Entry Fees	116.00

Total Receipts \$ 19,521.05

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 195.05
Publicity Folders, Posters, etc.	283.84
Supplies	41.42
Clerical Expense	40.00
Postage	131.02
Telephone and Telegraph	77.86
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	592.15
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,361.34
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 832.50
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	713.35
Clerical Expense	55.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,600.85
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expense	
Jack O'Donnell	\$ 246.00
John Walsh	150.00
Frank Gilmer	225.00
Jack Tighe	193.70
Ray Chisholm	50.00
Eddie LaFond	312.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,177.20
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
Dr. Anthony Curreri	\$ 105.00
Dr. Arthur Broten	282.50
Clarence Munn	146.76
Earl Pond	302.00
Roy Simmons	203.10
Julius Menendez	300.00
Meetings and Conference Rooms	250.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,589.36
Games Expense	
Awards	
Team Trophies	\$ 301.33
Plaques and Medals	251.42
Equipment	
Implements	552.00
Numbers and Ribbons	32.18
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	557.52
Training and Locker Room	
Salaries	75.00
Laundry and Supplies	68.00
Organist and Organ Rental	50.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	50.00
Labor	368.23

Police and Ushers	219.60
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	199.50
Printing	1,049.22
Editorial	100.00
Local Meals and Hotel—	
Contestants and Coaches	2,769.45
Medical	129.50
Timers	50.00
Announcer	35.00
Bus and Taxis	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,057.95
Total Disbursements	<hr/>
	\$ 12,786.70
NET RECEIPTS	<hr/>
	\$ 6,734.35

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	673.44
Prorated to Competitors for Travel Expense	6,060.91
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,734.35

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1960 COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, November 12

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 236.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 236.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Programs, Posters, Mailing	\$ 129.00
Postage	44.00
Transportation	14.00
Telephone	34.00
Team Trophies	108.87
Medals	76.80
Coaches Luncheon	140.00
Motion Pictures	21.00
Number Tags	15.00
Labor and Maintenance	80.00
	<hr/>
Total Disbursements	\$ 662.67
DEFICIT (Absorbed by NCAA, \$185.67, and by Wheaton College, \$241.00)	(\$ 426.67)

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1960 UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Michigan State University, East Lansing, November 21

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 262.00
Total Receipts	\$ 262.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Programs	\$ 106.50
Mimeograph	377.67
Postage—Express	49.78
Coaches Dinner	230.00
Visual Aids	65.00
Motion Pictures	209.46
Trophies	107.73
Medals	75.40
Maintenance	161.04
Labor	25.00
Supplies	102.55
Total Disbursements	\$ 1,510.13
DEFICIT (Absorbed by NCAA and Michigan State University)	(\$ 1,248.13)

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1960 FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Illinois, Champaign, April 1-2

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 731.70
Entry Fees	385.00
Programs	21.30
	\$ 1,138.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Clerical Expense	\$ 25.70
Postage	15.00
Telephone and Telegraph	13.30
Publicity	39.20
	\$ 92.90
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets and Entry Blanks	\$ 133.58
Gatemen and Ticket Sellers	124.50
	\$ 258.08
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Entertainment of Officials	\$ 17.02
Entertainment of Coaches	19.50
	\$ 36.52

Games Expense

Transportation Expense on Equipment	\$ 117.03
Equipment	
Mystic Tape for Mats	91.96
Miscellaneous Supplies	19.39
Signs	80.65
Scoreboard and Electrical Services	31.54
Building and Grounds Expense	
Maintenance	259.18
Storeroom Wages	69.49
Awards	
Trophies, Medals and Plaques	225.54
Miscellaneous Expense	9.75
	\$ 904.53
Total Disbursements	\$ 1,292.03
DEFICIT (Absorbed by University of Illinois)	(\$ 154.03)

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1960 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 19-25

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 985.00
Total Receipts	\$ 985.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks	\$ 26.84
Telephone, Express, Postage	42.62
	\$ 69.46
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Golf Committee Expenses	\$ 407.81
Electric Carts	120.00
	\$ 527.81
Games Expense	
Awards	
Trophies	\$ 163.63
Scrolls	108.40
Miscellaneous Expenses (Rules books, badges, bulletins, etc.)	115.70
	\$ 387.73
Total Disbursements	\$ 985.00

(Note: Expenses of housing of participants as well as other expenses connected with management and administration of tournament were underwritten by the Broadmoor Hotel Company.)

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1960 GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Pennsylvania State University, University Park, March 18-19

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 10,711.00
Entry Fees	302.00
Programs	
Sales	619.75
Advertising	250.00

\$ 11,882.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Photographs	\$ 44.60
Cuts	99.21

\$ 143.81

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 717.50
Application Blanks, Entry Blanks, Buffet	
Tickets and Report Forms	352.30
Contestant and Official Badges	140.70
Ticket Sellers and Gatemen	242.75

\$ 1,453.25

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
Frank Cumiskey	\$ 100.00
Fred Meyer	100.00
Vincent D'Autorio	100.00
Frank Wells	100.00
Harry Nelson	80.00
Adam Walter	80.00
Louis Bordo	80.00
Robert Stout	80.00
Dr. Joseph Schabacker	160.00
Robert Kreidler	125.00
Joe Giallombardo	125.00
Officials Dinner	71.02

\$ 1,201.02

Games Expense

Film, Cans and Reels	\$ 69.24
Photographer	50.00
Awards	
Medals and Trophies	170.07
Programs	
Printing	622.95
Sellers' Commissions	123.95
Ushers	145.00
Police	270.05
Bleachers	597.34
Scoreboard and P. A. System	121.10

Training Room Supplies	107.37
Postage	62.42
Supplies	190.14
Organist	30.00
Miscellaneous	256.71

\$ 2,816.34

Total Disbursements \$ 5,614.42

NET RECEIPTS \$ 6,268.33

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 626.83
Prorated to Competitors for Travel Expense	5,641.50

\$ 6,268.33

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1960 ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, March 17-19

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 26,873.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,050.30
Advertising	1,487.50

Total Receipts \$ 29,410.80

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 35.00
Supplies	100.00
Clerical Expense	107.00
Postage	75.00
Telephone and Telegraph	102.20
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	283.18
Special Press Dinner	481.10
Miscellaneous—Press Box	158.80

\$ 1,342.28

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 332.36
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	1,036.50
Clerical Expense	72.30
State and City Taxes	9.00
Players Passes, Officials Passes	14.84

\$ 1,465.00

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Expense of Games Committee

Herbert W. Gallagher	\$ 152.21
R. Victor Stout	126.65
Officials Fees and Expenses	
William Riley, Official	150.00
Clifford Thompson, Official	203.50
Andrew Gambucci, Official	439.36
Robert Gilray, Official	318.61
Giles Theadgold, Goal Judge	40.00
John Connelly, Goal Judge	40.00
Peter Igo, Penalty Timer	40.00
Frank McCauley, Timer	40.00
Baaron Pittenger, Scorer	40.00

\$ 1,590.33

Game Expense

Awards

Team Trophies	\$ 156.35
Plaques and Medals	460.03

Equipment

Skates Sharpening	68.00
Pucks	22.50
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	310.00

Training Room

Salaries	170.00
Laundry and Supplies	55.86

Building and Ground Expense

Supplies	1,005.25
Labor	1,551.10
Police and Ushers	1,313.20

Program Expense

Printing	2,522.00
Entertainment for Hockey Players	88.75
Bus Rental	506.50
Hotel Bill—Teams	3,623.51

\$ 11,853.05

Total Disbursements \$ 16,250.66

NET RECEIPTS \$ 13,160.14

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 1,316.01
Prorated to Competitors for Travel Expenses	9,027.60
Balance to NCAA Treasurer for Distribution	2,816.53

\$ 13,160.14

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF 1960 SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP

First-Round Games	Receipts	Disbursements	Net
Rutgers University	\$ 676.00	\$ 161.17	\$ 514.83
University of Connecticut....	325.50	100.77	224.73
West Chester State College...	366.00	124.30	241.70
St. Louis University.....	1,037.80	812.66	225.14
Finals			
Brooklyn College	\$1,237.90	\$ 729.00	\$ 508.90
NET RECEIPTS			\$1,715.30

Proration to Competing Teams on Mileage Basis

Team	Amount
Brooklyn College	\$ 46.33
Cortland State College.....	121.78
University of California.....	880.80
University of Connecticut.....	56.94
University of Maryland.....	170.84
St. Louis University.....	392.28
West Chester State.....	46.33
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,715.30

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF 1959 SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP

(NOTE: The financial accounting of the 1959 Soccer Championship was completed after publication of the 1959-60 Yearbook of the Association. For purposes of permanent record, this accounting is included in this Yearbook.)

First-Round Games

Income		\$ 3,620.50
Gross Receipts		
Expenses		
Game Expenses	\$ 1,408.15	
Team Expenses	1,309.74	
		\$ 2,717.89

NET RECEIPTS \$ 902.61

Finals

Income		\$ 1,382.50
Gross Receipts		
Expenses		
Game Expenses	\$ 1,027.35	
Team Expenses	354.15	
		\$ 1,382.50

Distribution of Net Receipts		
Net Receipts		\$ 902.61
Distribution		
Finals team trophies	\$ 133.58	
A. Huntley Parker, Jr.	50.00	
Prorated to Competing Teams	719.03	
		\$ 902.61

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1960 SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bridger Bowl, Bozeman, Montana, March 24-26

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 86.00
Sale of Buttons	292.76
Banquet Tickets	130.00
Total Receipts	\$ 508.76

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 46.00
Publicity Folders and Posters	104.11
Buttons	173.24
20 NCAA Rule Books	15.10
Clerical Expense	100.00
Postage	12.64
Telephone and Telegraph	52.80
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	64.97
Insurance on Watches	15.00
Paul Jesswein, Publicity	17.25
	\$ 601.11
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Curt Chase	\$ 32.00
Sven Askevold	24.00
Walt Hampton	50.00
Fritz Apostle	15.00
Dick McCracken	15.00
Magnus Bakke	50.00
Thor Hauge	33.00
William Downs	44.00
	\$ 263.00
Games Expense	
Awards	
Team Trophies	\$ 130.12
Plaques and Medals	64.29
Lapel Pins	13.50

Equipment	
Starting Gate	5.75
300 Bamboo Poles, Freight and Marking	96.84
Ammonium Chloride	21.50
Gasoline and Oil	19.30
Training Room	
Supplies	23.76
Bus Rental	83.05
Driver for Bus	110.00
Miscellaneous Supplies	30.50
Banquet	315.00
	\$ 913.61
Total Disbursements	\$ 1,777.72
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Montana State College)	(\$ 1,268.96)

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1960 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, March 24-26

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 5,615.50
Entry Fees	678.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	243.25
Total Receipts	\$ 6,536.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 204.96
Publicity Folders and Posters	27.80
Supplies	371.50
Postage	195.08
Telephone and Telegraph	63.08
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	40.00
Publicity Pictures	7.50
	\$ 909.92
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	281.16
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	564.00
	\$ 845.16
Games Expense	
Awards	
Team Trophies	150.04
Plaques and Medals	350.78

Training Room	
Laundry and Supplies	206.25
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	149.46
Labor	329.14
Police and Ushers	40.00
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	48.65
Printing	531.56
Rental of Chairs and Typewriters	17.82
Clerical Expense	100.00
Liability Insurance	46.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,970.20

Total Disbursements	<hr/>
	\$ 3,725.28
	<hr/>
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 2,811.47

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 281.15
Prorated to Competitors for Travel Expenses	2,530.32
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,811.47

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1960 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 1,236.57
Program Receipts	23.89
Entry Fees	460.00
State and City Taxes	22.93
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,743.39

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 140.05
Postage	85.80
Telephone and Telegraph	8.78
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	456.31
Miscellaneous	11.38
	<hr/>
	\$ 702.32
Ticket and Administration Expense	\$ 54.98
Printing Tickets and Badges	54.98

Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	152.50
Liability Insurance	25.00
State and City Taxes	22.93
Gatemen, Ushers, Guards	375.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 630.41

Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
Chairman	\$ 150.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 150.00

Games Expense	
Equipment	
Balls	\$ 567.84
Trophies and Medals	213.33
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	88.23
Program Expense	
Printing	661.20
Transportation	407.92
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,938.52

Total Disbursements	<hr/>
	\$ 3,421.25

DEFICIT (Absorbed by the University of Washington) (\$ 1,677.86)

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1960 TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of California, Berkeley, California, June 17-18

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 22,269.00
Other Income	
Radio	225.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 22,494.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and	
Preliminary Announcements	\$ 231.92
Publicity Folders and Posters	20.31
Supplies	20.24
Telephone and Telegraph	105.33
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	2,201.54
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,579.34

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 773.32
Clerical Expense	335.04

Games Expense

\$ 1,108.36

Awards	\$ 269.57
Team Trophies	99.25
Equipment	839.17
Numbers	158.36
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	623.00
Public Address	285.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	17.25
Labor	2,321.43
Police and Ushers	614.27
Arrangements	325.01
Cleanup	2,054.14

\$ 7,606.45

Total Disbursements \$ 11,294.15

NET RECEIPTS \$ 11,199.85

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 1,119.98
Prorated to Competitors for Travel Expenses	10,079.87

\$ 11,199.85

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1960 WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, March 24-26

Ticket Sales	\$ 15,136.50
Entry Fees	518.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	958.25

Total Receipts \$ 16,612.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expenses	
Entry Blanks and	
Preliminary Announcements	\$ 198.03
Publicity Folders and Posters	282.37
Other Advertising	232.96
Supplies	71.35
Clerical Expense	300.00
Postage	136.02
Telephone and Telegraph	37.50
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	1,100.58

\$ 2,358.81

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets and Badges	\$ 766.22
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	517.00
Clerical Expense	100.00
State Taxes	180.04
Printing Application Cards	102.20
Miscellaneous Expenses	24.43

\$ 1,689.89

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

Joe Klune	\$ 471.13
L. G. Merrill	270.20
Robert Siddons	383.00
W. L. Doyle	467.15
John Guiton	335.86
J. A. Engel	286.00
Ray Oliver	242.00
V. Cavagnaro	593.97

\$ 3,049.31

Travel Expense of Games Committee

Charles Parker	\$ 60.00
F. G. Knorr	45.00
Claude Reeck	45.00
F. B. Eriksen	15.00
John Hancock	45.00
W. A. Tomaras	45.00
J. E. Roberts	15.00
R. S. Voliva	45.00
R. G. Anderson	45.00
J. W. Delgado	45.00

\$ 405.00

Game Expense

Awards	
Team Trophies	\$ 237.90
Plaques and Medals	132.63
Ribbons	38.00
Equipment	
Implements	44.33
Scoreboards	529.96
Flowers	69.53
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	1,113.02
Training Room	
Meals	10.00
Laundry and Supplies	161.17
Public Address and Spotlights	110.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	750.00
Labor	1,146.85
Ushers	198.00

Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	229.98
Printing	1,743.81
Signs	545.67
Directors - Scorer - Timer	300.00
Organist	25.00
Total Disbursements	\$ 7,385.85
	\$ 14,888.86
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 1,723.89
DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS	
10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 172.39
Prorated to Competitors for Travel Expense.	1,551.50
	\$ 1,723.89

SECTION V

Classification of College Division Institutions

Following is a listing of NCAA member institutions classified in the College Division. This listing was devised from a basic formula used to classify institutions for competition in the College Division Basketball Championship; in addition, each institution was asked whether it wished to be classified differently in other sports. Those institutions requesting different classifications are indicated by an asterisk; a separate listing of these institutions and the sports in which they request different classifications is set forth on page 348.

First District

American International College, Springfield, Massachusetts
 Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts
 Assumption College, Worcester, Massachusetts
 Babson Institute, Babson Park, Massachusetts
 Bates College, Lewiston, Maine
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine
 Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts
 Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Massachusetts
 Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Connecticut
 Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts
 *Colby College, Waterville, Maine
 Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut
 Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Massachusetts
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts
 Merrimack College, North Andover, Massachusetts
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont
 Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont
 St. Anselm's College, Manchester, New Hampshire
 St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vermont
 Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts
 Suffolk University, Boston, Massachusetts
 Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut
 *Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts
 United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut
 Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts

Second District

Adelphi College, Garden City, New York
 Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania
 Alfred University, Alfred, New York
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania
 Bluefield State College, Bluefield, West Virginia
 Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York
 Buffalo, University of, Buffalo, New York
 †Catholic University, Avenida Hostes-Ponce, Puerto Rico
 *City College of New York, New York, New York
 Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York
 College of South Jersey, Camden, New Jersey
 Delaware State College, Dover, Delaware
 Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania
 Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 *Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania
 Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, New Jersey
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
 Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania
 ✓Hamilton College, Clinton, New York
 Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia
 Hartwick College, Oneonta, New York
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania
 ✓Hobart College, Geneva, New York
 Hofstra College, Hempstead, New York
 Hunter College, Bronx, New York
 Inter American University, San German, Puerto Rico
 *Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York
 Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania
 King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
 Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pennsylvania
 LeMoyne College, Syracuse, New York
 Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania
 Long Island University, Brooklyn, New York
 Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania
 Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
 New York Maritime College, New York, New York
 *Niagara University, Niagara University, New York
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania
 Philadelphia Textile Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Post, C. W., College, Greenvale, New York
 Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York
 Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
 Puerto Rico A&M College, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
 ✓Queens College, Flushing, New York
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York
 Rider College, Trenton, New Jersey
 ✓Rochester, University of, Rochester, New York
 Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York
 *St. Francis College, Loretto, Pennsylvania
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York
 *St. Peters College, Jersey City, New Jersey
 Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pennsylvania
 Siena College, Loudonville, New York
 State Teachers College, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania
 State Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania

†—To assume active membership September 1, 1961

State Teachers College, Millersville, Pennsylvania
 State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania
 State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania
 State Teachers College, West Chester, Pennsylvania
 State University College of Education, Buffalo, New York
 State University College of Education, Brockport, New York
 State University of New York College of Education, Cortland, New York
 State University College of Education, Oswego, New York
 State University College of Education, Plattsburgh, New York
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey
 Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania
 Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania
 ✓Union College, Schenectady, New York
 United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York
 Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey
 Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania
 Wagner College, Staten Island, New York
 Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania
 Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania
 West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia
 Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
 Yeshiva University, New York, New York

Third District

Alabama A&M College, Normal, Alabama
 Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama
 Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina
 American University, Washington, D. C.
 Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee
 Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Maryland
 Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina
 Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina
 Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida
 Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
 Centre College, Danville, Kentucky
 Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tennessee
 Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia
 Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, North Carolina
 Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia
 Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina
 Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
 †Florence State College, Florence, Alabama
 Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Florida
 *Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida
 Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia
 Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.
 Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana
 Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Virginia

†—To assume active membership September 1, 1961

Howard University, Washington, D. C.
 Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland
 Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina
 Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky
 Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky
 Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee
 Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee
 LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee
 †Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina
 Louisiana College, Pineville, Louisiana
 Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, Louisiana
 Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland
 Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Virginia
 Mercer University, Macon, Georgia
 Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi
 Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi
 Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia
 *Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland
 Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia
 Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland
 North Carolina A&T College, Greensboro, North Carolina
 North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina
 Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia
 Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia
 Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia
 Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida
 St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina
 St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Virginia
 Savannah State College, Savannah, Georgia
 Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina
 South, University of the, Sewanee, Tennessee
 South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina
 Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
 Southwestern College, Memphis, Tennessee
 Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama
 State Teachers College at Towson, Baltimore, Maryland
 Stetson University, DeLand, Florida
 Tennessee A&I State University, Nashville, Tennessee
 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
 Union University, Jackson, Tennessee
 Villa Madonna College, Covington, Kentucky
 Virginia State College, Norfolk, Virginia
 Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia
 Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia
 Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia
 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland
 Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Fourth District

Akron, University of, Akron, Ohio
 Albion College, Albion, Michigan

†—To assume active membership September 1, 1961

Alma College, Alma, Michigan
 Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Michigan
 Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio
 Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois
 Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio
 Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana
 Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin
 *Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana
 Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan
 Capital University, Columbus, Ohio
 Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota
 Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin
 Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio
 Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
 Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio
 Chicago, University of, Chicago, Illinois
 College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio
 Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio
 DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana
 Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois
 Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan
 Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois
 Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana
 Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio
 Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota
 Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota
 Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio
 Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio
 Hope College, Holland, Michigan
 Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois
 Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois
 John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan
 Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio
 Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois
 Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin
 Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota
 MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois
 Mankato State College, Mankato, Minnesota
 Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio
 Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Michigan
 Minnesota, University of, Duluth, Minnesota
 Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois
 Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio
 Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio
 North Central College, Naperville, Illinois
 Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
 †Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio

†—To assume active membership September 1, 1961

Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio
 Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin
 Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois
 St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota
 St. Norbert College, West De Pere, Wisconsin
 St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota
 Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana
 Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan
 Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio
 Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois
 Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio
 Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
 Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wisconsin
 Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio
 Youngstown University, Youngstown, Ohio

Fifth District

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota
 Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa
 Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa
 Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa
 Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas
 Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri
 Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa
 Luther College, Decorah, Iowa
 Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri
 Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa
 *North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, North Dakota
 North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota
 Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri
 Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri
 Omaha, University of, Omaha, Nebraska
 Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa
 St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa
 South Dakota, State University of, Vermillion, South Dakota.
 South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota
 Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri
 Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri
 Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa
 Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa
 William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri

Sixth District

*Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas
 *Arkansas State College, State College, Arkansas
 Bishop College, Marshall, Texas
 Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont, Texas

McMurtry College, Abilene, Texas
 New Mexico Western College, Silver City, New Mexico
 Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas
 Prairie View A&M College, Prairie View, Texas
 Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas
 Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas
 Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

Seventh District

Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado
 Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado
 *Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana
 Regis College, Denver, Colorado
 Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado

Eighth District

Alaska, University of, College, Alaska
 California, University of, Davis, California
 California, University of, Riverside, California
 California, University of, Santa Barbara, California
 California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California
 California State Polytechnic College, Pomona, California
 California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, California
 Chapman College, Orange, California
 Chico State College, Chico, California
 Claremont-Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, California
 College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho
 College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington
 Eastern Washington College of Education, Cheney, Washington
 Fresno State College, Fresno, California
 *George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, California
 Hawaii, University of, Honolulu, Hawaii
 Humboldt State College, Arcata, California
 Lewis & Clark College, Portland, Oregon
 Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon
 Long Beach State College, Long Beach, California
 Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, California
 Nevada, University of, Reno, Nevada
 Occidental College, Los Angeles, California
 Oregon College of Education, Monmouth, Oregon
 Pacific Lutheran College, Tacoma, Washington
 Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon
 Pomona College, Claremont, California
 Portland State College, Portland, Oregon
 Redlands, University of, Redlands, California
 *St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, California
 Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California
 †San Diego, University of, San Diego, California
 San Diego State College, San Diego, California
 San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California

†—To assume active membership September 1, 1961

San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California
Seattle Pacific College, Seattle, Washington
Western Washington College, Bellingham, Washington
Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington
Whitworth College, Spokane, Washington

Limited University Division Competition

The following institutions have indicated their preference for College Division competition in all sports except those noted in parentheses.

Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas (cross-country; track and field)
Arkansas State College, Jonesboro, Arkansas (track and field)
Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana (basketball)
City College of New York, New York, New York (baseball)
Colby College, Waterville, Maine (baseball)
Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (basketball)
Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida (basketball; golf)
George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, California (baseball; basketball)
Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York (baseball)
Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana (basketball)
Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland (track and field)
Niagara University, Niagara, New York (basketball)
North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, North Dakota (baseball)
St. Francis College, Loretto, Pennsylvania (basketball)
St. Mary's College, St. Mary's California (basketball)
St. Peter's College, Jersey City, New Jersey (baseball; basketball)
Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts (baseball)

Limited College Division Competition

The following institutions have indicated their preference for University Division competition in all sports except those noted in parentheses.

San Diego State College, San Diego, California (basketball)
Santa Clara, University of, Santa Clara, California (track and field)

Regulations Section

Constitution

By-laws

Official Interpretations

Executive Regulations

Recommended Policies and Practices

Procedure for Enforcement Program

The numbering of the following pages conforms to the page numbering used in the Regulations Booklet, which contains the same material published in separate form. Copies of the Regulations Booklet may be obtained from the NCAA executive offices.

Table of Contents

There was a general revision of the Association's Constitution and creation of the By-laws at the 45th Convention, January 13, 1951. The dates of additions to or revisions of the Constitution and By-laws since 1951 are indicated following the particular paragraph or section.

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Official Interpretations. The Council of the Association, from time to time, issues interpretations as to the scope, meaning, effect and application of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws, subject to review by the annual Convention. These interpretations as approved by the Council and the Convention are set forth in a special section following the Constitution and the By-laws. Appropriate cross references have been inserted.

Recommended Policies and Practices. The Council periodically issues recommendations to the membership regarding the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics. The Council believes that many athletic problems can best be treated by the development of uniform attitudes and policies through NCAA guidance and recommendations rather than legislation.

Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II

PURPOSES AND FUNDAMENTAL POLICY

Section 1. Purposes. The purposes of this Association are:

(1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.

(3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing and good sportsmanship.

(4) The formulation, copyrighting and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(6) The supervision of the conduct of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of rules of eligibility therefor.

(7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.

(8) In general, the study of any phase of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.

(9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

Section 2. Fundamental Policy. It is the fundamental policy of this Association that legislation governing the conduct of the intercollegiate athletic programs of member institutions shall apply to basic athletic issues such as admissions, financial aid, eligibility and recruiting; that the member institutions shall be obligated to apply and enforce this legislation, and the enforcement program of the Association shall be applied to an institution when it fails to fulfill this obligation. (*Adopted: 1/11/61*)

ARTICLE III

PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation. An amateur student-athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental, social and educational benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics or has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form shall not be eligible for intercollegiate athletics, it being understood that a student-athlete may accept scholarships or educational grants-in-aid from his institution provided such aid is not in conflict with the governing legislation of this Association. (Revised: 1/8/54; 1/8/60)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on pages 14-17.]

Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference. (Revised: 1/10/53)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 17.]

Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. A student-athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good scholastic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution, and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution. (Revised: 1/11/52)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 17.]

Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid.

(a) Any student-athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability. (Adopted: 1/11/52; revised 1/10/53)

(b) When unearned financial aid is awarded to a student and athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award, such aid combined with other aid the student-athlete may receive from employment during semester or term time, other scholarships and grants-in-aid (including governmental grants for educational purposes) and like sources, may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses. [NOTE: The phrase "commonly accepted

educational expenses" is defined in O.I. 1 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, page 14.] (Adopted: 1/11/57)

(c) In all cases, the institutional agency making the award of aid shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 18.]

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of student-athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

Section 6. Principles of Ethical Conduct.

(a) Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

(b) It shall be considered unethical conduct, under the terms of this principle, for a staff member of the athletic department of a member institution to receive compensation, directly or indirectly, for the scouting of athletic talent or the negotiating of talent contracts for professional sports organizations. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(c) The By-laws shall provide for a committee to carry forward the principle of this Section. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests. Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets and tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 8. Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons. Organized practice and playing seasons in football and basketball shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association. (Adopted: 1/8/54)

Section 9. Principle of Educational Objective of Intercollegiate Athletics. The competitive athletic programs of the colleges are designed to be a vital part of the educational system. A basic purpose of this Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body, and, by so doing, retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

Section 10. Principles Governing the Eligibility of Student-Athletes. An institution shall not permit a student-athlete to represent it in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he meets the following requirements of eligibility: (Adopted: 1/11/61)

(a) He must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution, time spent in the armed services or on compulsory church missions being excepted. (*Adopted: 1/11/61 to be applicable to student-athletes entering collegiate institutions subsequent to that date*)

(b) He shall be denied his first year of varsity athletic competition if, following his graduation from high school and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest which was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations or all of the state high school athletic associations involved. (*Adopted: 1/11/61*)

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions; (4) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play; (5) to sponsor a minimum of four intercollegiate sports, and in every sport season there shall be at least one sport. (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/10/53, 1/8/58*)

Section 3. Classes of Membership. Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active
- (b) Allied
- (c) Associate
- (d) Affiliated

(a) Active members shall consist of four-year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws; provided, however,

that a conference or an association with fifty or more members may qualify as an allied member if ninety per cent of its member institutions are active members of the Association. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations, intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 4. Election to Membership. The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for and election to membership shall be effected.

Section 5. Annual Dues of Members. The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

Section 6. Termination of Membership—Discipline of Members.

(a) Disciplinary powers of the Association shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Section and the By-laws. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)

(b) The membership of any member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided that a member shall not be suspended or its membership terminated unless: (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/10/53, 1/8/54*)

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the Secretary of this Association, and to the president of such member on or before the first day of November prior to the Convention; (*Revised: 1/10/53*)

(2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(c) Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of

the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. (Adopted: 1/10/53; revised: 1/8/54)

(d) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(e) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(f) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease. (Revised: 1/8/54)

Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6, (b), of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(c) Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council members present and voting, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention. (Adopted: 1/10/53)

ARTICLE V

ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of eighteen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows: (Revised: 1/8/54)

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Nine members of the Council shall be the eight District Vice-Presidents of this Association and a Vice-President-at-Large. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of three years, and

who shall not be eligible for election or re-election as members-at-large after having served one term as members-at-large, until three years have elapsed. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/57, 1/11/61)

A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are prescribed for members-at-large. (Revised: 1/8/54)

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the President may direct.

The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Nominating Committee, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of ten members and which shall be constituted as follows: (Revised: 1/8/54)

(a) The President, Vice-President-at-Large and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least one new member shall be elected each year. (Revised: 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/8/60)

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Di-

rector and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention. (Revised: 1/11/52)

Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight District Vice-Presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), a Vice-President-at-Large and a Secretary-Treasurer. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(b) Election of officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election (January 13, 1951) held under this Constitution, the Vice-Presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-Presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as Vice-Presidents after having served two terms under this Section, until three years have elapsed. (Revised: 1/11/57)

(c) Duties of officers.

(1) President. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) District Vice-Presidents. Each District Vice-President shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual Convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(3) Vice-President-at-Large. The Vice-President-at-Large shall represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association, work in close cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions. (Adopted: 1/8/54)

(4) Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual

Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year, he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

Section 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.

3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.

4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Iowa.

6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico.

7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Montana.

8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Hawaii, Alaska. (Revised: 1/8/60)

[NOTE: An illustration of the eight geographic districts may be found on page 59.]

Section 2. The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

ARTICLE VI

BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. By-laws. The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of college athletics by any members of the Association; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption

of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this Section. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/11/61)

Section 2. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

ARTICLE VII MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Convention. There shall be an annual Convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee. (Revised: 1/11/57)

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on the written request of twelve or more members of the Council.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

Section 4. Representation at Meeting. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates. Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote. Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

ARTICLE VIII COMMITTEES

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention. A proposed amendment to the Constitution may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the Constitutional provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention. The Secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention. (Revised: 1/11/61)

Official Interpretations of the N. C. A. A. Constitution

A. Article III, Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation. (Page 4)

O.I. 1. Financial aid may be awarded to any student-athlete for any term or session (including summer session) during which he is in attendance, provided he has been admitted to the institution as a regular student. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation), but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (tuition and fees, room and board, required course-related supplies and books, and not to exceed \$15 per month for incidental expenses) for the undergraduate period of the recipient, it shall be considered to be "pay" for participation. In addition, the following practices are interpreted as constituting "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics:

(a) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award on the basis of a student-athlete's prowess or his contribution to a team's success.

(b) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

(c) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of a student-athlete's decision not to participate in athletics. [NOTE: This does not prohibit an institution from cancelling institutional aid when a student-athlete voluntarily or intentionally renders himself ineligible for intercollegiate competition.]

(d) Payment of excessive expense allowances. It shall be permissible to provide only actual and necessary expenses on intercollegiate athletic trips; it is not permissible to pay money to team members for unspecified or unitemized expenses. Complimentary tickets awarded to team members shall not exceed six per person.

O.I. 2. Any student who signs or has ever signed a contract to play professional athletics (whether for a money consideration or not); plays or has ever played on any professional team in any sport; receives or has ever received, directly or indirectly, a salary or any other form of financial assistance (including scholarships or educational grants-in-aid) from a professional sports organization or any of his expenses for reporting to or visiting a professional team is no longer an amateur as defined by this principle.

O.I. 3. A student-athlete may participate as an individual or as a member of a team against professional athletes, but he may not participate on a professional team. He may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball, provided it meets the foregoing definition and he does not receive pay for participation.

O.I. 4. A student-athlete may be employed in the intramural sports program of his institution and his duties may include officiating of intramural contests at the going rate for such employment. He may not officiate for compensation in athletic contests outside his institution.

O.I. 5. A student-athlete may not serve as an instructor for compensation in a physical education class in which he teaches sports techniques; however, he may discuss and enter into agreements relative to future teaching assignments in a high school or college, without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 6. A student-athlete may work as a counsellor in a summer camp, life guard, swimming pool attendant and swimming instructor for children or groups of children without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle; he may work in a tennis or golf shop provided he does not give instruction for compensation, and he may obtain employment with a recreation department, his duties to include some officiating and coaching responsibilities; however, he may not be employed as an athletic coach.

O.I. 7. Compensation paid to student-athletes for work performed not only must be commensurate with the going rate in that locality for services of like character, but also must be given for services actually performed and not for services expected or promised to be performed that never in fact are performed. Such compensation may not include any remuneration for value or utility which the student-athlete may have for the employer because of the publicity, reputation, fame or personal following the student-athlete has obtained because of his athletic ability. [NOTE: This interpretation does not prevent an institution from providing a student-athlete with a grant-in-aid which carries with it a partial work requirement.]

O.I. 8. A student-athlete may not receive remuneration for the use of his picture in connection with a commercial product and his picture may not be associated with a commercial product in such a way as to imply endorsement of the product. The student-athlete may not permit or sanction the use of his name or picture to advertise, recommend or promote the sale or use of commercial products of any kind, and he may not receive remuneration for impliedly endorsing a commercial product through his use of such product.

O.I. 9. If a student-athlete's appearance on radio or television is related in any way to his athletic ability or prestige, the athlete may not under any circumstances receive remuneration for his appearance. Under such circumstances, however, an athlete may appear on a sponsored radio or television program provided he does not endorse or impliedly endorse any commercial product. He may receive legitimate and normal expenses directly related to such an appearance.

O.I. 10. The terms of this principle do not apply to a student-athlete's participation in a contest or match generally not recognized as an intercollegiate sport.

O.I. 11. Individual intercollegiate athletic awards and similar mementos to student-athletes should be limited to those approved and administered by the institution, or its conference, in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award.

O.I. 12. It is not a violation of this principle if an institution provides travel uniforms to its student-athletes not to exceed slacks and a sport coat or jacket (marked with the institution's name, insignia or initials), it being understood that during the student-athlete's college career the travel uniform shall be handled (checked in and out) in the same manner as a game uniform. It is permissible for an institution to give the travel uniform to the student-athlete upon completion of his eligibility.

O.I. 13. It is not permissible for an institution to make its dormitory available on a rent-free basis to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete during the summer. An institution may rent dormitory space to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete during the summer months provided the rental is at the regular institutional rate and it is the institution's policy to make such dormitory space available on the same basis to all prospective or enrolled students.

O.I. 14. Special arrangements designed to provide student-athletes with extra benefits which are not made available to the student body in general shall be considered to be violations of NCAA principles. Included in this category are special discounts on purchases, loans without interest, indefinite or special arrangements on installment payments, regular or periodic use of an automobile without charge or at a reduced charge, free transportation (or at reduced rates) to and from the site of a summer job; further, it shall not be permissible for an athletic staff member or other representative of the athletic interests of a member institution to sign or cosign a note with an outside agency to arrange a loan for a student-athlete or for the benefit of his family, relatives or friends. It is understood that this ruling is not intended to interfere with the regular administration of a member institution's loan fund for the student body in general. [NOTE: This interpretation is also related to Article III, Section 4, (a), of the Constitution.]

O.I. 15. If a student-athlete lives and eats off campus, the institution may pay the student-athlete an amount equal to the institution's official board and room allowance as listed in its catalogue. If such a figure is not available, then the institution should average the board and room costs of its student-athletes living on campus in dormitories and use this figure. It is not permissible for an institution to provide the regular board allowance in cash to a student-athlete who lives off campus and then provide him with free meals on the training table. Meals provided on the training table in such a case must be deducted from the student-athlete's board allowance at the regular cost figure.

O.I. 16. It is not permissible for an institution to pay or waive for prospective student-athletes the processing fee the institution requires before its admissions office will evaluate a prospect's application papers unless such fees are paid or waived consistent with institutional policy as it applies to other applicants.

O.I. 17. Tutoring expenses, athletic medical insurance and death and dismemberment travel insurance for student-athletes may be financed by the institution without such payments being considered violations of this principle, these items being construed to be benefits reasonably incidental to a student's participation in intercollegiate athletics.

O.I. 18. Any student-athlete who signs or has ever signed Tryout Agreement A or Option Agreements B and C, as used by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the National Hockey League, whether for a money consideration or not, no longer meets the requirements of this principle.

O.I. 19. It is not permissible to provide awards or prizes to student-athletes in recognition of their outstanding performances in particular contests.

O.I. 20. A member institution may not pay the expenses incurred by one of its student-athletes in returning to his home town to receive an award in recognition of his athletic prowess, or for other personal purposes.

O.I. 21. If an institution has accepted a student-athlete for admission, and its scholarship committee has formally awarded the student-athlete financial assistance, then the institution is obligated to follow through with its financial commitment even though the recipient reports at enrollment time with an injury which prevents him from engaging in intercollegiate athletics or he is unable to pass the physical examination given to him by the institution's physician prior to the start of practice. It is understood that the institution's obligation is limited to the term of the original award.

O.I. 22. It is not permissible for an institution to award a prospective student-athlete financial assistance on a provisional basis, subject to the recipient reporting in satisfactory physical condition.

O.I. 23. It is permissible for the group picture of an institution's football squad to appear on a calendar which is distributed as an advertisement for a particular business, it being understood that there shall be no indication that the squad members or the institution endorse the product or service of the calendar sponsor.

O.I. 24. The phrase "or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics" shall apply not only to the promise of pay when such is to be received during a student-athlete's collegiate career but, also, when such pay is to be received following completion of his collegiate eligibility.

B. Article III, Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. (Page 4)

O.I. 1. An institution's "responsibility" for the conduct of its intercollegiate athletic program is interpreted to include a responsibility for the acts of an outside agency or organization when said institution's executive or athletic administration has knowledge that the agency or organization exists for furtherance of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program or when any staff member of the institution participates or assists in the functions of the agency or organization. When an institution is informed by a responsible source that a violation may have occurred, the institution is obligated to investigate diligently and take appropriate action.

C. Article III, Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. (Page 4)

O.I. 1. The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the

academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

D. Article III, Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid. (Pages 4-5)

O.I. 1. The phrase "administered by," as used in Section 4, (a), is interpreted as follows: A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of the student-athlete who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to student-athletes do not meet this requirement.

O.I. 2. Payments to a student-athlete for his participation in reserve training programs of the Military Service shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" or income "from employment during semester or term time," as the phrases are used in Section 4, (b). For example, payments by the U.S. Government for a student's participation in advanced ROTC or National Guard training shall not be so construed under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 3. Payments by the U.S. Government under the terms of the War Orphans Education Program shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" and, thus, such income need not be counted in computing maximum financial assistance.

O.I. 4. An institution must count income from any employment during semester or term time, regardless of whether the student-athlete's job is one which he obtained following completion of his eligibility in his senior year. This interpretation applies to a bonus or salary received from a professional sports organization or income from participation in a professional sports exhibition. If it appears that a student-athlete's income from such sources, when coupled with the value of the institution's grant-in-aid or scholarship, will equal or exceed "commonly accepted educational expenses" for the balance of the academic year, then the institution will have fulfilled its obligations under this provision if it terminates all institutional aid as of the date the student-athlete begins working on the job or undertakes the professional sports tour.

O.I. 5. In those instances where a student-athlete is receiving a scholarship or grant-in-aid which meets his "commonly accepted educational expenses," and said student-athlete wishes to obtain Christmastime employment, he may take a job within seven days prior to the beginning of his institution's Christmas vacation period provided it is necessary for him to do this to make certain that he will have the job during the Christmas vacation. This shall not be considered to be a violation of Section 4, (b).

O.I. 6. The phrase, "during semester or term time," as used in Section 4, (b), shall be considered to be all-inclusive from the opening to the closing of an academic year, except for the official vacation periods properly listed on the institution's official calendar.

By-Laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article IV of the Constitution of the Association.

Section 2. Election to Membership.

(a) Election to Active Membership.

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The Secretary shall determine whether the applying institution is accredited by its regional accrediting agency. If the institution is not so accredited, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the Secretary shall refer its application to the Vice-President of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the Vice-President of the district shall report it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the Vice-President of the district or by the Secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election, the dues paid by it shall be refunded. (Revised: 1/11/56)

(b) Election to Allied Membership.

Athletic conferences or associations, eligible for allied membership under Article IV, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution, may be elected to such allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(c) Election to Associate Membership.

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to associate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(e) Re-election to Membership.

If an institution resigns its active or associate membership and, subsequently, applies to re-establish its membership, such application must first be approved by the Association's Council before such institution becomes eligible for re-election to membership in accordance with above paragraphs (a) or (c). (Adopted: 1/7/55)

Section 3. Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

(1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.

(2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.

(3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.

(4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.

(5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.

(6) Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00. (Revised: 1/11/52)

(7) Associate members, \$25.00.

(8) Affiliated members, \$25.00.

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

Section 4. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution:

(a) From District 2 to District 3
West Virginia University, Morgantown

(b) From District 2 to District 4
Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia (Adopted: 1/10/53)

(c) From District 3 to District 2
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia (Adopted: 1/9/59)
Maryland State College, Princess Anne (Adopted: 1/11/57)
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland

(d) From District 4 to District 5
Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio (Adopted: 1/8/58)

(e) From District 5 to District 4
State University of Iowa, Iowa City

(f) From District 6 to District 5
North Texas State College, Denton (Adopted: 1/8/58)
University of Houston, Houston, Texas

(g) From District 6 to District 7
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque

(h) From District 7 to District 5
University of Colorado, Boulder

(i) From District 8 to District 7
Idaho State College, Pocatello

Section 5. Discipline of Members. The Council shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Council shall have the authority, upon the filing of such a complaint, or upon its own initiative, to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding the possible failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations. (Adopted: 1/8/54)

Procedure governing the Council in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated and published by it and circularized to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of any specific charges against it and of the facts upon which such charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Council to answer any such charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under obligation to cooperate with the Council and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by it. (Adopted: 1/8/54)

The Council shall determine whether it shall recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention or whether the Council shall itself impose disciplinary measures authorized by Article IV, Section 6, of the Constitution. (Adopted: 1/8/54)

ARTICLE II

FINANCES

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

ARTICLE III COMMITTEES

Section 1. (a) The following are the general committees established by the Association:

Executive Committee	Committee on Credentials
Eligibility Committee	Committee on Ethics
Extra Events Committee	Olympic Committee
Publications Committee	Constitution and By-Laws Committee
College Committee	Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety
Nominating Committee	
Committee on Committees	

The terms of the members of these committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and the terms shall commence upon the members' election. The members of each committee shall be elected for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception. (Adopted: 1/8/58)

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members. The members shall be elected by the Council for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. At least two of the members shall be elected from the membership of the Council and one of the three members shall be elected by the Council as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation; provided that such application is in accordance with the published and circularized interpretations of the Council concerning the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. The Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility

Committee upon the request of any member. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/56, 1/8/58)

(d) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of five years, one member to be elected each year. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article VII of the By-Laws. (Revised: 1/8/58)

(e) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Publications Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of and responsibility for the official national football, basketball and track and field statistical service conducted under the auspices of the Association, and the publication of the rules books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association. The Publications Committee also shall be responsible for the appointment and supervision of the various guide editors of the Association. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/8/54, 1/8/58)

(f) The College Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for a term of four years, except that not less than two members shall be elected each year. One of the members shall be designated as chairman. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one term as a member-at-large. The Committee may consider and bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/57)

(g) The Nominating Committee shall consist of eleven members, four of whom shall be the District Vice-Presidents of the Association whose terms do not expire that year and seven of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. Each district of the Association shall be represented and there shall be three at-large members. Of the seven members who are not District Vice-Presidents, at least three shall be from College Division members and at least three from University Division members. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight District Vice-Presidents, the Vice-President-at-Large, the Secretary-Treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/8/58, 1/8/60)

(h) The Committee on Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and three at-large. At least four of the eleven members shall be elected from College Division members and at least four from University Division members. The members shall be appointed annually and the chairman shall be appointed by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The terms of the members shall be limited to one year with continuous membership of a district representative limited to two terms. The chairman shall be required to have served at least one term as a district representative and his tenure as chairman shall be limited to two terms in addition to the term or terms he served as a district representative. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the rules committees and meets and tournament committees, as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article, and of all general committees listed in Section 1, (a), of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Eligibility Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Ethics. (Revised: 1/10/53, 1/8/54, 1/11/56, 1/8/60)

(i) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(j) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The Committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may direct the Committee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

The Committee, in turn, shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the Committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

(1) censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and

(2) if the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the officers of any other organization which might have a similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter. (Revised: 1/8/54)

The Committee shall be composed of the President of the Association, the president of the National Association of Collegiate Com-

missioners and the president of the national coaches association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular national coaches association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected by the Council for a period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society, and whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the president of the national coaches association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the national coaches association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the Committee shall appoint the fifth member of the Committee. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

(k) The Olympic Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of four years, one member from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and a member-at-large to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall be elected by the annual Convention and members may be elected to succeed themselves. The Committee shall be responsible for the planning and direction of the Association's Olympic activities, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Through annual reports, it shall keep the membership informed of any developments related to the national or international Olympic movement which should be brought to the attention of the universities and colleges of the nation. (Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/11/57, 1/8/58)

(l) The Constitution and By-laws Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Committee shall classify all legislation enacted by the Association which amends the Constitution or By-laws and it shall be responsible for the accurate incorporation of such legislation into the Constitution or By-laws. The Committee's actions shall stand as final, subject to review at the next succeeding Convention of the Association at the request of any member. (Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/8/58)

(m) The Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety shall consist of six members, one to be elected as chairman. The membership of the Committee shall represent the fields of athletic administration, coaching, physical education, physiology, medicine and athletic training. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms not to exceed six years and at least one new member shall be elected every two years. The Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall collect and develop pertinent information regarding desirable training methods, prevention and treatment of sports injuries and utilization of sound safety measures at the college level. The Committee shall disseminate such information as might appropriately be brought to the attention of the Association's membership, and recommend the establishment of policies and

standards designed to better training methods and the safety factor in college athletics. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60*)

Section 2, (a) The following are the rules committees established by the Association:

Basketball	Gymnastics
Football	Ice Hockey
Swimming	Lacrosse
Track and Field	Wrestling
Soccer	Skiing
Boxing	Baseball
Fencing	

It shall be the duty of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors. It shall also be the duty of rules committees in sports for which national records are maintained to approve such records. The Council may authorize any rules committee to cooperate with other national organizations in the development of common playing rules. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/8/58*)

The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling shall be elected on the district representation plan, under which not less than two members of a committee shall be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for terms of four years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one as a member-at-large. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least two vacancies will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than four years. (*Revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/57, 1/8/58*)

The rules committees for boxing, fencing, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse, skiing and soccer all shall consist of six members with one member to be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for terms of six years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as chairman in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least one vacancy will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than six years. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60*)

The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. Members of rules committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of September following their election, except that members of the Basketball and Football Rules Committees shall take office the first day of January following their election. (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/8/54, 1/8/58, 1/11/61*)

The chairman of any rules committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the chairman of the committee. (*Revised: 1/11/52*)

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and one who shall represent junior college basketball interests and one who shall represent secondary school basketball interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman. (*Revised: 1/9/59*)

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, four at-large and one who shall represent junior college football interests and one who shall represent secondary school football interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members-at-large shall serve as chairman and one of the members-at-large shall serve as secretary. (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/9/59*)

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large and two who shall represent secondary school swimming interests. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/11/61*)

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and two who shall represent secondary school track and field interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59, 1/11/61*)

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(g) The Boxing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(h) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. (*Revised: 1/8/58*)

(i) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(j) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman, and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests. (*Revised: 1/10/53*)

(k) The Lacrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. There may be an advisory

committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

(l) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large and two who shall represent secondary school wrestling interests. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59)

(m) The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. (Adopted: 1/10/53)

(n) The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and three at-large. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman. (Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/11/57, 1/9/59)

Section 3. (a) The following are the tournament committees established by the Association:

University Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

College Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

Golf Tournament Committee

Tennis Tournament Committee

University Cross-Country Meet Committee

College Cross-Country Meet Committee

The terms of the members of these committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and shall commence the first day of September following their election. The members of each committee shall be elected by the annual Convention for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception. (Adopted: 1/8/58)

(b) The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be nominated by the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States. One of the six shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The University Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the University Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee. (Revised: 1/10/53, 1/11/56, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/9/59)

The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the University Basketball Tournament and for a final University

Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (Revised: 1/11/56)

(c) The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of four years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman four years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The College Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the College Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee. (Adopted: 1/11/56; revised: 1/8/56)

The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the College Basketball Tournament and for a final College Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (Adopted: 1/11/56)

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60)

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Tennis Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60)

(f) The University Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The two elected members shall be chosen for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Cross-Country Meet (University Division) of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (Adopted: 1/10/53; revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60)

(g) The College Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The two elected members shall be chosen for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Committee

shall have charge and supervision of the annual Cross-Country Meet (College Division) of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60)

Section 4. The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

ARTICLE IV

ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. EVENTS

Section 1. Any participant in a National Collegiate Championship event, one of the meets or tournaments conducted by the Association, must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility, except that a participant in an NCAA-sponsored College Division event is granted certain exceptions under Section 4: (Revised: 1/11/57)

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition under all of the applicable provisions of Article III of the Constitution. (Incorporated: 1/11/61)

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, which, in any event, shall not be less than 12 semester or quarter hours; or, if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition. (Revised: 1/9/59 to become effective 9/1/59)

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution or a junior college, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work. A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution unless he is a graduate of a junior college or is readmitted to the four-year college first attended. (Revised: 1/9/59)

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of a junior college or of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of this rule; however, no freshmen are eligible for participation in NCAA-sponsored athletic contests by the provisions of paragraph (d). Participation as a representative of any team whatever, or as an individual, experienced in a foreign country by an alien student-athlete in each twelve-month period after his twentieth birthday, and prior to his matriculation at a member institution, shall count

as one year of varsity competition as referred to in this paragraph. [The provision relating to alien student-athletes is applicable to those entering member institutions during or after the 1961-1962 academic year.] (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55, 1/11/61)

(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e), unless enjoyed at a junior college or at an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.) (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55)

[Official interpretations of the preceding paragraphs are contained in the interpretations section on page 38.]

(f) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes his work for the degree remains eligible for any NCAA event that begins within 30 days after he completes the requirements for the degree. (Revised: 1/9/59)

(g) He must never have competed in any athletic competition under an assumed name or otherwise with intent to deceive. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

Section 2. There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except that the Eligibility Committee may waive any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any participant in the Olympic Games who may, by reason of such participation, lose the right to compete in any National Collegiate Championship event; further, in times of national emergency and during Olympic Game years, the Council may waive any of said provisions. (Revised: 1/11/56)

Section 3. The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

Section 4. The following exceptions to Section 1 are granted in connection with NCAA-sponsored College Division events: (Revised: 1/9/59)

(a) Freshmen who are otherwise eligible may be permitted to compete in College Division events provided their institution has an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750. Such freshmen are eligible for three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as participation in these events is concerned. (Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/9/59, 1/8/60)

(b) Freshmen who compete on the varsity teams of institutions which have an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or more are ineligible for College Division events as freshmen; however, they are eligible for three additional seasons of competition in College Division events. (Adopted: 1/8/60)

Section 5. Anyone who participates ineligibly in a National Collegiate Championship event forfeits his eligibility for one season for all National Collegiate Championship events. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

ARTICLE V

N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Section 1. (a) The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association:

The National Collegiate Baseball Championship
The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
(College Division) (*Adopted: 1/11/56*)
The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
(University Division) (*Revised: 1/11/56*)
The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships
(College Division) (*Adopted: 1/8/58*)
The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships
(University Division) (*Revised: 1/8/58*)
The National Collegiate Fencing Championships
The National Collegiate Golf Championships
The National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships
The National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship
The National Collegiate Soccer Championship (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)
The National Collegiate Skiing Championships (*Adopted: 1/7/55*)
The National Collegiate Swimming Championships
The National Collegiate Tennis Championships
The National Collegiate Track and Field Championships
The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships

(b) In addition, regional College Division competition may be conducted in the sports of baseball, cross-country, golf, soccer, tennis, track and field and wrestling. (*Adopted: 1/9/59; revised: 1/8/60*)

Section 2. Meets and tournaments of the Association shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committees of the particular sports, subject to the requirements, standards and conditions prescribed by the Executive Regulations. If a tournament committee is not established for a given meet or tournament, the event shall be administered by the rules committee of that sport. In those instances of College Division competition on a regional basis, the College Committee shall have the responsibility for administering such events. (*Revised: 1/9/59*)

All NCAA events shall be conducted in accordance with the general policies established by the Executive Committee. Play-offs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

ARTICLE VI

RECRUITING

Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student-athlete with the offer or gift of financial aid or equivalent inducements except such as are permitted by this Association, his institution, and, if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference. (*Revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56*)

[*Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 38-39.*]

Section 2. (a) All funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes shall be deposited with the member institution. The institution shall be exclusively and entirely responsible for the manner in which it expends the funds. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(b) A member institution may finance one and only one visit to its campus for a given prospective student-athlete, such visit not to exceed two days and two nights. Only actual round trip transportation costs by direct route between the student's home and the institution's campus may be paid. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(c) No member institution may finance the transportation costs incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(d) No member institution may arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of any prospective student-athlete on the campus or elsewhere. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

[*Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 39-40.*]

Section 3. No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

[*Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 40.*]

Section 4. No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, officiating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any all-star team or contest in football or basketball involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams. Facilities of a member institution shall not be made available unless such a contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. (*Adopted: 1/11/56 to become effective 9/1/56*)

Section 5. (a) No member institution shall permit or allow any outside organization, agency, or group of individuals to utilize, administer or expend funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes, including the transportation and entertainment of, and the giving of gifts or services to, prospective student-athletes or the rela-

tives and friends of prospective student-athletes. The pooling of resources for such purposes by two or more persons shall constitute such a fund. (Adopted: 1/11/57)

(b) The foregoing prohibition shall not apply to persons upon whom a given prospective student-athlete may be naturally or legally dependent; further, any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution, provided such person, at his own expense, accompanies the prospective student-athlete on his visit. (Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/11/61)

(c) An institution may not pay any costs incurred by an athletic talent scout in studying or recruiting prospective student-athletes. An institution may not place any such person on a fee or honorarium basis and thereby claim him as a staff member and entitled to expense money. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 40-41.]

Section 6. Any staff member or other representative of a member institution desiring to visit a prospective student-athlete at the student-athlete's high school shall first contact the principal or his authorized representative, explain the purpose of his call and request permission to contact the student-athlete. Only if permission is granted may the contact be made at the high school. (Adopted: 1/11/57)

Section 7. (a) An institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange, directly or indirectly, for financial aid to a prospective student-athlete to pay in whole or in part the costs of his educational or other expenses for any period prior to his enrollment at the member institution; furthermore, an institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange financial assistance for a prospective student-athlete to obtain a post-graduate education. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(b) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to Section 7, (a), provided such exceptions are limited to procedures involving preparation for entrance into academies of the U. S. Government for students who on admission are committed to regular service in the armed forces. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

Section 8. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests may contact, directly or indirectly, the student-athlete of another collegiate institution without first contacting the athletic director of the institution and obtaining his permission. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 41.]

ARTICLE VII

EXTRA EVENTS

Section 1. No member institution shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the

college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

(a) Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring committee of any such game shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association.

(b) The competing institutions shall be members of this Association. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

(c) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.

(d) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.

(e) The official playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of the game. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

(f) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game.

(g) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity, and any other game expense. (Revised: 1/11/52)

(h) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association.

Section 2. A general committee of this Association to be known as the Committee on Extra Events is hereby established. The functions of this Committee shall include:

(a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by this Section which are presently established comply with the qualifications pertinent to them.

(b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposed sponsors only at a regular meeting of the Committee and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding annual Convention of the Association. (Revised: 1/9/59, 1/11/61)

(c) Certifying that any given contest meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association. The management of a certified game must submit to the Extra Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past game before the ensuing con-

test may be certified; further, if a contest is certified but is not held that season, the certification shall lapse. (Revised: 1/11/61)

Section 3. Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this Section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

Section 4. This Article shall be effective as of January 8, 1949, provided that it shall not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and shall be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.

ARTICLE VIII

PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons.

(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year, or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, or 16 days before the first scheduled intercollegiate game, whichever is earliest, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in any one year to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition to be played during the traditional fall season (exclusive of one scrimmage or contest at the conclusion of spring practice, provided that the same be with a team composed of bona fide alumni or students, or both, and exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee). (Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/9/59, 1/11/61)

(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to October fifteenth of each year; the first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first; the last contest (game or scrimmage) shall not be played after March thirty-first. The maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition during such period shall not exceed twenty-six, exclusive of post-season tournament contests. No post-season tournament contest shall be played after March 31. In the event November thirtieth falls on a Friday or Saturday, the first contest (game or scrimmage) of that year may be played on that date. Practice scrimmages with outside competition may be permitted prior to December first but such scrimmages shall be counted against the permissible twenty-six contests. (Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/11/57, 1/8/58)

(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures and, in the event this day falls on a Sunday, it shall be permissible to utilize the day preceding that Sunday for this purpose. (Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/9/59)

(d) Any game or games played in Hawaii, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii, or in Alaska, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Alaska, shall not be considered as a "contest" or "contests" in computing the maximum playing schedule under sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section. (Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/8/60)

[Official interpretations of the preceding paragraphs are contained in the interpretations section on page 41.]

(e) Member institutions located in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico shall not be required to observe the starting dates for the football and basketball practice and playing seasons set forth in sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section; provided, however, that the amount of practice and number of contests engaged in by such institutions in each sport shall not exceed the amount of practice and number of contests in each sport permitted other members of the Association. (Adopted: 1/8/60)

Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice.

(a) Post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded). (Adopted: 1/11/52; revised: 1/10/53, 1/7/55)

(b) Post-season practice in basketball shall be prohibited. (Adopted: 1/11/56)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 41-42.]

Section 3. Exceptions.

Any game or games played on a foreign tour, authorized and sponsored by the State Department of the United States government and approved in advance by the Council of the Association, shall be exempted from the limitations set forth in Sections 1 and 2 of this Article. (Adopted: 1/8/60)

ARTICLE IX AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by majority vote of the members present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention. A proposed amendment to the By-laws may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the By-law provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention. The Secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/61)

Official Interpretations of the N. C. A. A. By-Laws

A. Article IV, Section 1. Eligibility Rules for NCAA Events. (Pages 30-31)

O.I. 1. A student shall be considered a transfer from a collegiate institution when its registrar or admissions office certifies that the student was officially registered and enrolled at said institution on the opening day of classes in any quarter or semester, or the student attended a class or classes in any quarter or semester, or the athletic director certifies that the student reported on call for regular unformed squad practice prior to the beginning of any quarter or semester. He shall not be considered a transfer after enrollment or attendance only at classes in a summer school, night school or extension course.

O.I. 2. In the administration of paragraph (e), any participation during a season in an intercollegiate sport, regardless of time, shall be counted as a season of competition in that sport.

O.I. 3. A transfer student, after completing two semesters or three quarters of academic work, shall be eligible for any NCAA Championship event that is in progress at the time he would complete his calendar year of residence. (Example: If the first-round game of the NCAA Basketball Tournament were to be held on March 8, the final game on March 19 and a transfer student were to fulfill his calendar year of residence between March 8 and March 19, he would be eligible to participate in all games of the tournament.) [NOTE: This interpretation is applicable to paragraph (d).]

O.I. 4. The term "junior college" refers to American junior colleges and is not descriptive of or applicable to the educational institutions of other nations. Students from foreign institutions must complete one calendar year of residence to be eligible.

O.I. 5. An institution's undergraduate male enrollment at the beginning of a given academic year shall be the official figure to be used in determining the exceptions to be accorded institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.

O.I. 6. In reference to paragraph (d), if a student-athlete attends a four-year institution, transfers to a junior college and prior to graduation from junior college he enrolls at another four-year institution, he shall be subject to the one-year residence requirement even though during the course of that one-year residence he may earn sufficient credits to obtain a degree at the junior college.

B. Article VI, Section 1. Recruiting. (Page 33)

O.I. 1. If an institution's staff member requests an alumnus or other friend of the institution to recruit a particular prospect, or the staff member has knowledge that the alumnus or friend is recruiting the prospect, then said alumnus or friend becomes a "representative of athletic interests" of that institution.

O.I. 2. It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to offer a prospective student-athlete free transportation to and

from a summer job. The one exception to this would be if it is the employing company's policy to pick up workers at a designated locale and provide transportation between that locale and the site of the job.

O.I. 3. The gift of any article of clothing or equipment, including training shirts bearing the institution's identification, to a prospective student-athlete shall be construed to be an improper inducement.

C. Article VI, Section 2. Recruiting. (Page 33)

O.I. 1. If several prospective student-athletes travel in an automobile to an institution's campus and the institution pays the traveling expenses for the trip, this counts as a paid visit for each of the prospects who made the trip.

O.I. 2. There are two general locations in which it is permissible for a member institution or its alumni and other friends to provide reasonable entertainment to a prospective student-athlete, one being the institution's campus and immediate environs and the other being the prospect's hometown area; transportation of a prospect to some other site for purposes of entertainment constitutes a violation of paragraph (d).

O.I. 3. It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to the campus for purposes of enrolling.

O.I. 4. The phrase, "two days and two nights," as used in paragraph (b), means literally a 48-hour period.

O.I. 5. If an institution is to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus, the visit actually must be made to the campus and not, for example, to some off-campus site where the institution happens to be appearing in an athletic contest at the particular time.

O.I. 6. If a prospective student-athlete were to travel by automobile to visit a given institution's campus, the institution is permitted to pay the transportation costs for the one visit. The payment may not exceed the mileage rate the institution allows for travel by its own personnel. The fact that other persons might have traveled with the prospective student-athlete in the automobile does not alter the institution's right to reimburse the prospective student-athlete if that is the institution's wish.

O.I. 7. If a prospective student-athlete and a friend (high school coach or otherwise) drive together to an institution's campus with the understanding that the prospect is entitled to transportation costs, it is permissible for the institution to make payment to the prospect on the basis of the institution's regular mileage rate even though it is recognized that the prospect will transmit the expense payment to his friend who actually incurred the transportation costs in driving the prospect to the campus. This counts as a paid visit for the prospect.

O.I. 8. It is permissible for an institution to pay the actual cost (provided it is reasonable) of the meals consumed by a prospective student-athlete during his trip to and from the campus.

O.I. 9. If a high school coach visits the campus by himself, it is not permissible for the institution to reimburse the coach for his transportation costs per paragraph (c).

O.I. 10. It is permissible for a high school coach to transport members of his athletic squad to an off-campus site to watch NCAA member institutions compete in a game provided that no member institution or its representative reimburses the coach for the transportation costs. It would not be permissible for the institution to provide complimentary tickets for the coach and his team members.

O.I. 11. It shall not be permissible for an individual alumnus or other friend of an institution to pay the commercial transportation costs of parents of a prospective student-athlete to the campus of an institution for purposes of visitation.

D. Article VI, Section 3. Recruiting. (Page 33)

O.I. 1. The phrase "prospective student-athletes" shall include any prospect not registered in the institution at the time of the practice or test therein described, except that during pre-season practice in fall sports it shall be permissible for a student-athlete who is not registered but who has been accepted for admission to the institution to engage in such pre-season practice provided said practice is not used to determine whether aid is to be awarded.

O.I. 2. No member of an institution's coaching staff may conduct or participate in any coaching school involving prospective students.

O.I. 3. The language of Section 3 does not apply to regularly-scheduled high school athletic contests or matches held on the campus of a member institution, provided the competition is approved by the appropriate state high school athletic organization or other comparable high school authority.

O.I. 4. If a prospective student-athlete with special abilities in football or basketball wishes to swim during his visit to a member institution's campus, such exercise would not constitute a violation of this Section; however, a prospect with special abilities in the sport of swimming may not dive or swim in the presence of a member of the institution's swimming coaching staff during his visit to the institution.

O.I. 5. If a local high school team uses a college facility for its regular practice activities (since it does not have a facility of its own), this shall not constitute a breach of this Section; furthermore, if a high school athletic facility is temporarily under repair, it shall be permissible for the discommoded high school team to use a member institution's facilities without the member institution being placed in violation.

E. Article VI, Section 5. Recruiting. (Pages 33-34)

O.I. 1. If a company's funds are used to pay the expenses incurred in transporting a prospective student-athlete to the campus, then this constitutes the use of pooled resources in violation of this Section.

O.I. 2. This Section does not prohibit bona fide alumni organizations of an institution from sponsoring luncheons, teas or dinners at which prospective students (athletes and non-athletes) of that immediate locale are guests.

O.I. 3. In the interpretation and application of this Section, a member institution's area alumni organization may be considered a bona fide part of that institution, provided such organization is accredited by the chief executive officer of the institution and meets these additional terms and conditions:

(1) A staff member of the institution periodically shall inspect the financial records of the alumni organization and certify that the expenditures are in keeping with governing conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) and NCAA legislation.

(2) A club official shall be designated by the chief executive officer as the institution's official agent in the administration of the club's funds and said club official shall file regular reports to the institution, relating the manner in which the club funds have been spent in the recruiting of student-athletes.

(3) In regard to (2), said club official shall be responsible for filing a report to the institution whenever club funds are used to transport prospective student-athletes, the report to include the names of the student-athletes to facilitate administration of the one-visit provision of this requirement.

[NOTE: When an alumni organization is certified by the chief executive officer as being a bona fide part of the institution, said organization becomes subject to all of the limitations placed upon the member institution by NCAA legislation and a violation of such legislation by any member of the alumni organization automatically constitutes a violation by the member institution.]

F. Article VI, Section 8. Recruiting. (Page 34)

O.I. 1. The fact that a student-athlete of Institution A makes the initial contact with Institution B, regarding his possible transfer to B, does not relieve Institution B of the responsibility of contacting the athletic director of Institution A per the requirements of this Section.

G. Article VIII, Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons. (Pages 36-37)

O.I. 1. "Outside competition," as the phrase is used in paragraphs (a) and (b), includes contests with alumni teams of the institution.

O.I. 2. "Practice scrimmages with outside competition," as the phrase is used in paragraph (b), refers to informal scrimmages held in privacy without publicity or official scoring.

H. Article VIII, Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice. (Page 37)

O.I. 1. "Practice" is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.

O.I. 2. "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and before the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year.

Post-season practice does not include practice for any established event, participation in which is not prohibited by the NCAA.

O.I. 3. A "post-season tournament" contest in basketball is one between teams that are not identified until the close of the preceding regular season, the term "post-season" necessarily implying that the time of the event shall be after a regular season.

O.I. 4. "Calendar days," insofar as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.

O.I. 5. Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes "practice":

- (1) Field or floor practice
- (2) Chalk talk
- (3) Lecture, or the discussion or showing of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

O.I. 6. Practice activity conducted under the guise of physical education class work must be counted as practice sessions under the requirements of these provisions.

O.I. 7. It shall not be permissible for more than two members of an institution's basketball squad to be members of a basketball squad which is engaged in organized competition during the summer vacation period; this constitutes a violation of the limitations on practice set forth in Sections 1, (b), and 2, (b).

O.I. 8. These Sections apply to all student-athletes except those engaged exclusively in the institution's intramural athletic program.

Executive Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

*As approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of the
Association*

I

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual Convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and Officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

II

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved. The rules committee shall appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there are no rules committees elected by the Association, such events shall be under the control and supervision of a meet or tournament committee especially appointed by the Association. The meet or tournament committee may appoint a games committee to actively supervise the conduct of the event.

The games committee shall include the director of athletics of the host institution, who shall serve as chairman of the games committee, and the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee of the sport involved. The chairman of the games committee customarily conducts the event with the approval of the committee. The functions of the director of athletics, as games chairman, include such matters as (a) mailing of entry blanks and related information to all eligible, active member institutions and the secretary or comparable officer of each allied conference; (b) acceptance and processing of entries; (c) handling of publicity; (d) selection of officials, subject to the approval of the games committee; (e) direction of ticket sales, and (f) general details related to the administration and conduct of the event.

At all times, the director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee.

Section 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation.

For a particular tournament or meet, the chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host

institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee at the time of the event.

A copy of the current eligibility rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student-athlete who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for a National Collegiate athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the opening of the event. In cases of ineligibility established subsequent to National Collegiate Championship competition, where such competition is as an individual, the ineligible individual's performance shall be stricken from the records and the points he has contributed to his team's total shall be deleted and the standings adjusted accordingly; in team sports, the team's performance and records shall be deleted and its place in the final standings shall be vacated; furthermore, any medals or trophies involved shall be returned to the Association.

Section 3. Entries. Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association shall be limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year, except that institutions eligible to enter the Cross-Country and Soccer Championships shall be limited to active members paid up and in good standing as of the first of September preceding the meet. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January first and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the NCAA shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and rules committee chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active NCAA members in good standing.

The various rules, meet and tournament committees of the Association shall be responsible for determining whether entry fees shall be charged, and if so, the amount of said fees, it being understood that such fees shall be subject to review by the Association's Executive Committee upon the request of one or more member institutions.

The games committee conducting any National Collegiate event may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Section 4. Championship Awards. The NCAA has created standard awards for individuals who place in National Collegiate competition. The number of awards for each National Collegiate event shall be determined by the particular rules or tournament committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The

awards include plaques, medals and lapel pins, and are ordered by the NCAA Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards directly to the athletic director of the institution acting as host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman for payment and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event. Duplicate awards shall be presented to competitors tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

These awards shall be the only individual awards granted by the Association for participation in National Collegiate events. The Executive Committee, however, has approved an official NCAA ring which may be purchased for individual champions or members of National Collegiate championship teams. Interested institutions should write the NCAA executive offices for information.

There shall be appropriate trophies awarded in recognition of the team champion and runner-up, these teams to be determined upon the basis of the official scoring system approved by the particular rules, meet or tournament committee. Team awards shall be ordered by the NCAA Executive Director for shipment direct to the athletic director of the host institution. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

In addition to the above described awards, it may be permissible for the host institution, reputable individuals, or other groups closely associated with intercollegiate athletics to present awards to competing individuals and teams under certain prescribed conditions. Such awards must be approved in advance by the particular games committee and Executive Committee. Among the conditions which must be satisfied are:

(a) There shall be no commercial advertisement or credit attached to or made a part of the award, or the presentation of the award.

(b) The concept, design, size and value of the award shall be in keeping with the traditional college requirements of dignified presentation and shall conform to the established standards of what constitutes an acceptable college award.

(c) The presentation of the award shall be made by a designated representative of the games committee.

Section 5. Financial and Related Reports. The following material shall be sent by the meet chairman to the NCAA office as noted:

(a) At least three copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the NCAA office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.

(b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least three copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the NCAA office.

(c) The chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the

meet for inclusion in the annual Convention Bulletin and Yearbook of the Association.

(d) A report covering the financial details of each championship event shall be submitted to the Executive Director of the Association not later than ninety days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the games chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the rules, meet or tournament committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

Section 6. Distribution of Receipts. The income from those National Collegiate events in which both team and individual championships are determined shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(a) To pay game expenses.*

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses of the competitors may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of the Track and Field Championships, the prorating for payment of travel expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b and c), shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

(1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

(2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions on a per man basis in all events except track and field, it being understood that in track and field the pro rata return shall be confined to point winners.

[NOTE: If a competitor scores twice in track and field, he shall be counted twice for the purpose of this regulation.]

The income from those National Collegiate Championship events in which only team championships are determined shall be distributed as follows:

*No sum out of the receipts of a National Collegiate event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

Baseball

Income from district-round games shall be distributed according to the following formula:

(a) To pay game expenses. (Expenses of District Selection Committees shall be considered an item of game expense.)

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the Association, to be divided evenly between the NCAA general fund and the baseball reserve fund.

(c) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of actual traveling expenses (not to exceed first-class, round-trip rail fare and standard Pullman-9 sections), and a per diem allowance (for a party of 18) established by the NCAA Baseball Rules and Executive Committees may be prorated among the competing institutions.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deducting the items specified in Subdivisions a, b, and c) shall be divided evenly between the NCAA and the competing teams with the NCAA's share being divided evenly between the NCAA general fund and the baseball reserve fund.

For the championship round, expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 18 persons on the basis of first class railroad fare (9 Pullman sections) and a per diem allowance established by the Baseball Rules and Executive Committees.

College Division Basketball

From receipts of College Division regional and finals basketball tournaments, managers shall pay all game expenses and forward the balance to the NCAA executive office.

Upon receipt of all financial reports, the NCAA Executive Director shall deduct expenses of participating teams, those incurred by the Tournament Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration, and divide the residue evenly between the Association and competing teams with the Association's share being placed in the College Division reserve fund. Distribution to the competing teams shall be based on the number of tournament games played, according to the following formula:

(a) Two units shall be awarded for all games; except

(b) Three units shall be awarded for national semifinal and final games.

Expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 12 persons on the basis of the cost of actual transportation up to first-class, round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare, and a per diem allowance approved by the Executive Committee.

University Division Basketball

From receipts of University Division regional and finals basketball tournaments, managers shall pay all game expenses, transportation and per diem allowances to competing teams, and forward the balance to the NCAA executive office. Such expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 15 persons on the basis of the

cost of actual transportation up to first-class, round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare, and a per diem allowance approved by the Executive Committee.

Upon receipt of all financial reports, the NCAA Executive Director shall deduct expenses incurred by the Tournament Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration, and divide the residue evenly between the Association and competing teams. Distribution to the competing teams shall be based on the number of tournament games played, according to the following formula:

- (a) Two units shall be awarded for all games; except
- (b) Three units shall be awarded for the first game played by a team which is awarded a first-round bye;
- (c) Three units shall be awarded for the national semi-final and final games.

Ice Hockey

Income from the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship shall be distributed as follows:

- (a) To pay game expenses. (Expenses of selection committees shall be considered an item of game expense.)
- (b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the Association.
- (c) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of the actual traveling expenses (not to exceed first-class, round-trip rail fare and standard Pullman—10 sections) for an official party of 20 may be prorated among the competing institutions.
- (d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b, and c), shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive office to be distributed according to the directions of the Executive Committee.

Soccer

From receipts of both regional and final games, managers shall pay all game expenses. The balance shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive office and shall be prorated to all teams on a total mileage basis. (In this connection, tournament managers shall compile the necessary mileage information required to complete this distribution and enter this tabulation at the bottom of the financial report.)

Selection committee expenses shall be considered part of the games expense of a particular event. It shall be the responsibility of the area selection committee chairmen to submit such expenses to the respective tournament managers. The chairmen shall exercise all possible economy with respect to such expenditures.

Section 7. Deficits. If the receipts from a National Collegiate event are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event, the sponsoring institution shall absorb the deficit.

Section 8. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of the receipts of a National Collegiate event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

Section 9. Films. Matters of film policy for National Collegiate events shall be subject to approval of the Executive Committee.

The rules, meet or tournament committee shall recommend to the Executive Committee whether an event is to be filmed and the number of prints to be ordered. The costs of filming a National Collegiate event and of producing additional copies shall be entered as a regular expense item for the event.

If films are taken of a National Collegiate event, the original and whatever additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the NCAA executive offices as promptly as possible for inclusion in the Association's Film Service. All events should be filmed on reversal stock.

Section 10. Designation of Dates and Sites. The NCAA conducts fifteen national championship meets and tournaments. The rules or tournament committees of these sports recommend by committee action, to the NCAA Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships.

The recommendation to the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of a particular National Collegiate event shall be accompanied by a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses connected with the operation of the meet or tournament.

Executive Committee approval shall be obtained before final commitments are made with the host institution or host agency.

Section 11. Program Advertising. The Spencer Advertising Company, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs issued in connection with National Collegiate events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

Section 12. Radio. The radio broadcast policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, in accordance with specifications prescribed by the Executive Committee.

Section 13. Television. The live television policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, subject to the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

The sale of television film rights to National Collegiate events shall be handled through the Association's headquarters, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the games committee chairman's recommendations.

Section 14. Insurance. Sponsoring institutions or agencies shall arrange for liability insurance to protect themselves, the NCAA and its committees.

Catastrophe athletic medical insurance for participants in National Collegiate Championship events shall be provided by the Association.

Section 15. Exceptions. If in staging a National Collegiate event, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration.

III

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by the Olympic Committee of the Association, or a sub-committee thereof, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 2. Committee Expenses. Any member of an NCAA committee who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for valid reasons is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00, all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Meetings of rules committees shall be held at places and times other than those authorized for the National Collegiate Championship events of their respective sports and shall be limited to two days (plus travel time) for the purposes of NCAA expenses hereinabove described, unless other arrangements have been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee. [The Executive Committee has authorized the Baseball, Basketball, Track and Field, and Wrestling Rules Committees to meet at the sites of their respective championship events.]

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the Committee shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00, all

bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00, all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(d) Expense allowance for any special committees engaged in official Association business shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowances shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses. The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending meetings of administrative or games committees of the U. S. Olympic Association or U. S. Olympic Committee.

Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations. To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as is deemed advisable.

IV

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Finances. The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the provisions of Article VII of the By-laws shall meet the following qualifications:

(a) In accordance with paragraph (g) of Section 1, Article VII of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.

(b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, television rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

(c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played, it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent

(75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipts of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics

The Association's Council and Convention from time to time, have adopted recommended policies for the guidance of member institutions in the conduct of their intercollegiate athletic programs.

I

ALL-STAR CONTESTS

Adopted February 25-26, 1951

The Council recommends that member institutions (and conferences) make every effort to discourage their student-athletes from participating in any type of all-star contest which interferes with the student-athletes' class-work; further, the staff personnel of member institutions should not support or participate in such contests.

II

GOVERNING AND SCHEDULING ATHLETIC COMPETITION

*Adopted March 2-3, 1951; amended August 28-29, 1951,
October 18-20, 1954, and October 20-22, 1958*

A. Member institutions should conduct their athletic competition on campus grounds and in campus buildings.

B. Where such campus facilities are not adequate, it is recommended that institutions play only on fields or in buildings over which the collegiate institution has effective control, management and supervision. The Council has adopted the following interpretative guides in amplification of the phrase "effective control, management and supervision":

1. The desired situation is one in which the member institution rents the facility and has complete management and control, including use of institutional personnel for the operation of the facility and related duties, during the staging of any event.

2. Where problems of management make this impossible, the following safeguards are recommended:

(a) Require representation on operational committee which directs the policies and controls the management and conduct of the event.

(b) Through such representation, arrange to create as much collegiate atmosphere as possible, by

- (1) location of students and faculty,
- (2) allocation of tickets,
- (3) control of concessions (as to type of product sold),
- (4) rooting sections,
- (5) cheer leaders and
- (6) college bands

(c) Insist that officials be appointed through regular collegiate channels.

(d) Enlist local law enforcement officers to protect against scalpers, gamblers, etc., and insure proper crowd control.

(e) Arrange proper control of dressing rooms, half-time team rooms and other team facilities, such as players' benches.

(f) Arrange for institutional representation on press committees for all public relations matters.

(g) Require complete auditors' report on all events.

C. It is strongly recommended that member institutions prohibit the regular use of their facilities by professional sports teams, it being understood that this does not apply to a professional team using college facilities in isolated cases for purposes of practice.

D. Some of the problems encountered by basketball in the past had their origin in summer play. In some conferences, organized summer participation is prohibited and the penalty is ineligibility. The Council encourages this procedure. Where this is not done, it believes that each institution should redouble its efforts to guide the student-athlete's pursuits in proper channels during the summer. While the Council recognizes that coaching staffs now devote much of their attention toward counseling their students as to proper conduct, it is strongly urged that these efforts be redoubled.

III

PERSONNEL

Adopted October 18-20, 1954; amended October 20-22, 1958

A. The Council strongly recommends that member institutions prohibit athletic staff members from participating as a scout, player, official, coach or promoter in professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey.

B. It is recommended that member institutions, in the employment of coaches and other athletic personnel, emphasize the importance of successful experience at the high school and/or college level as well as proper educational training and background.

IV

COACHES CONTRACTS

Adopted April 25, 1955

A. An individual as well as an institution should recognize the moral responsibilities inherent in respecting and fulfilling contractual agreements.

B. An institution should enter into a contractual agreement with a coach similar to those entered into with other members of the faculty and such a contract should include the assignment of faculty rank, benefits of tenure and retirement and such other rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other members of the contracting institution's faculty.

C. When a contracting institution makes special concessions to a coach, these should be set forth in detail in the contract and accepted as legal and binding in the same manner as the other provisions of the contractual agreement.

D. All salary agreements between a coach and an institution should be stated in the contract and such salary should come from sources under the administrative control of the institution.

E. An educational institution seeking a coach who is under contract to another educational institution is morally obligated first to contact the institution which holds the agreement with the coach and secure permission to negotiate with him.

F. A coach should not enter into negotiations with a second institution during the term of a contract without first notifying the institution which is a party to his contractual agreement, and he then should keep the first institution's administration informed concerning his negotiations.

G. No institution should engage the services of a coach prior to his release from any contractual obligations to another institution.

Official Procedure Governing The N. C. A. A. Enforcement Program

As approved and adopted by the Council of the Association

Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics are, in the final analysis, teachers of young people. Their responsibility is an affirmative one and they must do more than avoid improper conduct or questionable acts. Their own moral values must be so certain and positive that those younger and more pliable will be influenced by a fine example. Much more is expected of them than of the less critically placed citizen.

All representatives of educational institutions are expected to cooperate fully with the NCAA Committee on Infractions and Council to further the objectives of the Association and its enforcement program. The enforcement program should be considered as a joint enterprise requiring full and complete disclosure by all institutional representatives of any relevant information requested by the NCAA Committee on Infractions or Council during the course of an inquiry.

1. The Council shall designate a Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of four members. The Executive Director of the Association shall serve as an ex officio, non-voting member.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Committee. The Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably-substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and investigation. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Committee on Infractions determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the chief executive officer of the member involved (with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice-President of the district in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts may be discovered. By this letter, the Committee shall call upon the chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure

of any relevant information and may arrange for his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. Similarly, a member which is subject to inquiry shall, upon its request, be given the opportunity to have representatives appear before the Committee.

4. When the Committee has completed its investigation it shall submit a written report to the Council. This report shall include:

- (a) A statement of the origin of the case.
- (b) A listing of the evidence before the Committee.
- (c) The findings of fact made by the Committee, its conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member and, if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.
- (d) Disciplinary or corrective actions taken by the institution or conference or any other agency involved in the particular incident.
- (e) Related factors appropriate for consideration in judgment of the case.

The report of the Committee, less its recommendations if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Council to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Council shall not act upon the report of the Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Council. [NOTE: If the particular institution involved is a member of an allied conference, the Committee's report also shall be forwarded to the executive officer of the conference.]

5. The Constitution of the Association provides that disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination or suspension of membership may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. Among the disciplinary measures which may be adopted by the Council are reprimand and censure, probation for one year, probation for more than one year, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate Championship events, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate events and a specified list of invitational and post-season meets and tournaments. Further, a member institution that retains on its active athletic staff anyone who has violated or has been a party to a violation of the governing legislation of the NCAA may be required to show cause why its membership in the Association should not be suspended or terminated.

In some instances, an institution is rendered ineligible to appear on the national football television series administered by the Association. When an institution is banned from national television appearances, the penalty shall specify that the institution may not

enter into any contracts or agreements to appear on national television until the institution's probationary status has been terminated and it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

When an institution has been found to be in violation of NCAA requirements, and the report reflects academic violations or questionable academic procedures, the Executive Director shall be authorized to forward a copy of the report to the appropriate regional accrediting agency.

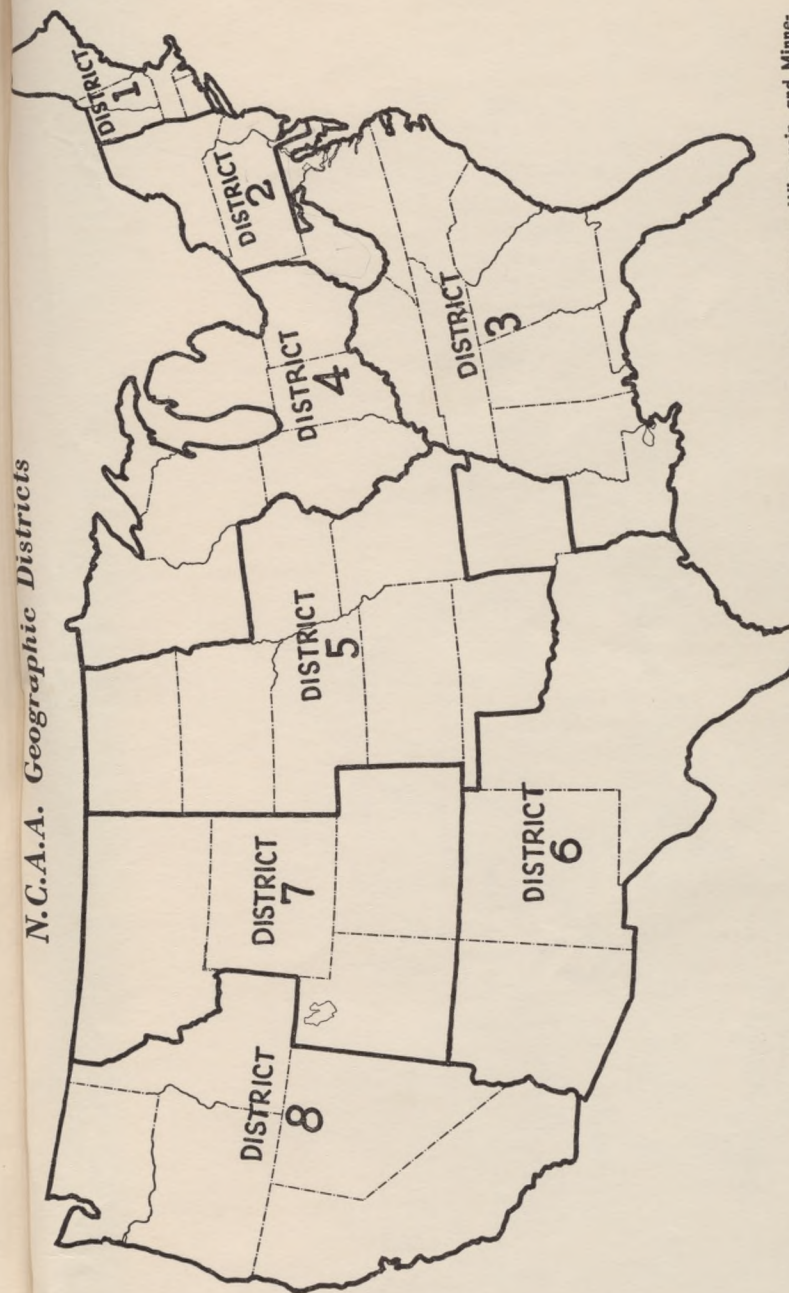
If the Council, after a review of institutional or conference action taken in connection with a rule infraction, concludes that the corrective or punitive action taken by the institution or conference is representative of and consistent with NCAA policies and principles, the Council may exercise the discretion to take no further action. This shall not prevent the Council, however, from taking any punitive or corrective action which it deems advisable or warranted in any case. In cases of serious violations, the institution, conference and the NCAA all should take corrective or punitive action and the NCAA should not leave the investigation and discipline in such cases exclusively to an institution or conference.

6. When a penalty has been imposed by the Council, there shall be no review of the penalty by the Council except upon a showing of newly-discovered evidence which is directly related to the Council's findings in the case, or that there was a prejudicial error in the procedure which was followed in the processing of the case by the Committee on Infractions or Council. Any institution which initiates such an appeal shall be required to submit a brief of its appeal at least 30 days prior to the Council meeting and furnish sufficient copies of the brief for distribution to all Council members; thereafter, the Council shall decide by majority vote whether it shall grant the hearing. Disciplinary measures imposed by the institution or its conference, subsequent to the Council's action, may be considered to be "newly-discovered evidence" for the purposes of this paragraph.

7. When the NCAA Council finds that there has been a violation of Article III, Sections 1, 3 or 4 of the Association's Constitution affecting the eligibility of an individual student-athlete or student-athletes, the institution involved and its conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) shall be notified of the violation and the name(s) of the student-athlete(s) involved, it being understood that if the institution (or its conference) fails to take action, the involved institution shall be cited to show cause why it should not be disciplined for failure to do so. It is understood that if an institution or its conference concludes that enforcement of the rule(s) would work an injustice on any individual or individuals involved, an appeal shall be submitted to the Council and promptly acted upon by that body.

8. The Committee on Infractions and the Council shall treat all cases before it as confidential, except as provided above, until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it.

N.C.A.A. Geographic Districts



District 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
 District 2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.
 District 3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

District 4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.
 District 5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.
 District 6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.
 District 7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.
 District 8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Hawaii, and Alaska.

